

1862. Belgium.—Reciprocal and most-favoured nation stipulations. Not applicable to British colonies after 30th July, 1898.

Article XV. provides that articles, the produce and manufacture of Belgium, shall not be subject in the British colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin. Terminable one year after notice, but by Article XXV. the high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right to introduce into the treaty by common consent any modifications which may not be at variance with its spirit or principles, and the utility of which may be shown by experience.

1840. Bolivia.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

1897. Bulgaria.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to Canada on her accepting. To remain in force till end of December, 1899.

1854. Chili.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. Terminable one year after notice.

1866. Columbia.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. Terminable one year after notice.

1883. Corea.—Article X. stipulates that the government, public officers and subjects shall participate in all privileges, immunities and advantages, especially in relation to import or export duties on goods and manufactures, which shall then have been granted or may hereafter be granted by His Majesty the King of Corea to the government, public officers or subjects of any other power. Applicable to British colonies unless excepted by notice. May be modified one year after notice.

1849. Costa Rica.—For foreign affairs reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British territories and dominions. Terminable one year after notice. The Secretary of State received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Costa Rican Republic a note denouncing Articles V., VI. and VII. of this Treaty and these will accordingly cease and determine on 26th November, 1897. They relate to the most-favoured nation stipulations.

1860-61. Denmark.—Confirmed 1814. Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

1860. Dominican Republic.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. Terminable on notice.

1893. Treaty with France, Paris.—Commercial agreement between the United Kingdom (on behalf of Canada) and France.

Article I. provides that still wines less than 25 per cent alcohol shall be exempt from the surtax or ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. That the duty on common and castile soaps shall be reduced one-half, and the duty on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums by one-third.

Article II. provides that tariff advantages granted by Canada to a third power shall be enjoyed by France, Algeria and French colonies.