98. France.—See special treaty. The general treaty of 1882 excepts colonial produce from most-favoured nation treatment.

99. 1865. Germany* (Zollverein).—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations.

Article VII. runs: "The stipulations of the preceding articles, I. to VI., shall also be applied to the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. In those colonies and possessions the produce of the states of the Zollverein shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other country of the like kind, nor shall the exportation from those colonies or possessions to the Zollverein be subject to any higher or other duties than the exportation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." Terminable one year after notice.

100. Hawaii.-See Sandwich Islands.

101. 1848. Liberia.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

102. 1865 and 1883. Madagascar.—Special stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

103. 1856. Morocco.—Most-favoured nation clause in favour of British subjects. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

104. 1891. Muscat.—Most-favoured nation clause in favour of British subjects, and duties not to exceed 5 per cent. Applicable to British colonies and possessions. Canada was excepted but acceded by Order in Council, February 6th, 1893. May be revised and amended after twelve years, on one year's notice.

105. 1841 and 1857. Persia.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

106. Portugal.

(Imperial Blue Book Com. No. 17, 1893, says that the treaties of 1842 and 1882 have expired, but British trade continues to enjoy most-favoured nation treatment in Portugal.)

107. 1859. Russia.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations, except Sweden and Norway. Applicable to British dominions. Terminable one year after notice.

108. 1851. Sandwich Islands.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations, with the following proviso: "Gratuitously if the concession in favour of the other state shall have gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional." (Article III.) Applicable to British dominions and territories. Terminable one year after notice.

^{*} Sir E. Gray stated in the Imperial House of Commons on 30th July, 1894, the general effect of these two treaties to be : (a) That they do not prevent differential treatment by the United Kingdom in favour of British colonies. (b) That they do not prevent differential treatment by British colonies in favour of each other. (c) That they do prevent differential treatment by British colonies in favour of the United Kingdom.