

are lumber, shingles, horses, cattle, dairy products, hog products, potatoes, fish, certain grains, hay, poultry, pulp and paper, metals, non-metallic minerals, ferro-alloys, and many lines of manufactured goods. Among the benefits accruing to Canada under the reciprocal most-favoured-nation clause are many reductions in United States duty arising out of a United States-United Kingdom Trade Agreement signed on the same day as the Canadian Agreement. Canada's concessions to the United States affect 447 tariff items or sub-items, under which imports for the fiscal year 1937 amounted to about 58 p.c. of the total imports from the United States. Reductions in Canadian duty are made on 283 items or sub-items, and duty is fixed at rates hitherto effective on 146. Canada undertakes to remove a special excise tax of 3 p.c. now levied on these items. The Agreement contains safe-guarding clauses as to quantitative restrictions, customs valuation, variations in rate of exchange, preventing the principal benefit of a concession going to a third country. The President of the United States formally proclaimed the new Trade Agreement on Nov. 25, 1938. On the day following the President's Proclamation, i.e., Nov. 26, 1938, Article IX of the Agreement became provisionally effective, the result being to exempt Canadian lumber, shingles, and telegraph poles shipped to the United States from the necessity of a mark of origin. Duty concessions, except where otherwise stated, became provisionally effective in both countries on Jan. 1, 1939. The Canadian ratifying Act was assented to in Ottawa by His Majesty the King on May 19, 1939. The Agreement is to go fully into force on exchange of ratification by the King and a copy of the President's Proclamation. It is to be effective for three years from the effective date of Article IX and thereafter, subject to termination on six months' notice by either party.

Uruguay.—Canada signed an Agreement, on a most-favoured-nation basis, with Uruguay on Aug. 12, 1936, as regards customs duties, quotas, and allocation of exchange for commercial transactions, to come into force 30 days after exchange of ratifications, and to remain in force for three years and thereafter until termination on six months' notice. A Canadian Act ratifying the Agreement was assented to on Apr. 10, 1937. The Agreement awaits ratification by Uruguay. Notes were exchanged at the same time, effective at once, granting the Canadian Intermediate Tariff in return for Uruguayan trading facilities for Canadian exports, pending the coming into force of the formal Agreement. Provision exists under the tariff of Uruguay whereby duties may be increased by 50 p.c. on imports from countries which do not offer reciprocity, or do not accord most-favoured-nation treatment to Uruguayan goods.

Venezuela.—A Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Colombia (of which Venezuela was then part) of Apr. 18, 1825, applies to Canada and provides for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. The Venezuelan Executive Power is authorized to increase duties up to 100 p.c. on certain goods originating in a specified country, but it has not been learned that this power has been used. A limited number of reduced Venezuelan duties are provided in a Trade Agreement of Aug. 6, 1936, between France and Venezuela. Otherwise no preferences exist under the Venezuelan Tariff.

Yugoslavia.—Article 30 of the United Kingdom-Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 12, 1927, (affording means for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods between Canada and Yugoslavia) was accepted by means of the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. The Yugoslavian Tariff comprises maximum, minimum, and conventional duties (usually incorporated in the minimum duties).