



PRESS RELEASE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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TORQUAY TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced today that Canada has successfully concluded trade agreements with sixteen countries in the course of the tariff negotiations which took place in Torquay, England, since last fall.

The Torquay agreements incorporate the results of no less than 147 separate two-sided tariff negotiations which were successfully concluded among the 34 countries taking part in the Torquay Conference. The new agreements constitute the third successful international effort since the end of the war to reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Torquay Conference followed the same pattern as the Geneva Conference of 1947 and the Annecy Conference of 1949, and the most recent agreements are really an extension of the agreements drawn up in the previous years. Under the most-favoured-nation principle, all tariff concessions agreed to at Torquay will become available to Canada whether or not these concessions were negotiated directly with Canada. Similarly, Canada will automatically extend its own tariff concessions to each of the other participating countries.

The agreements concluded at Torquay are expected to increase the overall value of the General Agreement in a number of important ways. Firstly, arrangements were made to extend the Geneva and Annecy concessions for a further firm period of three years. Secondly, the General Agreement was expanded to include the following six new members: Austria, the German Federal Republic, Korea, Peru, the Philippines and Turkey. Finally, new tariff negotiations took place between present members to cover a broader range of commodities and in many cases to provide for further reductions on products previously negotiated. The new tariff concessions, together with the Geneva and Annecy concessions, are to remain in force at least until January 1, 1954.

As part of the undertaking to extend the previous agreements for a further firm period of three years, countries had a right under the General Agreement to make modifications or withdrawals of previous tariff concessions and in a few cases concessions were withdrawn from Canada. In such instances, compensation was made by way of tariff concessions on other products so that the overall value to Canada of the previous agreements was not impaired. In this connection, it is important to note that the original tariff concessions exchanged among the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and a number of other important countries were maintained in their entirety.

Canada was successful at Torquay in concluding a further important trade agreement with the United States, the fourth since 1935. The United States was on this occasion still governed by the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which empowers the President to reduce tariffs by not more than 50 per cent of the 1945 rates, so that the scope of the new agreement was limited to concessions on new products or on products for which the full powers had not been previously exhausted.

In addition to the important agreement with the United States, Canada completed successful negotiations at Torquay which broadened the previous agreements with France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Indonesia and India.

The tariff concessions agreed to at the Torquay Conference will come into effect on or after June 6. Those between Canada and the United States will come into effect on that date. It is expected that all the tariff concessions will be in force not later than November 20. The exact date on which Canada will extend concessions negotiated with the other countries depends on when the other countries are in a position to take similar action.

There follows a summary of these tariff concessions which are of chief interest to Canada, as well as of the corresponding concessions made in the Canadian Customs Tariff.

CONCESSIONS SECURED BY CANADA

UNITED STATES

At Torquay, Canada and the United States continued the policy of fostering trade between the two countries, which was initiated by the trade treaties of 1935 and 1938, and greatly extended in 1947 at Geneva. Extensive tariff concessions were obtained from the United States, which are to be added to its Geneva schedule, and the latter has now been revalidated for an additional three years. The new United States schedule of concessions contains upwards of 750 items of which approximately 400 are of interest to Canada. Imports into the United States from Canada of goods in these categories amounted to approximately \$120 million in 1949.

Under United States legislation, tariff reductions may not be negotiated in excess of 50 per cent of the levels prevailing on January 1, 1945. Since the full reduction was obtained in respect of a substantial number of items in 1947, these do not appear again in the Torquay schedule.

Among the principal concessions made by the United States are: aluminum and alloys, a maximum reduction of from 2 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; lead, a maximum concession of from 2- $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1- $\frac{1}{16}$ cents per pound; zinc ores, a maximum cut of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ cents per pound; zinc blocks and pigs, a maximum reduction of from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{10}$ cents per pound; Douglas fir plywood, a maximum reduction of from 40 to 20 per cent; birch plywood, a further reduction to 15 per cent, supplementing the 5 per cent reduction made in 1949 at Annecy; cheddar cheese, a cut of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound but not less than $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 3 cents per pound but not less than 15 per cent; canned salmon, a reduction from 25 to 15 per cent; pulpboard in rolls for the manufacture of wallboard, a maximum reduction of from 10 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Details of the several hundred other items of interest to Canada are given below.

Chemicals, Oils and Paints

Fifty per cent reductions were negotiated on an extensive list of chemicals in the United States' Tariff. In addition, a substantial list of other concessions were obtained. For a number of chemicals this is the first time that the tariff has been cut since the high rates were introduced in 1930.

Concessions were obtained on the following chemical products: acetic acid containing more than 65% acetic acid, from $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per lb. to $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢ per lb.; chloroacetic acid, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per lb.; citric acid, from 17¢ per lb. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; formic acid, from 3¢ per lb. to 2.4¢ per lb.; phosphoric acid, from 2¢ per lb. to 1¢ per lb.; naphthenic acids, from $12\frac{1}{2}$ % to $6\frac{1}{4}$ %; acids and acid anhydrides, n.s.p.f., from 25% to $12\frac{1}{2}$ %; acetaldehyde, aldol or acetaldol, aldehyde ammonia, butyraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, paracetaldehyde; ethylene chlorohydrin, propylene chlorohydrin, butylene chlorohydrin; ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride, butylene dichloride; ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide; ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, and all other glycols or dihydric alcohols; monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, ethylene diamine, and all other hydroxy alkyl amines and alkylene diamines; allyl alcohol, crotonyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol, and all other olefin or unsaturated alcohols; homologues and polymers of all the foregoing; ethers, esters, salts and nitrogenous compounds of any of the foregoing, whether polymerized or unpolymerized; and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of the foregoing; all the foregoing not specially provided for

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(except vinyl acetate, polymerized or unpolymerized, and synthetic resins made in chief value therefrom), from 6¢ per lb. and 30% to 3¢ per lb. and 15%; acetone and ethyl methyl ketone and their homologues, and acetone oil, from 20% to 10%; all chemical elements, all chemical salts and compounds, all medicinal preparations and all combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing, all the foregoing obtained naturally or artificially and not specially provided for (except ajinomoto and other monosodium glutamate preparations, ammonium silicofluoride, Haarlem oil, and products chiefly used as assistant in preparing or finishing textiles), from 12½% or 25% to 12½%.

In addition the rates on the following products are reduced: fir of Canada, from 5% to 2½%; chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of which gold, platinum, rhodium, or silver constitutes the element of chief value, from 25% to 12½%; chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free (except Haarlem oil), when imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, including powders put up in medicinal doses, shall be dutiable at not less than 12½% instead of at 12½% or 25% as was formerly the case; Brewers' yeast, containing 20% of alcohol or less, from 20¢ per lb. and 25% to 20¢ per lb. and 12½%; chloral hydrate, from 20% to 17½%; coal-tar intermediates (except phthalic anhydride, anthracene, naphthalene) not specially provided for, from 7¢ per lb. and 40% to 3½¢ per lb. and 25%; coal-tar products, not specially provided for, suitable for medicinal use, from 7¢ per lb. and 45% to 3½¢ per lb. and 25%; sodium benzoate, from 7¢ per lb. and 45% to 3½¢ per lb. and 25%; styrene, from 7¢ per lb. and 45% to 3½¢ per lb. and 22½%; synthetic phenolic resin and all resin-like products prepared from any article provided for in paragraphs 27 and 1651, from 7¢ per lb. and 45% to 3½¢ per lb. and 22½%; vanillin, from 7¢ per lb. and 45% to 3½¢ per lb. and 22½%; cobalt oxide, from 10¢ per lb. to 5¢ per lb.; cellulose acetate, and compounds, combinations or mixtures containing cellulose acetate, except of acrylic resins not made into finished or partly finished articles: in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, and waste, all the foregoing, from 25¢ per lb. to 12½¢ per lb.; all compounds of cellulose (except cellulose acetate): transparent sheets over 0.003 but not over 0.32 inch thick, from 25¢ per lb. to 22½¢ per lb., in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, whether or not colloided, not made into finished or partly finished articles, from 30¢ per lb. to 20¢ per lb.; smokeless powder, from 60% to 30%; halibut-liver oil, from 10% to 5%; ethyl chloride, not over 10 per cent alcohol, from 15¢ per lb. to 7½¢ per lb.; ethyl ether not over 10 per cent alcohol, from 4¢ per lb. to 2¢ per lb.; formaldehyde solution or formalin, from 1¼¢ per lb. to 7/8¢ per lb.; solid formaldehyde or paraformaldehyde, from 8¢ per lb. to 4¢ per lb.; pectin, from 25% to 12½%; casein glue, from 30% to 15%; ink and ink powders not specially provided for, from 10% to 5%; drawing ink, from 15% to 7½%; lead acetate, white, from 2½¢ per lb. to 1¼¢ per lb.; lead acetate, brown, gray, or yellow, from 2¢ per lb. to 1¢ per lb.; lead nitrate, lead arsenate, and lead resinate, from 3¢ per lb. to 1½¢ per lb.

On the following oils and chemicals, tariff cuts are: seal oil, from 3¢ per gal. plus 2.7¢ per lb. I.R. tax to 3¢ per gal. plus 1½¢ per lb. I.R. tax; marine-animal and fish oils, fats, and greases, not specially provided for (except neatsfoot oil and animal oils known as neatsfoot stock, and except dogfish and other shark oils and dogfish-liver and other shark-liver oils, from 20% plus 3¢ per lb. I.R. tax to 10% plus 1½¢ per lb. I.R. tax; animal oils and fats not specially provided for, edible, from 20% to 10%; rapeseed oil, from 6¢ per gal. and 4½¢ per lb. I.R. tax to 5¼¢ per gal. and 2¼¢ per lb. I.R. tax; expressed or extracted vegetable oils, not specially provided for (except kapok seed oil and sunflower oil), from 20% to 10%; phosphorus, from 8¢ per lb. to 4¢ per lb.; phosphorus oxychloride, from 6¢ per lb. to 3¢ per lb.; pigments, not specially provided for,

from 25% to 12½%; barytes, crude or unmanufactured, from \$3.50 per ton to \$3.00 per ton; barytes, ground or otherwise manufactured, from \$7.50 per ton to \$6.50 per ton; chrome yellow, chrome green, and other colors containing chromium, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, from 25% to 12½%; litharge, from 2¼¢ per lb. to 1¼¢ per lb.; white lead, from 2-1/10¢ per lb. to 1-1/20¢ per lb.; synthetic iron-oxide and iron-hydroxide pigments not specially provided for, from 15% to 10%; sodium sulphate, anhydrous, from \$3.00 per ton to \$1.50 per ton; strychnine and salts of, from 20¢ per oz. to 10¢ per oz.; tin bichloride, tin tetrachloride, and all other chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of tin, from 25% to 12½%; azides, fulminates, fulminating powder, and other like articles not specially provided for, from 12½¢ per lb. to 10¢ per lb.; wood tar and pitch of wood, and tar oil from wood, from 1¢ per lb. to ½¢ per lb.

Earths, Earthenware and Glassware

In this field maximum concessions were obtained from the United States on a number of items of interest to Canadian exporters. The duty on fluorspar containing above 97% of calcium fluoride is reduced from, \$5.60 per ton to \$2.10 per ton (with the termination of the United States - Mexican Agreement this rate reverted from \$4.20 to \$5.60 on January 1, 1951). The rates of duty on the following products are reduced as indicated below - feldspar crude is reduced from, 25¢ per ton to 12½¢ per ton; feldspar ground from, 15% to 7½%; magnesite dead burned and periclase from, 23/40¢ per lb, to 23/60¢ per lb.; mica and phlogopite from, 15% to 12½%; brick n.s.p.f. not glazed or decorated from, \$1 per M to 50¢ per M; manufactures of plaster of Paris from, 35% to 17½%; bentonite unwrought and unmanufactured 75¢ per ton to 37½¢ per ton; bentonite wrought or manufactured from, \$1.62½ per ton to 81¼¢ per ton; clays or earths artificially activated from, ¼¢ a lb. and 30% to 1/8¢ a lb. and 15%; talc, steatite, or soapstone from 10% to 8¼%; china and porcelain sanitary-ware from, 70% to 35%; crushed or ground stone n.s.p.f. from, 10% to 7½%.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF

In the metals field a number of important concessions were obtained from the United States which will benefit Canadian interests in a number of major branches of the metals industries. Aluminum and its alloys in crude form will enter at 1½¢ per lb. instead of 2¢ per lb.. On lead in bullion or lead pigs, the rate is reduced from 2-1/8¢ per lb. to 1-1/16¢ per lb. The duty on lead-bearing ores, flue dust and mattes is reduced from 1-1/2¢ per lb. to 3/4¢ per lb. and on lead in sheets, pipes, shot, etc. from 2-3/8¢ per lb. to 1-5/16¢ per lb. On zinc in slabs, pigs and blocks the rate is reduced from 7/8¢ per lb. to the full maximum of 7/10¢ per lb. and on zinc-bearing ores is reduced from 3/4¢ per lb. to 3/5¢ per lb.

Tariff reductions on the following metals were also obtained: ferromanganese containing not less than 4% carbon, from 11/16¢ per lb. to 5/8¢ per lb.; iron in pigs and iron kentledge, from 75¢ per long ton to 60¢ per long ton; manganese silicon, containing not over 45% manganese, from 1-7/8¢ per lb. on the manganese content and 15% to 15/16¢ per lb. on the manganese content and 7½%; ferromolybdenum, metallic molybdenum, molybdenum powder, calcium molybdate, and all other compounds and alloys of molybdenum, from 50¢ per lb. on the molybdenum content and 15% to 25¢ per lb. on the molybdenum content and 7½%; ferrosilicon containing of silicon: 30% or more but under 60%, from 1½¢ per lb. on the silicon content to 1¢ per lb. on the silicon content; 60% or more but under 80%, from 2¢ per lb. on the silicon content to 1½¢ per lb. on the silicon content; 80% or more but under 90%, from 2½¢ per lb. on the silicon content to 2¢ per lb. on the silicon content; silicon metal, from 8¢ per lb. on the silicon content to 4¢ per lb. on the silicon content; silicon aluminum and

aluminum silicon, from 5¢ per lb. to 2½¢ per lb.; chrome metal or chromium metal, from 25% to 12½%; chromium carbide, vanadium carbide, chromium nickel, chromium silicon, chromium vanadium, and manganese copper, from 25% to 12½%; ferrophosphorus, ferrozirconium, zirconium ferrosilicon, ferroboron, ferroaluminum vanadium, ferromanganese vanadium, ferrosilicon vanadium, and ferrosilicon aluminum vanadium, from 25% to 12½%; barium, boron, strontium, thorium, vanadium, and zirconium, from 25% to 12½%; calcium, from 25% to 17½%; titanium, from 25% to 20%; alloys of two or more of the metals barium, boron, calcium, strontium, thorium, titanium, vanadium, or zirconium, from 25% to 12½%; calcium silicon and zirconium silicon, from 25% to 12½%.

In addition to the above concessions, reductions were obtained on the following: alloys, n.s.p.f., used in the manufacture of steel or iron and containing not under 28% of iron, not under 18% of aluminum, not under 18% of silicon, and not under 18% of manganese, from 12½% to 6¼%; hollow bars and hollow drill steel: valued over 5 but not over 8 cents per pound, from 3/8¢ per lb. and 15% to 3/8¢ per lb. and 10%; valued over 16 cents per pound, from 3/8¢ per lb. and 15% to 3/8¢ per lb. and 12½%; the additional cumulative duty under paragraph 305(2), Tariff Act of 1930, on account of molybdenum over 0.2% contained in steel or iron shall be, from 65¢ per lb. to 35¢ per lb.; wire composed of iron, steel, or other metal, n.s.p.f. (except gold, silver, platinum, tungsten, or molybdenum), from 15% to 12½%; ingots, shot, bars, sheets, wire, or other forms, n.s.p.f., for scrap, containing over 50% of tungsten, tungsten carbide, molybdenum, or molybdenum carbide, or combinations thereof: ingots, shot, bars, or scrap, from 30% to 25%; sheets, wire, or other forms, from 40% to 30%; woven-wire cloth, gauze, fabric, or screen, made of any metal or alloy, n.s.p.f.: with meshes finer than 30 but not finer than 90 wires to the lineal inch in warp or filling, from 3¢ per sq. ft., 12% minimum and 24% maximum to 2½¢ per sq. ft., 10% minimum and 20% maximum; with meshes finer than 90 wires to the lineal inch in warp or filling, from 30% to 25%; rail braces, and all other railway bars, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, from 1/10¢ per lb. to 1/20¢ per lb.; blacksmiths' tools, from 1-3/8¢ per lb. to 11/16¢ per lb.; cast-iron andirons, plates, stove plates, sadirons, tailors' irons, not including electric irons, and castings and vessels wholly of cast iron, from 10% to 5%; castings or cast iron plates, machined or advanced, not made into articles, from 10% to 5%; welded cylindrical furnaces, and tubes and flues made from plate metal, whether corrugated, ribbed, or otherwise reinforced, from 25% to 12½%; chains and parts: 3/4 inch or more in diameter, from ½¢ per lb. to 7/16¢ per lb.; under 3/8 but not under 5/16 inch in diameter, from 1¢ per lb. to 3/4¢ per lb., steel wool, from 10¢ per lb. and 30% to 5¢ per lb. and 15%; circular saws, from 20% to 10%.

Concessions were also made by the United States on: steel plates, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, half-tone plates, photogravure plates, photo-engraved plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or otherwise prepared for printing, and plates of iron or steel engraved or fashioned for use in the production of designs, patterns, or impressions on glass in the process of manufacturing plate or other glass, from 15% to 12½%; lithographic plates of stone or other material engraved, drawn, or prepared, from 15% to 12½%; spring-beard needles, from \$1.50 per M and 50% to 75¢ per M and 25%; latch needles, from \$2 per M and 60% to \$1 per M and 30%; tools of carbon steel for cutting metals, from 50% to 25%; transformers and parts, from 15% to 12½%; electrical signaling, radio, welding, and ignition apparatus, etc., n.s.p.f., from 15% to 12½%; electrical wiring apparatus, instruments (other than laboratory), and devices, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and n.s.p.f., 35% to 17½%; articles having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, wholly or in chief value of metal, and n.s.p.f.; batteries, from 35% to 17½%; electric motors, furnaces, heaters, and ovens, from 15% to 12½%; internal-combustion engines, carburetor type, from 10% to 8-3/4%; television apparatus, from 15% to 12½%; other articles, n.s.p.f., from 15% to 13-3/4%; dental burrs, from 35% to 25%; taximeters and parts,

from 45% to 42½%; pleasure boats valued not over \$15,000 each, from 15% to 7½%; internal-combustion motor-boat engines (except non-carburetor type weighing over 2,500 pounds each), from 15% to 8-¾%; cash registers, from 15% to 12½%; printing machinery (except for textiles and except duplicating machines other than printing presses), bookbinding machinery, and paper-box machinery, from 25% to 12½%; knitting machines for full fashioned hosiery, from 40% to 20%; cream separators valued over \$100 each, from 25% to 12½%; apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas from calcium carbide, from 15% to 10%; internal-combustion engines of the carburetor type, from 10% to 8-¾%; machines for making paper pulp or paper, from 15% to 10%; machines and parts, n.s.p.f., 15% to 13-¾%; bismuth, from 3-¾¢ per lb. to 1-7/8¢ per lb.; bronze powder not of aluminum, 14¢ per lb. to 10¢ per lb.; mechanics' hand tools, from 45% to 22½%; blow torches and incandescent lamps, designed to be operated by compressed air and kerosene or gasoline, from 22½% to 12½%; cooking and heating stoves of the household type, n.s.p.f., from 22½% to 12½%.

Wood and Manufactures

Maximum concessions have been obtained on several wood products which are of major importance to the industries involved. Of special significance are the concessions on practically all types of exported plywood. On Douglas fir plywood the duty is reduced from 40% to 20%, on birch plywood, from 20% to 15% (at Annecy there was also a 5% cut in this rate) and on most other types of plywood, from 40% to 20%.

Other reductions are: blocks or sticks, heading and stave bolts, hubs for wheels, from 5% to 2½%; beer barrels, from 15% to 7½%; packing boxes and shooks, n.s.p.f., from 15% to 3¾%; paint brush handles, from 15% to 10%; broom and mop handles, not less than ¾ inch in diameter, not less than 38 inches long, from 15% to 10%, canoes and paddles, from 15% to 10%; carriages, drays and other horse-drawn vehicles, from 16-2/3% to 10%; ice hockey sticks, from 15% to 10%; and toboggans, from 15% to 10%.

Agricultural Products

Agricultural concessions by the United States include: cheddar cheese on which the duty is reduced from 3½¢ per lb. with a minimum of 17½% to 3¢ per lb. with a minimum of 15%; sheep and lambs, the rate is cut from \$3.00 per head to 75¢ per head; blueberries, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved, from 10% to 8¾%; grapes other than hothouse, July 1 to February 14, from 17½¢ per cu. ft. to 12½¢ per cu. ft.; certified seed corn, from 25¢ per bus. to 12½¢ per bus.; and mustard seed, whole, from 1¼¢ per lb. to 7/8¢ per lb.

Other concessions are as follows: beef and mutton tallow, from ¼¢ per lb. plus 1½¢ per lb. I.R. tax to 1/8¢ per lb. plus 3/4¢ per lb. I.R. tax; meats, fresh, chilled or frozen, n.s.p.f. except edible offal, from 6¢ per lb. with a minimum of 20% to 3¢ per lb. with a minimum of 10%; cream, from 20¢ per gal. to 15¢ per gal. within a quota of 1.5 million gallons (the over-quota rate remains unchanged); horses, not for breeding or immediate slaughter, valued not over \$150 per head, from \$10 to \$7.50 per head, valued over \$150 per head, from 15% to 8¾%; horsemeat mixed with bonemeal and unfit for human consumption (para. 1558), from 20% to 10%; sunflower seed, from 2¢ per lb. to 1¢ per lb.; oats, unhulled, ground, from 25¢ per cwt. to 12½¢ per cwt.; oatmeal, rolled oats, oat grits, from 10% with a minimum of 40¢ and a maximum of 80¢ per cwt. to 10% with a minimum of 20¢ and a maximum of 80¢ per cwt.; rye malt from 30¢ per cwt. to 22½¢ per cwt.; rye flour and meal, from 30¢ per cwt. to 22½¢ per cwt.; mixed feeds, from 5% to 2½% (this item includes dog food in which grain is an ingredient); cereal breakfast foods, n.s.p.f.; from 10% to 5%.

In addition to the above items, reductions were obtained on: flax tow, from $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ per lb. to $\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$ per lb.; cantaloupes, August 1 to September 15, from 25% to 20%; tulip bulbs, from \$3 per M to \$2 per M; lily bulbs, from \$6 per M to \$4.50 per M; misc. bulbs, roots and rootstocks, from 10% to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; vetch seed, other than hairy, from $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ per lb. to 1¢ per lb.; cauliflower seed, from 25¢ per lb. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; flower seeds, from 3¢ per lb. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; carrot seed, from 3¢ per lb. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; garden and field seeds, n.s.p.f., from 2¢ per lb. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; parsnip seed, from 3¢ per lb. to 2¢ per lb.; beets, fresh (other than sugar), from 10% to 5%; onion sets, from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per lb.; cauliflower, Aug. 6 to Oct. 15 (this is an extension of the half duty period), from 25% to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; radishes Sept. 1 to June 30 (this is an extension of the half duty period to include the entire year), from 25% to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; and cucumbers, pickled, from 25% to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

Fish and Fishery Products

Among the concessions from the United States on fish products is a concession on canned salmon which reduces the rate from 25% to 15%. Other concessions of interest are: mackerel, fresh, from $\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ per lb. to $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ per lb.; sardines, not skinned or boned, smoked, in oil, valued over 18¢ but not over 23¢ per lb., from 20% to 15%; fish cakes, balls, and puddings, from 12-1/2% to 6-1/4%; sardines, not in oil, in tins, weighing not over 8 oz. each, from 12-1/2% to 10%; herring, pickled or salted, in containers not weighing more than 15 lbs. each, from 15% to 12-1/2%, in containers weighing more than 15 lbs. each, from $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ per lb. to $\frac{3}{8}\text{¢}$ per lb.; herring, smoked or kippered, not in oil, not canned, from 1¢ per lb. to $\frac{5}{8}\text{¢}$ per lb. Other fish, (other than salmon, herring and ground fish), smoked or kippered, not in oil, not canned, from 10% to 6-1/4%; razor clams, canned, from 10% to 7-1/2%; clam chowder and juice, from 35% to 17-1/2%; caviar and other fish roe, boiled and canned, from 15% to 7-1/2%; caviar and other fish roe, not boiled or canned, from 10¢ per lb. to 5¢ per lb. In addition, a number of concessions on fish, seal and whale oils have been included in the Chemicals section.

Spirits, Wines, Etc.

The duty on whiskey (other than Scotch, Scotch type, Irish or Irish type), which is one of the larger single items of Canadian exports, is reduced from \$1.50 pf. gal. to \$1.25 pf. gal. Other reductions are: fluid malt extract, from \$1.00 per gal. to 50¢ per gal.; malt extract, from 60% to 30%; grape juice, from 70¢ per gal. to 45¢ per gal.

TEXTILES

Although Canada is not a large supplier of textiles to the United States there are, nevertheless, some concessions in this field which are of interest to Canadian exporters. These concessions are as follows: manufactures of cotton, n.s.p.f., including fishing nets, from 40% to 30%; flax straw, from \$1.50 per ton to 75¢ per ton; flax tow, from $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ per lb. to $\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$ per lb.; wool wastes: in carbonized noils, thread or yarn waste and card or burr waste, not carbonized, a reduction of approximately 1¢ per lb.; wool yarns, from 30¢ per lb. and 20% to 30¢ per lb. and 15%; thrown silk-yarn, from 20% to 10%; and sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk thread or yarns, n.s.p.f., from 40% to 20%.

Papers and Books

New concessions by the United States under this heading include: pulpboard in rolls for wallboard, from 10% to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; leather board, or compressed leather, counter board and solid fibre shoe

board, from 10% to 7½%; surface coated paper, embossed or printed, from 4½¢ per lb. and 10% to 2½¢ per lb. and 10%; gummed papers, from 5¢ per lb. to 2½¢ per lb.; boxes of paper lined with cotton or vegetable fibre, from 5¢ per lb. and 10% to 2½¢ per lb. and 10%; boxes of paper lined with paper, from 5¢ per lb. and 5% to 2½¢ per lb. and 5%; labels and flaps printed in metal leaf, from 60¢ per lb. to 30¢ per lb.; hanging paper, not printed, from 15% to 10%; printed matter not of foreign authorship, from 15% to 10%; ribbon fly catchers, from 27½% to 20%.

Miscellaneous

A wide variety of commodities including Christmas trees, sporting goods, footwear, leather, musical instruments, etc., are covered in this group of concessions. Among the concessions are the following: dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, bound free; Christmas trees, bound free; lacrosse sticks, from 10% to 7½%; ice skates and parts, from 15% to 12½%; roller skates and parts, from 15% to 10%; paint brushes, from 50% to 25%; toy games, containers and souvenirs, from 70% to 50%; toys having a spring mechanism, from 70% to 50%; miscellaneous toys and parts, from 70% to 35%; manufactures of artificial abrasives, from 10% to 5%; stampings for jewellery of metal other than gold or platinum, from 80 to 40%; glove and garment leather, from 15% to 10%; cattle side upper leather grains, from 12½% to 10%; men's or boys' boots and shoes having molded soles laced to uppers, from 40¢ per pair with a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 20% to 10%; boots, shoes and other footwear, with uppers and soles in chief value of wool felt, from 35% to 17½%; skating boots and shoes, McKay sewed, attached to ice skates, from 15% to 12½%; rubber heels and soles, from 25% to 12½%; manufactures of plastic, from 35¢ per lb. plus 30% to 25¢ lb. plus 20%; organs and pianos but excluding pipe organs, from 40% to 20%; pipe organs and parts, from 15% to 10%; peat moss, from 50¢ per ton to 25¢ per ton; fatty acids, n.s.p.f. (including those derived from linseed oil, cottonseed oil and soybean oil), from 15% to 10% and unenumerated manufactured articles, from 20% to 10%.

AUSTRIA

Although Austria and Canada have exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment since 1949, the two countries engaged in tariff negotiations for the first time at Torquay. Concessions gained from Austria will benefit Canadian exporters of the following products: canned salmon and other canned fish, from 85 gold crowns per 100 kg. to 15% ad valorem; crude aluminium, from 40 gold crowns per 100 kg. to 20 gold crowns; clover seed, from 20 gold crowns per 100 kg. to 10 gold crowns per 100 kg.; grass seed and seeds n.e.s. from 10 gold crowns per 100 kg. to 5 gold crowns per 100 kg. Among other items on which duties are reduced are dried eggs and tires and tubes.

Customs duties on seed wheat, seed rye, seed barley, seed oats, seed corn and seed potatoes are eliminated. In addition, free entry is bound for a number of products including cattle for breeding, synthetic rubber, hides and skins, ferro chromium and carbon electrodes.

BENELUX

Tariffs of importance in trade between Canada and Benelux were reduced at the Geneva and Annecy negotiations and in general the tariff rates between the two countries are at relatively low levels. By mutual agreement, therefore, Canada and Benelux did not conclude bilateral negotiations at Torquay. Canada benefits indirectly, however, from concessions negotiated by Benelux with other countries.

The following concessions are of interest to Canadian exporters: The quota of wheat flour entering the Netherlands free of duty has been increased from 50,000 tons to 65,000 tons: the rate of duty on cattle for breeding purposes is reduced from 9% to Free, on seed potatoes from 10% to 5%, on meat, tomato and pea soups from 30% to 25%, on fountain pens and sets from 18% to 15%.

One concession was withdrawn from Canada under Article XXVIII, i.e., copper wire other than machine copper wire respecting which the tariff was increased from 4% to 6%. Canadian sales of copper wire to Belgium have been small.

CUBA

It was not found possible at Torquay to negotiate further tariff concessions between Cuba and Canada. Substantially all of the concessions accorded to Canada by Cuba at Geneva were revalidated at Torquay and will continue in force for another three years. Four concessions of interest to Canada were modified or withdrawn by Cuba under Article XXVIII, i.e., patent leather (no immediate increase in the rate), whiskey, plastic games and toys and certain other plastic manufactures. In compensation Canada accepted a small reduction in the duty on codfish from \$4.125 per 100 kgs. to \$4.00 per 100 kgs.

DENMARK

A number of concessions of interest to Canadian exporters were obtained from Denmark at Torquay in addition to the concessions which were negotiated at Annecy in 1949. These included bindings of free entry on the following: fish meal, barley, oats, and fish oils for the manufacture of goods.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Concessions of considerable importance to Canada were negotiated at Torquay, supplementing those accorded by the Dominican Republic at Annecy. Duties were reduced on the following commodities: smoked herring and alewives, from 2-1/4¢ per kg. to 2¢; herring, mackerel and alewives in brine, from 1-1/2¢ per kg. to 1¢; dried or salted fish from 2-1/4¢ per kg. to 2¢. Other items of interest are aluminum bars, sheets and wire, aluminum foil, electric refrigerators, radio and television receivers, canned fruits, canned sardines and truck tires and tubes.

FRANCE

As a consequence of Torquay, new concessions were added by France to those negotiated at Geneva and Annecy and these now comprise about two-thirds of the French customs tariff. New concessions of interest to Canada include a reduction from 50% to 30% in the rate of duty on rye, from 25% to 20% on canned salmon, from 18% to 12% on dried chick peas, from 12% to 6% on dried whole beans, and from 30% to 20% on maple sugar and syrup. Douglas fir plywood becomes dutiable at 10% instead of 20%, polystyrene at 30% instead of 35%. The rate of duty on raw zinc was reduced from 15% to 12%, on raw lead from 10% to 8% and on endless wire cloth of copper and its alloys from 20% to 18%. Codfish fillets will be dutiable in Martinique at 10% instead of 35%.

Rates of duty were also reduced on canned fruit and vegetable juices, polyvinyl acetate and other polyvinyl esters, assembled and unassembled packing cases, brushes, compressors, automobiles and parts and a wide range of chemical products and industrial equipment.

Under Article XXVIII France withdrew or modified concessions previously granted Canada on acetylene black, cobalt, and particular types of farm machinery. These withdrawals are of minor importance to Canada's trade and Canada accepted compensation on four items which included zinc and polyvinyl acetate.

GREECE

Canada did not negotiate with Greece at Torquay, the principal Canadian exports to Greece having been dealt with at Annecy. Concessions negotiated by Greece with other countries include the following which are of present or potential benefit to Canadian exporters: beans (except haricot) chick peas, and bindings of the rates on haricot beans and on straw cutters.

HAITI

Canada obtained two important concessions from the Republic of Haiti. On fish in brine, the duty of 0.17 gourdes per kilo. gross will be assessed on the weight of the fish plus the weight of the outside container, the weight of the brine being excluded from the definition of gross weight. In addition, the rate of duty on cod liver oil is reduced from 0.15 gourdes per kilogram net to 0.10 gourdes.

INDIA

Concessions obtained from India affect fresh apples, on which Canada is to be accorded the same rate as the British Colonies, the preferential margin previously enjoyed by the Colonies being eliminated. The tariff on milk foods and oatmeal, canned or bottled, is cut from 30% to 25%, and on fish oil and whale oil, hardened, the rate is reduced from 10 to 8 rupees per cwt. Other items on which reductions are obtained include Douglas fir timber, from 20% to 15% and asbestos high pressure jointings, from 30% to 25%. Free entry is bound for corn, including hybrid seed, and for copper in ore.

INDONESIA

Concessions obtained from Indonesia include a reduction in the tariff on unglazed wrapping paper, from 18% to 9%, a binding of the free entry accorded to sawn softwoods, and binding of the 9% revenue tariffs on hand tools, pumps, metal and wood working machines, and agricultural implements.

ITALY

In addition to the successful negotiations between Italy and Canada at Annecy, the Torquay Conference produced a number of new concessions of value.

Reductions in duty are as follows: split peas, from 15% to 10%; concentrated milk and cream unsweetened, from 25% to 18%; oats, from 30% to 25%; rolled oats, from 25% to 20%; barley, from 35% to 30%; barley for malting up to 170,000 quintals is bound at 10%; canned baked beans, 25% to 18%; pressure type lamps, from 20% to 15%; and on carbon electrodes from 15% to 13%. The duty on ploughs and ploughs with seeder attachments, which was reduced by the Annecy negotiations, is cut again from 20% to 18%. Pedigreed cattle for breeding were assured free entry under the Annecy agreement. Under the Torquay agreement, free entry is extended to include also pure bred cattle for dairying or breeding even without pedigree. Other concessions of interest to Canada include the binding of free entry for synthetic rubber and reductions in the duties on acetylene black, iron oxides, and bran shorts.

KOREA

Canada negotiated for the first time with Korea at Torquay. Items on which tariff reductions were obtained include: wheat flour, from 10% to 5%; processed milk, from 25% to 10%; newsprint, from 10% to 5%; clover and grass seeds, 15% to 10%; and canned hams and other canned meats, from 40% to 30%. Free entry is bound on ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and other fertilizers, and on various types of printed matter.

NORWAY

Since the comprehensive agreement between Canada and Norway concluded at Geneva covered about four-fifths of Canada's exports to Norway, the scope for additional negotiations at Torquay was not large. Nevertheless, some interesting new concessions were gained. These include a substantial reduction in the Norwegian tariff on fresh apples, from .80 Krone per kg. to .50 Krone for the season Aug. 1 to Feb. 15. The rate on dried apples is cut from 0.6 Krone per kg. to 0.5 Krone, and on ethylene glycol from 30% to 15%. Free entry is bound on acetone, oil cake and oil cake meal, alfalfa seeds, and sunflower seeds. Other low rates bound include those on Douglas fir plywood and on mowing machines. The rate on fresh pears is substantially reduced.

PERU

As a result of Torquay, Canada has obtained most-favoured-nation treatment in Peru for the first time, thus overcoming a serious handicap to which Canadian goods have previously been subjected in that country.

Concessions by Peru of interest to Canada include reductions in the rates on smoked herring from 1 sol per kg. to 0.50 sol; on fresh apples, from 0.02 sol per kg. to free; on whole milk powdered, from 0.01 sol per kg. to free; on skim milk powder, from 0.02 sol per kg. to free; on packaged rolled oats, from 0.06 sol per kg. to 0.04 sol. Tariff rates were also reduced on canned peaches and pears, canned asparagus, soup powders, vegetable soups, certain artificial plastics in sheets or ribbons, metallic paints, radio receivers, aluminum bars, electric insulators, copper wire more than 1/2 millimetre in diameter. Free entry was bound for newsprint, cod liver oil, seed potatoes and the existing low rates are bound on a substantial list of other items including whole powdered milk for bulk industrial use, canned tomatoes, calcium carbide, gin and whiskey, wood pulp, calf skins, grinding wheels, asbestos sheets, various steel bars including drill steel, squared and sawn timbers, aluminum plates and sheets, agricultural implements and machinery, mining machinery, electric motors, storage batteries and parts, and telephone apparatus.

The Peruvian tariff provides for a surtax on all items including those mentioned above. On most items this tax is 12½% ad valorem and is now bound against increase for all items in the Peruvian schedule.

PHILIPPINES

The Canadian negotiations with the Philippines resulted in a narrowing of the preferential margins granted by the Philippines to the United States on a number of items. Since Canadian goods do not receive the Philippine preferential rates, the narrowing of the margins should assist Canadian exporters.

A concession was obtained which will reduce the duty on wheat flour, representing three-quarters of Canadian exports to the

Philippines, from \$0.47 per 100 kilograms to \$0.40, the preferential tariff remaining free. Other concessions include: barley malt, bound free; agricultural implements and machinery, from 15% to 10%; canned salmon and herring, from 15% to 10%; copper wire insulated, from 10% to 7½%; copper wire screenings, from 20% to 15%; electrical appliances, from 25% to 20%; and radio apparatus, from 30% to 20%.

Rates of duty were also reduced, and margins of preference narrowed on iron or steel wire gauze and screenings, incandescent lamps of the pressure type, proprietary medicines, lumber in the form of logs, poles and boards in the rough, dried peas, milk and creams sweetened and unsweetened, milk powders, cheese, ordinary live cattle, breeding cattle and horses.

SWEDEN

Canada and Sweden negotiated at Annecy in 1949 and again at Torquay. New concessions arising out of the Torquay negotiations include a further reduction in the Swedish tariff on canned salmon from 75 Krone to 50 Krone per 100 kg. The duty on electric meters and parts is reduced. Existing low rates are bound on certain dressed fur skins, force feed oil furnaces, and storage battery separators. Free entry is bound on cod roe in barrels, asbestos, iron oxides, and silicon carbide.

TURKEY

Canada and Turkey have exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment since March 1948 but the Torquay Conference was the first occasion for tariff negotiations between the two countries.

Principal tariff concessions granted by Turkey on items of interest to Canada include reductions in the rates applicable to motor cars and chassis, whiskey and gin, acetylene black, lead, canned meats and calcium carbide. Free entry is bound for chemical fertilizers and low rates are bound on pit props, synthetic plastics, aluminium and zinc. On agricultural machinery free entry is obtained but is subject to a reservation that a duty not to exceed 10% may be imposed.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

While Canada did not negotiate with the Union of South Africa, reductions made in MFN rates on the following non-preference items will be extended to Canadian products: malted barley, from 4s. to 2s. per 100 pounds (basic duty); raw fur skins, from 5% to free entry; sausage casings, unspecified kinds, from 10% to 5%; synthetic and rayon staple fibre, from 10% to free entry; lawn mowers, from 15% to 10%; fish hooks, from 10% to 5%; wooden casks, empty or in staves, from 20% to 15%; wooden ceiling and flooring boards, planed, tongued and grooved, and on parquet and laminated flooring, the existing basic rate of 3% is bound against increase, and the suspended additional duty is reduced from 17% to 7% ad valorem.

Under Article XXVIII South Africa withdrew from its G.A.T.T. schedule its most-favoured-nation concession on stockings of artificial fibre. Canada receives a preferential rate on this item and since the margin of preference cannot be increased the preferential rate enjoyed by Canada is also subject to increase. In compensation for this withdrawal concessions have been accepted on malted barley, sausage casings, synthetic and rayon staple fibre and lawn mowers.

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TARIFF CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY CANADA

The tariff concessions made by Canada at Torquay cover 397 items or sub-items of which 261 are reductions in the present most-favoured-nation tariff and 136 are bindings of the existing rates of duty. Most of these bindings cover items already bound at Geneva or Annecy. Only 37 are new bindings. These concessions are shown in Schedule V of the Torquay agreements. This schedule consists of Part I covering the most-favoured-nation tariff and Part II covering the preferential tariff.

Canada's total imports during the calendar year 1949 from all countries under the 261 items or sub-items on which the most-favoured-nation tariff was reduced at Torquay amounted to over \$391,000,000. The reductions directly negotiated with the United States cover over \$311,000,000 worth of these imports. Imports from all countries under the 37 items or sub-items referred to above as new bindings amounted to almost \$45,000,000 in value of which the United States supplied over 95 per cent.

Part II of Schedule V contains 82 items, of which 75 provide for compensatory reductions in the preferential rates of duty. The remaining 7 are bindings of existing preferential rates. During 1949 Canada's imports from British Commonwealth countries of the goods covered by these preferential reductions were valued at \$6,314,000.

The most-favoured-nation reductions cover a wide range of products such as machinery, motor vehicle parts, off-highway trucks, hand tools, seed and grain cleaners, insecticides, artificial silk fabrics, wooden furniture, rubber tires and hose, jewellery, bananas, cheddar cheese, salt pork and beef, canned salmon, grapefruit juice, cocoa beans, confectionery and tobacco. Details regarding these and other important most-favoured-nation tariff reductions are given below.

The most-favoured-nation rate on machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada and complete parts thereof, item 427a, was reduced from 10 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; the rate on machinery, n.o.p. and complete parts thereof, item 427, was reduced from 25 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; the rate on manufactures of iron or steel, n.o.p., item 446a, was reduced from 25 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; the rate on electric refrigerators, item 415a, was reduced from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 p.c.; the rate on hand tools, item 431b, was reduced from 25 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; the rate on diesel off-highway trucks, item 410a(iii), from 10 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; on noiseless street railway trucks and complete parts thereof, item 434c, from 10 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; on rubber tires, item 618b, from 25 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; on rubber hose, item 619, from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 p.c.; on road rollers, item 422, from 25 to 20 p.c.; on electric dental engines, item 423, from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 p.c.; on fire engines, item 424, from 25 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; on lawn mowers, item 425, from 25 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; and the rate on certain specified parts for use in the manufacture or repair of motor vehicles, items 438b and 438c, from 25, 27 or 30 p.c. to $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

The most-favoured-nation rate on wooden furniture, item 519(1), was reduced from $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 p.c.; the rate on artificial silk fabrics, item 561, from $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and 40 cts. per pound to 25 p.c. and 30 cts. per pound; the rate on artificial silk yarns, items 558b and 558d, from 25 p.c. but not less than 24 cts. per pound to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. but not less than 22 cts. per pound; the rate on silk fabrics, item 560a, from 30 p.c. plus $7\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lineal yard to 25 p.c. plus 5 cts. per lineal yard; the rate on kid gloves, item 568b(1), from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 p.c.; on jewellery, item 647, from $32\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 p.c.; on fatty alcohol item Ex.711, from 20 p.c. to $1/3$ ct. per gallon; on dead burned dolomite,

ivory carvings, lime and synthetic wax, item Ex.711, from 20 to 15 p.c.; on parts for the manufacture of cash registers, item 800, from 20 to 15 p.c.; and on sulphur intermediaries, item 857, from 5 p.c. to Free.

The most-favoured-nation rate on salt pork in barrels, item 10 Ex.(a), was reduced from $1\frac{3}{4}$ cts. per pound to Free; on salt beef in barrels, item 10 Ex.(b), from 2 cts. per pound to Free; on cheddar cheese, item Ex.17, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cts. per pound; on condensed milk, item 43, from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 cts. per pound; on dried whey etc., item 43a, from 5 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per pound; on powdered milk, item 43a, from 5 to 4 cts. per pound; on cattle feed containing molasses, item 69a, from 15 to 10 p.c.; on cocoa beans, item 77a, from \$1.50 to \$1.00 per one hundred pounds; on canned beans, item 89(a), from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ct. per pound; on frozen vegetables, item 90e, from 20 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; on bananas, item 98, from 50 cts. per stem or bunch to 50 cts. per one hundred pounds; on walnuts, shelled or not, item Ex.109, from 1 ct. per pound to Free; on canned salmon, item 123(d), from $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 p.c.; on shrimp, fresh or frozen, item Ex.133, from 20 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; on sugar candy and confectionery, n.o.p., item 141, from 25 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; on Turkish unstemmed tobacco, item 142(a)(i), from 30 to 22 cts. per pound; on unstemmed tobacco, n.o.p. for use in the manufacture of cigars, item 142(b) Ex.(i), from 20 to 15 cts. per pound and on stemmed, item 142(b) Ex.(ii), from 30 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per pound; on cut tobacco, item 144, from 80 to 65 cts. per pound; on grapefruit juice, item 152(f), from 15 to 10 p.c.; on malt syrup and malt syrup powder etc., item 168a, from 25 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; on oxalic acid, item 209q, from 10 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; on sodium sulphate, item 210d, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ ct. per pound; on baling wire for farm produce, item 401 Ex.(g), from 15 p.c. to Free; on woven or welded wire fencing, item Ex.402a, from 25 to 20 p.c.; on seed and grain cleaning machines of screen and air blast type with a capacity not exceeding 100 bushels per hour, item Ex.427, from 25 to 15 p.c.; on insecticides etc., item 219a(ii), from $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to Free; and on fresh apples, item 93, the duty Free period, May 20 to July 12, inclusive, was extended to July 31 and the rate during the remaining period was reduced from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ ct. per pound.

Canada eliminated the margin of preference on 47 items or sub-items during the negotiations at Torquay by reducing the most-favoured-nation rate to the level of or lower than the existing British preferential tariff. The 1949 imports from British Commonwealth sources of the goods on which preferences were eliminated were valued at less than \$75,000. Some of these products are: poultry and game n.o.p., salt pork and salt beef in barrels, canned salmon, cigarette papers, salt cake, vinegar, insecticides in bulk, paraffin wax for candles, limestone, spectacles, certain photographic equipment, cash register parts and sulphur intermediaries.