

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 which applies to all countries.

United States.—A Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States was signed on Nov. 15, 1935. It exchanged unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment with reservation of Canada's Empire preferences and the United States preferences granted to Cuba, Philippine Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone. Further Canadian concessions to the United States included reductions in duty on 88 tariff items, modification of customs valuation, and reciprocating United States action in exempting from duty purchases up to \$100 made by returning Canadian residents. The United States schedule of reduced rates to Canada included: cattle (quota), cream (quota), seed potatoes (quota), clover and grass seeds, hay, turnips, maple sugar; certain classes of fish; lumber and timber (quota) previously subject to duty and excise; feldspar, talc, lime, various ferro-alloys, acetic acid, certain pulpboard, whisky, and patent and harness leather. Reductions on these goods are, with regard to 27 tariff items, 50 p.c.; 32 items, 25 to 49 p.c.; 8 items, reduction under 25 p.c. or existing rate confirmed. Among 21 items which were guaranteed continuance of duty-free entry were newsprint, wood-pulp and pulpwood, shingles (quota), and lobsters. Tariff reductions became operative on Jan. 1, 1936. The Agreement was approved by the Canadian Parliament on Apr. 8, 1936. Upon exchange of ratifications on May 14, 1936, the whole Agreement went into force. It continues subject to certain contingencies to Dec. 31, 1938, and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice. This Agreement was the seventh entered into by the President of the United States under an amendment to the Tariff Act of 1930, known as the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934. Up to Mar. 7, 1938, ten others were signed, the reduced duties in each, except the one with Cuba, being accorded to Canada. The Trade Agreements Act was passed for only three years but on Mar. 1, 1937, was extended for a further three years.

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