

countries. Usually, this means that Canada and the other contracting State agree that each party will accord to the goods of the other the benefit of the lowest duties applied to similar goods of any other foreign origin. There may be reservations. These reservations are likely to be tariff advantages, not relatively of far-reaching importance, such as one State may grant to another on historical, political, or geographical grounds, or some other special relationship. The concessions arising out of most-favoured-nation treatment under the Canadian tariff now consist of the rates of the Intermediate Tariff, and lower rates on some goods provided in Trade Agreements with France, the United States, and Poland. It will be seen that the guarantee by Canada of most-favoured-nation treatment to a foreign country does not entitle the foreign country to preferences existing only under the British Preferential Tariff or an Empire Trade Agreement. In other words, Empire preferences are confined within the Empire.

The benefit to Canadian exports of most-favoured-nation treatment in any country depends on the customs and treaty system of the particular importing country concerned. Several foreign nations have maximum and minimum schedules, meaning that there are two scales of duties for practically all goods imported. There may be also an intermediate scale of duties. Some countries maintain reduced duties only on specified items of their tariffs, which they have conceded in one or more commercial treaties. A country, too, may adhere strictly to a single-column tariff. Even when it makes concessions in a commercial treaty it may incorporate these in the normal tariff, thus discriminating against no country. The number of countries maintaining uniform tariffs regardless of the origin of goods, however, is becoming smaller from year to year. The benefit of most-favoured-nation treatment would, of course, depend also on the extent to which tariff favours apply to countries competing in the market in question. It has been the practice to include import restrictions when bargaining for most-favoured-nation treatment but the significance of this is greatly lessened in recent years by countries administering import quotas independently of most-favoured-nation commitments.

**Argentina.**—A Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Argentina, signed Feb. 2, 1825, exchanging most-favoured-nation treatment is still applicable to the tariff relations between Canada and Argentina. Argentine customs duties, with minor exceptions, apply equally to imports from all countries. Extensive tariff reductions made in an Agreement of Sept. 26, 1933, with the United Kingdom, have been extended to imports from all countries.

**Austria.**—An Exchange of Notes, July 6-8, 1933, and Canadian Orders in Council of July 5, 1933, Dec. 29, 1933, and Jan. 14, 1935, the latter for an indefinite period, granted the Canadian Intermediate Tariff in return for most-favoured-nation treatment in Austria. Many important items of the Austrian Tariff were subject to conventional or reduced rates of duty which applied to countries having such treaty relationship with Austria.

**Belgium.**—A Convention of Commerce between Canada and Belgium, signed July 3, 1924, provided for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods. The Belgian Tariff consists of a Minimum Tariff and a Maximum Tariff (three times the minimum). The Minimum Tariff, however, is in practice applied equally to imports from all countries.

**Bolivia.**—Article 15 of the Treaty of Commerce of Aug. 1, 1911, between the United Kingdom and Bolivia, was accepted by Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935, the effect being an arrangement between Canada and Bolivia for exchange