blind rollers from 25 per cent to 22½ per cent; veneers of weed of any kind up to five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; feathers in their natural state from 1½ per cent to 10 per cent; and hats, hoods and shapes of wool felt from 50 per cent plus 90 cents per dezen to 27½ per cent plus 90 cents per dezen.

The most-favoured-nation tariff on 10 items or sub-items, which were bound at Geneva in 1947 at the rates then in effect, were reduced. The imports from all countries under these items or sub-items during that year were valued at over 2 million dellars. The principal products covered by these reductions are: meat extracts from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; calabar beans from 13 cents per pound to free; ripe clives from 10 per cent to free; fluorescent powder for use in the manufacture of fluorescent lights from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; sesame seed oil from 22 per cent to 20 per cent; tempered sheets for saws from 10 per cent to 72 per cent; tale or seapstone from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; and veneers of resewood, mahogany or Spanish cedar from 16 per cent to free.

When reductions were made in the most-favoured-nation rates of duty on items or sub-items which are of interest to the United Kingdon or other Commonwealth countries, a similar reduction was made in the British Preferential rate if that rate were not already free. The 26 items or sub-items in this category are shown in the last part of the schedule of the tariff concessions made by Canada at Innecy. Canada's imports from the United Kingdom and other British Commonwealth areas under this group during the year 1947 amounted to less than 6 million dollars in value. The principal products covered by these reductions are: wool yarns imported by manufacturers from 10 per cent plus 5 cents per pound to 72 per cent plus 5 cents per pound; and on wool yarns imported by other than manufacturers from 15 per cent plus 5 cents per pound to 72 per cent plus 5 cents per pound. In 1947 Canada's imports from the United Kingdom under the former item were valued at over \$3,900,000, and under the latter item imports from the United Mingdom in 1947 were valued at approximately \$1,142,000. Some of the other reductions made in the British Preferential Tariff were: from 5 cents per pound or 5 cents per pound plus 72 per cent to 2 cents per pound on reasted coffice; from 3 cents per pound plus 72 per cent to 5 per cent on ground chilli pepper; from 15 per cent to 10 per cent on cattle food centaining molasses; from 15 per cont to 75 per cent on vegetable paste; from 20 per cent to 15 per cent on fish preserved in oil; from 20 per cent to 17% per cent on cellulose sponges; from 30 per cent to 20 per cent on manufactures of marble and granito, from 10 per cent to 72 per cent on web saws; from 15 per cent to 12% per cent on window shade rellers; from 15 per cent to 10 per cent on veneers of wood of any kind up to five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, from 2% per cent plus 45 cents per dozen to 20 per cent plus 45 cents per dozen on hoods, hats and shapes of weol felt; from 15 per cent to 7 per cent en accordiens; from 12 per cent to 7 per cent on handbags of sisal; from 10 per cent to 7 per cent on feathers in their natural state; and from 15 per cent to 10 per cent on tale or scapstone. In the case of demostic textiles which carried the same rate under the British Preferential and most-favoured-nation variffs, namely 25 per cent, the reduction from 25 per cent to 22% per cent under the most-favourednation tariff automatically applies to imports under the Eritish Proforential Tariff. During the year 1947 our imports from the United Mingdom of domestic textiles such as tablecloths, tray cloths, narkins dresser scarves, wash cloths, bath mats, pillow cases, quilts, counterpanes, shocts and towels, were valued at almost 1 million dollars.