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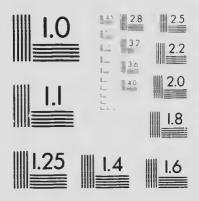
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Where Reciprocity Is Not Reciprocity

HOW CANADA WOULD OPEN HER MARKETS TO FIFTY COUNTRIES

The Favored Nation Treaties Discussed by R. W. Breadner, Tariff Expert of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, as published in "The Globe," Toronto, on Saturday, April 8th, 1911.

IN the discussion on the proposed Reciprocity Agreement with the United States some references have been made to "the favored nations," but comparatively little light has been thrown upon the relationship which exists between the favored nations and Canada at the present moment. The following information has been compiled to show the historical setting of the favored nation treatics and how the present proposed revision of the Canadian tariff will apply to countries other than the United States.

The resolutions amending the Customs Tariff of 1907 to allow for the Reciprocity Agreement, provide as follows:—

- 1. That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, specified in Schedule A, shall be admitted into Canada free of duty when imported from the United States.
- 2. That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, specified in Schedules B and D, shall be admitted into Canada upon payment of the rates of duty specified in the said Schedules when imported from the United States.
- 3. That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall extend to any and every other foreign power which may be entitled thereto under the provisions of any treaty or convention with His Majesty.

4. That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall extend to the United Kingdom and the several

British colonies and possessions with respect to their commerce with Canada. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to increase any rate of duty now provided for in the British preferential wriff.

Favored Nations and Their Treaties

Those countries known as the favored nations, which, under treaties of long standing with Great Britain, are entitled to any tariff advantages granted to the United States under the present proposed agreement, are given below with the dates of their respective treaties:

| Argentine Confe | , | tio | n. | Under Treaty made with Great Britain on the 2nd of February, 1825. |
|-----------------|------|-----|-----|--|
| Austria-Hungar | , יע | • | • | Under Treaty made with Great Britain on the 5th of December, 1876. |
| Bolivia | ٠ | • | | Under Treaty made with Great Britain on the 1th of September, 1840. |
| Colombia | • | • | • | Under Treaty made with Great Britain on the 16th of February, 1866. |
| Denmark | • | • | • | Under original Treaty made with Great Britain on the 12th of July, 1670, which was confirmed by another Treaty made with Great Britain on the 14th of January, 1814. |
| Japan | • | • | • | Under Treaty with Canada design 31st January, 1906. The will terminate on the 17th July list understood that another menty with Japan is now under consideration. |
| Norway | | | • | Under Treaty with Great Britain dated 18th March, 1826. |
| Russia | • | • | . 1 | Under Treaty made with Great Britain dated the 12th January, 1859. |
| Spain | • | | . (| Under Treaty made with Great Britain dated the 9th of September, 1713, which was confirmed by another Treaty dated the 17th August, 1814. |
| Sweden | • | ٠. | Ţ | Under Treaty made with Great Britain dated the 18th of March, 1826. |
| Switzerland | | | Ţ | Under Treaty made with Great Britain dated the 6th of September, 1855. |
| | | | | |

All of these Treaties provide that no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into British territories or dominions of articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the nations above named, than are or shall be payable on like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

How France Would Gain

Regarding the French Treaty with Canada, which came into force on the first of February, 1910, any tariff advantages granted to the United States on certain articles specified in Schedules B and C of the French Treaty, must also be granted to France, Algeria, French c lonies and possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of indo-China. The articles enumerated in the French Treaty, which would be thus affected by the agreement with the United States, are:—Cheese; garden, field and other seeds, not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound, not including flower seeds; grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; canned meats and canned poultry; extracts of meat, fluid or not; peanuts, shelled or unshelled.

British Preference Countries

Those countries now enjoying the privileges of the British Preferential Tariff would also be granted the same advantages as the United States, according to Resolution No. 4. The British Preference now applies to the following countries:—The United Kingdom, the British Colony of Bermuda, the British colonies commonly called the British West Indies, British Gulana, British India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, New Zealand, South African Customs Union.

And Others that Would be Included

It may be said that the extension of the Tariff advantages to the United Kingdom and the British Colonies and possessions was optional with Canada, but so feas the above named British countries are concerned, Resolution No. 4 is simply in conformity with the British Preferential Tariff policy. But this resolution also brings in the following additional British Colonies and possessions to enjoy the advantages granted to the United States, even although they were never entitled to the benefits of the British preference:—

Newfoundiand, British Honduras, Australia, Territory of Papua (British New Guinea). Labuan, St. Helena, Aden, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Malta, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, British North Borneo, Sarawak, British West African Coionies as foilows: Gambia, Goid Coast, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigerla, Northern Nigeria and Lagos; British Central Africa, Mauritius, Seychelles Islands; Federated Malay States as follows: Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Perak, Seiangor, Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Eiice Islands, Tonga and Norfolk Island.

Canada Gets Nothing in Return

Section 8 of the Customs Tariff Act of 1907 provides that fish and other products of the fisheries of Newfoundland may be imported into Canada free until otherwise determined by Governorin-Council. The above named favored nations and British Countries, however, (excepting France, New Zealand and the South African Customs Union) offer no special tariff advantages to Canada in return for the advantages obtained by them under the provisions of the French Treaty and the proposed agreement with the United States. South African Customs Union and New Zealand now give a preference to Canadian products.

The marked difference in the interpretation of trade treaties by Great Britain and Canada, as compared with the United States, is such that the United States consider favored nations have no right to participate in the tariff advantages granted to a named country in return for tariff advantages granted by that named country to the United States.

Conclusions

- (1) The tarlff advantages granted by the United States to Canada do not extend to any other country.
- (2) Canada, under the resolutions pertaining to the Reciprocity Agreement, will grant advantages to many countries.
- (3) Canada's power to negotiate preferential trade arrangements with other Britlsh Domlnions would be in a large measure paralyzed, inasmuch as certain British Dominions hitherto not given a preference would be granted the same advantages as the United States through the application of Resolution No. 4 of the Reciprocity Agreement. In this way Canada would lose any opportunity she might have had of establishing a closer trade relationship with Australia.
- (4) With the exception of the treatles with France and Japan, power of abrogation is vested in Great Britaln. Canada, therefore, cannot withdraw in any degree from such treaties without the renunciation of the whole treaties by the Imperial Government, which would imperil a large portion of the trade of the United Kingdom.



