

Binding by Benelux of free entry of fish, fresh or chilled, salted, smoked or dried; reduction by France on canned salmon and canned lobster; reduction by Brazil on dry salted codfish and by Cuba on dried codfish; reductions by Czechoslovakia on salted herrings and preserved salmon; by India on canned fish; and by Norway on canned lobster, canned salmon and salted salmon.

Lumber.—Maximum reductions in United States duty, as well as in Internal Revenue tax, on sawn and dressed boards, planks, etc., of fir, hemlock, spruce, pine and larch. Maximum reductions also in duties on red cedar plywood, veneers (other than of birch or maple, which are bound at 10 p.c.), and binding of free entry for wood-pulp, poles, ties, staves, etc.

Binding by Benelux of free entry for logs, pulpwood and wood-pulp and of low rates on veneer sheets and tongued and grooved wood; reductions in French duties on logs, pulpwood, veneer leaves, tongued and grooved wood, and wood-pulp; and by India on Douglas fir timber.

Base Metals.—Reduction by one-third of United States duty on aluminum metal and by 50 p.c. of the duties on aluminum plates, sheet, scrap, etc. Maximum reduction on magnesium, tantalum, cadmium, nickel in all forms except tubes and tubing, and zinc sheets, scrap and dross, together with binding of free entry and maximum reduction in Internal Revenue tax on all copper.

Binding by Benelux of free entry for lead and zinc ores; copper in pigs, ingots, etc.; nickel in ingots, plates, etc.; aluminum in ingots, plates, etc.; and zinc ingots.

Binding by France of free entry for important ores and reductions in duty on various forms of copper, nickel, aluminum and zinc and free entry for lead ingots.

Binding by Czechoslovakia and Norway of free entry for certain forms of copper, nickel, aluminum, and cadmium.

Non-Metallic Minerals.—Numerous reductions in various countries in duties on mica, talc, and corundum, with continuance of free entry of asbestos in United States, Benelux, and Czechoslovakia, and of free entry in United States of coal and coke, artificial abrasives (crude), calcium cyanide, gypsum, stone, and sand (including nepheline syenite).

Chemicals.—Maximum reductions in United States duties on acetic anhydride, vinyl acetate and synthetic resins, selenium dioxide and tellurium compounds, aluminum hydroxide, ammonium nitrate, calcium carbide, acetylene and other blacks, and salt, with reductions in duties on acetic acid and crude barytes.

Manufactured Goods.—Reductions in United States duties on electric stoves and many other appliances employing an electric element; aircraft and parts, pleasure craft, reciprocating locomotives, many articles and wares of metal, paint-brush handles, baby carriages, canoes and paddles, mop handles, skis, hockey sticks, toboggans, and equipment for exercise or play; pipe organs and parts, rubber substitutes and synthetic rubber. Continuance of free entry for agricultural implements.

Reductions or binding of free entry or low rates in one or several of Benelux, France, India, Norway, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, and Czechoslovakia on such goods as soaps, synthetic rubber, rubber belting, agricultural implements, lamps and lanterns, heating and cooking apparatus, insulators, ice skates, aircraft and parts, domestic refrigerators, rubber tires, sewing machines, electrodes and batteries, knitting-machine needles, bronze powder, and skis.

As regards the United States, it should be stated in general that the new Agreement preserves and continues for Canada practically all the advantages obtained in former trade agreements (including the binding of free entry of goods of the kinds which represented approximately two-thirds of all Canadian exports to the United States during 1939) and embodies new and often maximum concessions on a large proportion of the remainder.

Other Tariff Relations.—Apart from the trade agreements concluded at Geneva, Canada has numerous reciprocal tariff arrangements with both Commonwealth and foreign countries. These consist of: (1) application to Canada of some old commercial treaties of the United Kingdom; (2) participation in commercial treaties of the United Kingdom by Canadian Acts of Parliament or Orders in Council; (3) Canadian Conventions of Commerce or Trade Agreements; (4) Exchanges of Notes respecting reciprocal tariff concessions. Power also exists under the Canadian Tariff Act to extend, by Order in Council, British preferential rates, intermediate rates or other reduced duties as compensation for concessions received.

Commonwealth Countries.—Either by means of direct trade agreements with Commonwealth countries or by the powers conferred by the Canadian Tariff Act, Canada now accords the Preferential tariff, or lower rates, to almost the whole of