

Other items on which the duties were reduced or bound include malt, calcium carbide, rubber tires, wood-pulp, wrapping paper, copper ingots, cream separators, refrigerators, sawing machines, other machinery including washing machines, platform type trailers, and other non-automotive vehicles.

Free entry was bound for agricultural tractors. Free entry was also bound for seed potatoes, a commodity of which Canada has exported a substantial amount, when imported by an official government agency. All seed potatoes imported into Uruguay for several years past are shown as coming within this category.

CONCESSIONS OF IMPORTANCE TO CANADA EXTENDED
BY THE PRESENT CONTRACTING PARTIES.

The countries which negotiated at Geneva, referred to as the Present Contracting Parties, did not conduct further negotiations among themselves at Annecy except in one or two cases where the Geneva discussions had not been entirely completed. In conformity, however, with the multilateral character of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, any concessions extended by the present Contracting Parties to any of the acceding countries are generalized and will apply accordingly to all parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade when they are brought into effect. Canadian exporters will accordingly stand to benefit by concessions which appear in the schedules of the present Contracting Parties in consequence of their negotiations at Annecy. The United States schedule of Annecy concessions, for example, contains upwards of 300 items, a number of which are of interest to Canada. The principal new concessions accorded by present contracting parties include the following:

UNITED STATES

The United States duty on hollow bars and hollow drill steel valued from 12 to 16 cents per pound, on which a reduction from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{7}{8}$ cents per pound was obtained at Geneva, will now be further reduced to $2\frac{1}{8}$ cents per pound, the effective date (as indicated elsewhere) to be on or after January 1, 1950, depending in this instance on when Sweden puts its concessions into effect. On round iron or steel wire valued above 6 cents per pound, the maximum reduction in duty from 20 to 10 per cent is being given. Similarly the maximum reduction of 50 per cent is being made on flat wire of various widths. On fourdrinier wires and cylinder wires for papermaking machines, the duty is to be reduced from 75 to 50 per cent. On forgings of iron or steel the duty is to be reduced from 25 per cent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and on metal ball or roller bearings from an old rate of 8 cents per pound and 35 per cent to a new rate of 4 cents per pound and $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The duty on machines for making pulp or paper is reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent. Ferrochrome containing less than 3 per cent carbon, formerly dutiable at 25 per cent, will enter at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

On wall board not laminated or otherwise processed the duty is reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent, and on paperboard and pulpboard not processed, from 10 per cent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The duty on sulphate wrapping paper is reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, on sulphite wrapping paper from 25 per cent to 20 per cent, and on other wrapping paper (except strawboard) from 25 per cent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On miscellaneous manufactures of paper the duty is reduced from 35 per cent to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

/On birch.....