

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 force as from June 10, 1933. Under its terms Canada was 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. The French General Tariff is, for most goods, four times the Minimum Tariff. Intermediate rates are expressed as varying percentage reductions from the General Tariff. In return Canada conceded 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. The French colonies are included within the scope of the Agreement. The Agreement was supplemented by a Protocol of Feb. 26, 1935, and Notes exchanged Mar. 20, 1936, July 30, 1937, and Nov. 12-18, 1938, under which Canada secured the Minimum Tariff on 25 more items of the French Tariff, in return for adjustments of duty on some French products. These supplementary arrangements also made provision for quotas on many Canadian articles of which the import into France is subject to quantitative restrictions.

Germany.—In the absence of a commercial agreement, a 'Super Tariff' (*Obertariff*) created by a German law of Jan. 18, 1932, two to four times as high as the General Tariff, on goods affected, was invoked against Canada on Apr. 1, 1932. On account of negotiations that ensued, the Super Tariff was suspended on July 1, 1932, for six months. By Exchange of Notes effective Jan. 1, 1933, an Agreement, for the duration of three months, was entered into, giving Germany the Canadian Intermediate Tariff in return for its ordinary General Tariff and any existing conventional duties. This arrangement was renewed, first for nine months, and on Jan. 1, 1934, for an indefinite period, subject to termination on six months' notice. A Provisional Trade Agreement, including exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment, was signed on Oct. 22, 1936, to become effective fourteen days after exchange of ratifications, and to remain in force until Nov. 14, 1937, and thereafter until terminated on two-months' notice. A Canadian Act ratifying the Agreement was assented to on Apr. 10, 1937. On account of the control exercised by Germany over exchange for payment of goods, a Payments Agreement was also entered into on Oct. 22, 1936. It authorized utilization of definite percentages of exchange accruing from German exports to Canada for purchase of Canadian wheat, apples, cheese, honey, fish, fox skins, asbestos, lumber, wood-pulp, sausage casings, and some other goods. Unallocated exchange is available for miscellaneous purchases. By Exchange of Notes on the day the Trade Agreement was signed, Canada agreed, on a basis of reciprocity, to give effect to the Trade Agreement as from