

of most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods. Customs duties in Bolivia are applied equally to imports from all countries.

Brazil.—On account of Brazilian policy to cancel old Trade Agreements, an arrangement was made between Canada and Brazil by Exchange of Notes, July 25-30, 1936, granting the Canadian Intermediate Tariff for the Brazilian Minimum or lowest tariff. This arrangement continued the former reciprocal relationship between the two countries. It was superseded by an Exchange of Notes of June 12, 1937, providing for the mutual concession of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. The Tariff of Brazil consists mainly of a Minimum Tariff and a General Tariff, approximately one-quarter higher. Some rates lower than the minimum, established by an Agreement of Feb. 2, 1935, with the United States, apply to imports from countries enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment.

Colombia.—A Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Colombia, signed Feb. 16, 1866, requires Colombia and Canada to give each other most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. An Agreement between Colombia and the United States, signed Sept. 13, 1935, created many reduced Colombian duties, to which treaty countries became entitled. Otherwise Colombian duties apply equally to imports from all countries.

Costa Rica.—A Costa Rican law of Feb. 16, 1933, established a surcharge of 30 p.c. of the duty on imports from countries not granting most-favoured-nation treatment to Costa Rica. Reduced duties appeared in an Agreement with the United States signed Nov. 28, 1936. An Exchange of Notes of Mar. 1-2, 1933, with the United Kingdom, set forth that Costa Rica would extend most-favoured-nation rates to any part of the British Empire on a reciprocal basis. A Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935, extended most-favoured-nation treatment to Costa Rica, thus entitling Canadian goods to a reciprocal concession in Costa Rica.

Czechoslovakia.—A Convention of Commerce between Canada and Czechoslovakia of Mar. 15, 1928, exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. Czechoslovakia has conventional or reduced duties on many goods.

Denmark.—Danish Treaties of Peace and Commerce with Great Britain of Feb. 13, 1660-1, and July 11, 1670, establishing reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods, still apply to the tariff relations between Canada and Denmark. Although Denmark has a single-tariff schedule, which is applicable to all countries, provision is made for penalty duties against countries which discriminate against her.

Estonia.—Article 28 of the United Kingdom-Estonia Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Jan. 18, 1926, providing means for a most-favoured-nation arrangement between Canada and Estonia, was accepted by the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. The duties of the Estonian Minimum Tariff are half those of the General Tariff, while on some goods conventional rates lower than the Minimum Tariff exist.

Finland.—Article 23 of the United Kingdom-Finland Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Dec. 14, 1923, providing means for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment between Canada and Finland, was accepted by the Finland Trade Agreement Act of June 12, 1925. Finland has in force some conventional rates lower than her General Tariff.

France.—The Franco-Canadian Trade Agreement of 1922 having lapsed on June 16, 1932, negotiations for a new Agreement ensued and were concluded by the signing of a Trade Agreement on May 12, 1933. This Agreement was brought into