

BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF, 1898.

Its chief features are (1) a completion of the pro-British tariff of 1897, providing that beginning on 1st of August, 1898, all imports from Britain shall come into Canada on paying a duty of customs, twenty-five (25) per cent less than that levied on goods from foreign countries; (2) a provision to aid the West Indies by admitting their products at the full reduction of 25 per cent; a similar provision for any other British colony or possession the customs tariff of which is on the whole as favourable to Canada as the British preferential tariff is to such colony or possession; provided, however, (a) that unmanufactured articles admitted under such preferential tariff are bona fide manufactures of a country or countries entitled to the benefits of such tariff, (b) that such benefits shall not extend to the importation of articles into the production of which there has not entered a substantial portion of the labour of such countries, (3) a provision that the reduction is not to apply to wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

The following parts of the British Empire are included in the British preferential tariff arrangement:—

The United Kingdom—
Bermuda.

British West Indies—
Bahamas.
Jamaica.
Turks and Caicos Islands.
Leeward Islands.
Windward Islands.
Barbados.
Trinidad and Tobago.
British Guiana.

British India.
Ceylon.
New South Wales.
Straits Settlement.

By the Budget of 1900 the preferential given to the above parts of the Empire was increased from 25 p.c. to $33\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. from 1st July, 1900.