

other's goods. An Exchange of Notes on Dec. 26, 1935, effected the removal of the surtaxes by both countries and stated the basis for Canadian customs valuations on Japanese goods. (See p. 489 of the 1936 Year Book.)

Latvia.—Article 26 of the United Kingdom-Latvia Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of June 22, 1923, providing means for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters between Canada and Latvia, was accepted by the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. Latvia has a minimum schedule of duties and a maximum schedule twice as high, as well as some rates of duty fixed by conventions with other countries.

Lithuania.—Article 4 of the United Kingdom-Lithuania Agreement of May 6, 1922, providing means for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters between Canada and Lithuania, was accepted by the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. Lithuania has in force a Maximum Tariff on certain specified items double the Ordinary Tariff. There are rates lower than the Ordinary Tariff on a few items resulting from treaties.

Netherlands.—A Canadian-Netherlands Convention of Commerce of July 11, 1924, provided for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters between Canada, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao. The Netherlands Tariff consists of a single schedule of duties, without tariff preference to any country.

Norway.—A Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Norway (and Sweden) of Mar. 18, 1826, is applicable to British territories to the extent of still providing exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters between Canada and Norway. Norway has a single-tariff schedule but there exist provisions for imposing penalty duties on non-reciprocating countries.

Panama.—Article 12 of a United Kingdom-Panama Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed Sept. 25, 1928, affording means for reciprocal most-favoured-nation relations with Panama, was accepted by Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935. A Canadian Order in Council of Dec. 29, 1936, conceded the Canadian Intermediate Tariff to the Panama Canal Zone. Duties in Panama apply equally to imports from all countries.

Poland.—A Convention of Commerce between Canada and Poland, signed July 3, 1935, effective Aug. 15, 1936, exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment and, as regards scheduled goods, granted reductions from the Canadian Intermediate Tariff and from the lowest Polish Tariff. The Polish Tariff comprises two columns of rates for all goods, the rates of Column I being about 25 p.c. higher than the rates of Column II. On some goods there are conventional rates resulting from trade treaties that Poland has concluded with other countries and that are lower even than the rates of Column II. The Free City of Danzig was declared party to the Convention from Jan. 1, 1937. The dismemberment of Poland and outbreak of war in September, 1939, interrupted trade under the terms of this Agreement.

Portugal.—Article 21 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Portugal, signed Aug. 12, 1914, providing for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters, was accepted in the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. The Portuguese Tariff has maximum and minimum scales, the treaty arrangement securing the minimum for Canada.

Roumania.—Article 36 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Roumania of Aug. 6, 1930, affording means for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment between Canada and Roumania, was utilized in