

accorded a reduction in the Canadian customs duties under 179 tariff items. These include reduced rates, or free entry on: textiles of wool, cotton, silk, and artificial silk; clothing and wearing apparel, knitted goods, blankets, carpets, and linoleum; glassware; various primary forms of iron and steel; machinery, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, lawn mowers, nuts and bolts, files, needles, pins, enamelled ware, electrical apparatus, and other processed steel goods; leather and leather products; furniture; boots and shoes; numerous paper products; paints, etc.; earthenware, canned herring, malt extracts, chocolate, preserved vegetables, unsweetened biscuits, jams, etc., soaps, brushes, and silverware. The United Kingdom is also given a guarantee against upward revision of existing British preferential rates under 246 items. In the case of 91 items, margins of British preference are not to be reduced, the goods affected including chemicals, vegetable oils, window and plate glass, printing presses, diesel engines, X-ray apparatus, fishing tackle, pocket knives, motor cycles, dental instruments, cotton yarns for mercerizing, linen fabrics and thread, band instruments, electrical instruments, aluminum shapes, anthracite coal, wide steel plate, tin-plate, galvanized sheets, black steel sheets for galvanizing or tinning, steel wire and finished structural steel. Except as regards certain primary steel products, the commitment to maintain fixed margins in favour of United Kingdom goods relates almost entirely to products not of a class or kind made in Canada. Neither party, without the consent of the other, is to amend its preferential tariff regulations so as to increase beyond 50 p.c. the prescribed proportion of Empire content required in any class of manufactured goods in order to make them eligible for tariff preference. If any particular class of duty-free Canadian goods is being exported to the United Kingdom at prices below fair market value in Canada, the United Kingdom may notify the Canadian Government and if the Canadian Government is unable to correct the situation, the anti-dumping provision of the Canadian tariff is to be waived as regards similar goods imported from the United Kingdom. The two Governments agree that goods benefiting by the main tariff concessions provided in the Agreement, shall not be subjected to any new imposts or charges, other than customs duties leviable, unless equal imposts or charges are imposed on the domestic products of the importing country. Either Government is to be free to suspend or modify specific preferential margins if satisfied, after inquiry, that on account of the preferences trade is controlled by an organization or combine of exporters to the prejudice of consumers. The agreement contains extensive provisions for reciprocal preferences between Canada and Crown Colonies. The new British preferences were incorporated in the Budget introduced on February 25 and went into effect on that date. A Canadian Act ratifying the Agreement was assented to on Mar. 31, 1937. The Agreement is to be brought formally into force on a date to be mutually agreed upon between the two Governments when the Agreement of Aug. 20, 1932, will cease to have effect.

**Trade Agreements with British West Indies.**—To the British West Indies concessions independent of the British preference were made in an Agreement of 1912. In 1920 a second Trade Agreement, broader both as to the extent of the preferences exchanged and the number of West Indian signatories, superseded the first. This in turn was replaced on July 6, 1925, by one 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 year's notice. It includes: Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Bahamas, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras. For further details see p. 484 of the 1936 Year Book.