

still more extensive, brought formally into force by proclamation as from April 30, 1927. It is binding for a 12-year period and thereafter until terminated on a years notice. It includes: Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Bahamas, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras. The larger colonies give a preference of 2s. per brl. on flour, and various stated amounts on some other commodities of importance. The preference on manufactured goods in general, when not specially dealt with, ranges from 20 p.c. to 50 p.c. of the general tariff. In return Canada grants the colonies: (a) specific amounts of preference on sugar and some other selected tropical products; (b) a 50 p.c. reduction from the general tariff on goods for which no special provision is made.

Trade Agreement with New Zealand.—Imports from New Zealand have been accorded British preferential rates since 1904. Furthermore, on Oct. 1, 1925, the special rates of the Trade Agreement with Australia were extended to New Zealand. Canada was granted the British preferential rates of New Zealand established in 1903. However, from Oct. 12, 1930, after due notice, Canada withdrew the Australian treaty rates as regards imports from New Zealand, and on June 2, 1931, New Zealand withdrew her British preferential rates from all but a few items of Canadian goods. After negotiations a new Trade Agreement with New Zealand was brought into force for one year by proclamation as from May 24, 1932. On May 24, 1933, the Agreement was extended for six months; on Nov. 24, 1933, for another six months; and on May 24, 1934, for a further 12 months. By this Agreement Canada grants New Zealand rates lower than British preferential on various articles of outstanding interest to her, and otherwise extends to her the British preferential tariff. New Zealand restores the British preferential rates to Canada except on six items on which, however, she concedes rates lower than the general tariff. On lumber, laths, and shingles, where no preference existed previously, because the general and preferential rates were the same, New Zealand creates a differential between her British preferential and general tariffs, so as to afford Canada a tariff preference on such products. Under a general provision of the Agreement anti-dumping laws of both countries are suspended except in the case of imports injurious to domestic industry when the exporting country does not apply remedial measures after 30 days notice. Other general provisions extend the Agreement to Western Samoa and Cook Islands.

Preferences by The United Kingdom Prior to the Imperial Conference, 1932.—The United Kingdom, between 1919 and 1931, granted preferences to Empire products within the limited scope of her tariff of that time. By 1931 there were preferences on: motor cars, clocks and watches, musical instruments, cinematograph films, all known as "McKenna duties"; sugar, goods containing sugar, glucose, tobaccos, certain dried fruits, chicory, cocoa, coffee, hops, spirits, wines, silk and artificial silk goods; pottery, buttons, household hollow-ware (safeguarding duties); and on "key industry goods" mainly certain chemicals, optical instruments, arc lamp carbons, vacuum tubes, metallic tungsten, some scientific instruments and scientific glassware. In consequence of the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act, passed Nov. 20, 1931, to remain in effect for six months, giving authority for Orders in Council imposing duties, not to exceed 100 p.c. *ad valorem*, on foreign manufactured goods, some 50 items were subjected to 50 p.c. *ad valorem*. The Horticultural Products (Emergency Customs Duties) Act, passed Dec. 11, 1931, to remain in force for twelve months, gave the Government power to impose duties by Orders in Council up to 100 p.c. *ad valorem* on certain fresh fruit, fresh vegetables and