

Kingdom and the Union of South Africa on July 19, 1935; to Australia and New Zealand on Aug. 21, 1935; to the British West Indies on Oct. 20, 1936; to all the non-self-governing British colonies and protectorates, Palestine, Tanganyika territory, and the territories of Togoland and Cameroons under British Mandate on Sept. 29, 1937. Ireland (Eire) is similarly favoured because of the fact that her Trade Agreement with Canada guarantees to her duties as low as apply to the United Kingdom.

Either by means of the Tariff Act or Trade Agreements with the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and British West Indies, Canada now accords her British Preferential Tariff, or lower rates, to almost the whole Empire, including British protectorates and mandated territories. In addition, the products of the Newfoundland fisheries are declared by Sect. 8 of the Tariff Act to be free of customs duty until otherwise determined by Order in Council.

Reciprocal concessions in Empire markets are widespread. Nearly all Canadian products are given tariff preferences when entering Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Fiji, Northern Rhodesia (Zambesi Basin), Gambia, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, British Somaliland, St. Helena, Western Samoa, British Protectorate of Tonga, British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Cyprus, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, while Southern Rhodesia, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Malta grant preference to most Canadian goods. To a considerable extent tariff preference is granted to Canadian goods in Ireland and Union of South Africa; also, on some goods, in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, and Cayman Islands. Empire motor-cars enjoy preference in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements; spirits, wines, malt liquors, and tobaccos in Gibraltar; and wines in the Falkland Islands.

United Kingdom.—Canada has granted to the United Kingdom her British Preferential Tariff since its inception in 1897. The United Kingdom, in 1919, introduced preferences for Canada and the rest of the Empire on the limited number of products then comprising her tariff. In subsequent years, with expansion of the tariff, Empire preferences in the United Kingdom extended to more commodities. (See pp. 521-522 of the 1934-35 Year Book.) The Import Duties Act, effective Mar. 1, 1932, imposed a duty of 10 p.c. *ad valorem* on all non-Empire goods not already dutiable or specifically exempted. On the report of an Advisory Committee created by the Act the general rate was increased within two months on many manufactured articles to 15, 20, 25, 30, or 33½ p.c. Less comprehensive Orders issued from time to time have made further changes. The Act exempted products of the Colonial Empire altogether and exempted products of the Dominions, India, and Southern Rhodesia until Nov. 15, 1932. A Trade Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom signed on Aug. 20, 1932, extended the period of exemption of Canadian goods (see p. 486 of the 1936 Year Book) for five years. The 1932 Agreement was superseded by one signed Feb. 23, 1937, which renewed exemption of Canadian goods from the Import Duties Act, or any other duties not already applicable, with the qualification, as in the previous Agreement, that the United Kingdom, after notification, may impose duty (preferential) on Canadian eggs, poultry, butter, cheese, and other milk products, or in consultation with the Canadian Government may regulate supplies. The United Kingdom granted specified preferences on Canadian wheat, copper, lead, zinc (conditional on Empire producers supplying the demand at world prices), butter, cheese, raw or canned apples, pears, eggs, processed milk, honey, fish, timber, asbestos, and patent leather. The preference margin on Canadian natural silk hosiery was increased, the rate on