

Other Agreements.—The Agreement between Canada and the Union of South Africa places commercial relations between these two Dominions on a treaty basis for the first time. It covers the principal commodities which each Dominion can sell to the other, but is more limited in scope than the trade Agreements concluded earlier with Australia and New Zealand. A considerable extension of the preferred list of commodities has been obtained for Canada. Special consideration has been given to corn from South Africa, although fruits in certain seasons, peanuts, sugar and molasses are also given consideration. Wheat, flour, apples, hosiery, binder twine, machinery, vacuum cleaners, iron pipes, tools, shooks, lumber, canned fish, motor cars, electrical appliances, rubber goods and paper products are the chief items on which concessions are made to Canada.

The Agreement with the Irish Free State secured for all goods the produce and manufacture of Canada imported into the Irish Free State the benefits of the lowest rates of duty accorded to similar products of any country. In return, goods the produce of the Irish Free State, when imported into Canada, were to be accorded the same tariff treatment as similar goods imported from the United Kingdom.

The Agreement with Southern Rhodesia made provision for the exchange of preferential treatment on selected lists of commodities. In addition, other goods not enumerated in the schedules continue to enjoy the benefits of existing and future British preferences. Indian corn, citrous fruits and peanuts are given free entry by Canada, whereas Southern Rhodesia gives our manufacturers important concessions on cream separators, batteries, boots and shoes, and paper products.

Other Empire Preferences on Canadian Goods.—Even in the absence of trade Agreements many tariff preferences are accorded to Canadian goods throughout the Empire. The general position now is that nearly all goods, the produce or manufacture of Canada, shipped in accordance with prescribed regulations, are granted tariff preferences over non-Empire goods in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Samoa, British West Indies (thirteen tariffs), Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia (Zambesi Basin), Gambia, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, British Somaliland, Cyprus, and Isle of Man. To a considerable extent tariff preference is similarly granted to Canadian goods in the Irish Free State, the Union of South Africa, Ceylon, and Mauritius, also on some goods in the Federated Malay States, the Unfederated Malay States, British North Borneo, Sarawak, and Brunei. Empire motor cars enjoy preference in Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and Guernsey; spirits and malt liquors in Gibraltar; and wines in the Falkland Islands.

Canadian Tariff Arrangements with Foreign Countries.—Arising out of some old British treaties, later British treaties or favoured-nation clauses sanctioned by Canadian Acts of Parliament, or in consequence of purely Canadian conventions of commerce, Canada extends on a reciprocal basis most-favoured-nation customs treatment except where otherwise indicated to the goods of the following countries:—

Country.	Treaty or Convention.	Date.
Argentine Republic.....	Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Great Britain.....	Feb. 2, 1825.
Brazil.....	Exchange of Notes granting Canadian Intermediate Tariff for most-favoured-nation treatment in Brazil.	Dec. 4, 1931.
Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg, Belgian colonies, possessions and mandated territory.....	Convention of Commerce with Canada.....	July 3, 1924.