

1933 Agreement Canada is accorded the rates of the French minimum tariff and most-favoured-nation treatment on 185 items or parts of items and reductions varying from 17 p.c. to 73 p.c. of the general tariff on 24 items or parts. In return Canada concedes to France a rate as low as British preferential on 7 items, reductions from the intermediate tariff of from 10 p.c. to 25 p.c. on 95 items and intermediate tariff rates on an extensive list of items. In an exchange of Notes of Sept. 29, 1934, France gave Canada some further minimum tariff rates, removed a depreciated currency surtax of 11 p.c. *ad valorem*, reduced an import (or sales) tax that had been imposed on many Canadian products, and guaranteed quotas on certain goods subject to French import restrictions. Canada granted to France an increased measure of preference on wines, brandies and some other products. An additional Protocol of Feb. 26, 1935, incorporated the provisions of the 1934 exchange of Notes and added a few concessions on both sides.

Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States.—A comprehensive Trade Agreement, signed at Washington on Nov. 15, 1935, secures for Canada reduced duties for some 60 commodities representative of the main fields of Canadian production. Included among the concessions to Canada are those which apply on: agricultural products—cattle, cream, seed potatoes, clover and grass seeds, hay, turnips, and maple sugar; fisheries products—fresh or frozen halibut or salmon, certain fresh lake fish, pickled or salted salmon, and smoked herring; forest products—all lumber and timber previously subject to duty and excise; minerals—feldspar, talc, lime, and various ferro-alloys; and manufactures—acetic acid, pulpboard in rolls for wallboard, whisky, patent leather, and harness and saddlery leather. In addition, free entry to the United States market is preserved during the life of the Agreement for a score of products of which newsprint, wood-pulp and pulpwood, shingles and lobsters are especially notable.

The tariff concessions by Canada include the extension to the United States of the intermediate tariff in its entirety. In addition, specific reductions below existing favoured-nation rates are made in respect of 88 tariff items—this revision of Canadian duties on United States' products being especially designed to aid the Canadian consumer and the Canadian user of machinery and other implements of production. A Note accompanying the Agreement provides for the revision of Canadian customs valuation procedure.

Under Article I of the Agreement, Canada and the United States each agree to accord to the commerce of the other unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs duties and related matters. This means that if either country reduce any customs duty, either autonomously or in connection with a trade agreement with a third foreign country, the like article of the other country will immediately get the benefit of the reduced rate. The practical importance of this assurance is that exporters in each country will continue to be able to compete in the other country on a parity with other foreign producers and that concessions which each country has granted to the other will not be impaired through granting of greater concessions to a third country. Article XIII excepts from the operation of the Agreement advantages accorded by Canada to any other part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, while a corresponding reservation recognizes in a similar way the special relationship between the United States and Cuba, Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal Zone.

The reductions in duty contained in the Agreement went into effect on Jan. 1, 1936. Provision is made for the coming into force of the whole Agreement upon the exchange at Ottawa of the ratification by His Majesty and the proclamation