

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

No. 16 Dutch Standard, in colour, and molasses testing over 56 degrees and not over 75 degrees by the polariscope, the preference in favour of the Colony shall not at any time be less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 lb., and for each additional degree over 75 degrees the preference shall not be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per 100 lb.

(3) That on goods enumerated in Schedule C, viz., cocoa beans, limes and lime juice, imported into Canada from the Colonies represented, there shall be no duties of Customs; but certain specific duties are to be imposed thereon when imported from any foreign country.

Certain Colonies named in Schedule D (The Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Grenada, Jamaica, and Newfoundland) are to enjoy the benefits of the concessions granted by Canada under the agreement for a period of three years, at the end of which period the concessions may cease as respects any of such Colonies which shall not have granted to Canada the advantages set forth in section 1 of the agreement.

On the part of Canada effect was given to the agreement by the West Indian Trade Agreement Act, 1913, and under section 7 the Act was brought into force on June 2, 1913, by proclamation of the Governor in Council dated May 19, 1913, and published in the Canada Gazette of May 24, 1913. By similar proclamation of May 22, 1913, the Colony of Grenada was admitted to the advantages of the Act from the date of publication of the proclamation in the Canada Gazette, viz., May 24, 1913. On the part of the West Indian Colonies concerned effect has been given to the agreement by local Ordinances. These have been reprinted as a parliamentary paper by the Imperial Government under date of June, 1913 [Cd. 6,674].

Radio-telegraphy.—Two acts relate to wireless telegraphy, one (chapter 43) making compulsory the installation of wireless apparatus on ships leaving Canadian ports and the other (chapter 52) providing for improved telegraphic communication between Canada, the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. The Radio-telegraph Act (chapter 43) provides for the licensing by the Minister of the Naval Service of all radio-telegraph stations and apparatus in Canada or on board ships registered in Canada. By this Act, after January 1, 1914, and subject to certain conditions as to the number of persons a vessel is licensed to carry and the length of its voyage and certain exceptions in the case of inland waters, no passenger steamer, whether registered in Canada or not, may leave any Canadian port unless equipped with an efficient radio-telegraphic apparatus in good working order capable of transmitting and receiving messages over a distance of at least 100 nautical miles by night and day and in charge of a fully qualified person. Ships leaving or attempting to leave Canadian ports contrary to this provision are made liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and costs. Other provisions are that radio-telegraph operators at land or shore stations in Canada must be British subjects and that all operators whether at land stations or on board Canadian ships shall make declarations of secrecy undertaking not to divulge information acquired as operators without lawful authority under penalty not exceeding \$100 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. The Ocean Telegraph Act (chapter 52) confirms an agreement, dated April 28, 1913, made between the Canadian Postmaster General and the Universal Radio Syndicate, Ltd., for telegraphic communication between Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand