

an Exchange of Notes of Sept. 30, 1930. Roumania has a Minimum Tariff on some commodities, one-third lower than her General Tariff, also, as a result of treaties, reductions from the Minimum Tariff on certain goods.

Russia.—A Canadian Order in Council of Feb. 27, 1931, prohibiting importation from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of coal, wood-pulp, pulpwood, lumber, asbestos, and dressed furs, was cancelled by an Order in Council of Sept. 10, 1936, in consequence of which the Soviet Union repealed an Order of Apr. 20, 1931, that had prevented her importing organizations and trade representatives from purchasing Canadian goods or chartering Canadian vessels.

Salvador.—By Exchange of Notes of Nov. 2, 1937, Canada and El Salvador granted each other most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. The Tariff of El Salvador consists of a Maximum Tariff, a Minimum Tariff (one-third the Maximum) and some conventional rates lower than the Minimum.

Spain.—A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Spain, signed Oct. 31, 1922 (revised Apr. 5, 1927), providing for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters, was accepted on behalf of Canada by the Spanish Treaty Act of June 11, 1928. The Tariff of Spain consists of a First Tariff (the highest), a Second Tariff (usually one-third of the First) and some conventional rates lower than the Second.

Sweden.—A Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Sweden (and Norway) of Mar. 18, 1826, had the effect of establishing most-favoured-nation tariff relationship between Canada and Sweden. Sweden, in commercial treaties with various countries, has granted conventional rates of duty which, however, have been incorporated into the ordinary tariff and made applicable to all countries.

Switzerland.—Under the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establishment between the United Kingdom and Switzerland of Sept. 6, 1855, Canada and Switzerland exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods. Switzerland has reduced some of her rates in treaties, but reductions are incorporated in a single-column tariff that applies to all countries.

United States.—A Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States, signed on Nov. 15, 1935, became operative as regards tariff reductions on Jan. 1, 1936 (See p. 496 of the 1938 Year Book).

A more comprehensive Trade Agreement, signed Nov. 17, 1938, grants Canada concessions on 202 items or sub-items of the United States tariff, covering 83 p.c. of Canadian sales (dutiable and free) to the United States for the year 1937. On 107 of these items, representing \$76,577,000 (about half the dutiable imports in 1937) the maximum 50 p.c. reduction in duty was obtained. Of the remaining items 58 are accorded reductions in duty ranging from 10 to 50 p.c., 5 are assured continuance of the existing rate, and 32 continuance of free entry. All concessions of the 1935 Agreement are retained and quotas, where they existed, are either increased or the quota limitation entirely removed. Principal Canadian products benefiting 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