

**IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
AT OTTAWA 1932 : SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS
& COPIES OF TRADE AGREEMENTS**

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC
CONFERENCE AT
OTTAWA
1932

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS AND
COPIES OF TRADE AGREEMENTS

(APPENDICES PUBLISHED SEPARATELY IN CMD. 4175)

*Presented by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty
October 1932*

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IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, AT OTTAWA, 1932.

I.—OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE Conference was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, who first delivered a gracious message from His Majesty the King, which was in the following terms :—

“My thoughts and prayers are with the delegates of my Governments who are gathered in Conference to-day, to explore the means by which they may promote the prosperity of the Peoples of this great Empire.

At this Conference you are opening a new page of history, on which, within a few weeks, will be written the record of a determined effort to solve the difficulties weighing so heavily, not only on us, but upon the whole world. It is my earnest hope that when this Conference rises there will be a record of results worthily reflecting the frankness, the sincerity, and the spirit of helpfulness with which, I feel confident, your deliberations will be conducted.

The British Empire is based on the principle of co-operation, and it is now your common purpose to give the fullest possible effect to that principle in the economic sphere. By so doing you will set in motion beneficial forces within the British Commonwealth which may well extend their impulse also to the world at large. I pray that you may be given clear insight and strength of purpose for these ends.

GEORGE R.I.”

21st July, 1932.

His Excellency, on behalf of the Government and people of Canada, welcomed the delegations who had come from overseas, and delivered an address to the Conference (see page 63 of Cmd. 4175).

On the motion of the Leader of the Delegation of the United Kingdom, seconded by the Leader of the Delegation of Australia, the Prime Minister of Canada was asked to take the Chair at the meetings of the Conference and of the Heads of Delegations.

As its first official act, the Conference placed on record a resolution of respectful devotion to His Majesty the King, which was moved by the Prime Minister of Canada as Chairman of the Conference, and seconded by the Leader of the Delegation of India, and passed unanimously.

The message was in the following terms :—

“ The representatives of the Governments of the British Commonwealth, assembled in conference at Ottawa at their first meeting, and as their first official act, desire to present their respectful duty to the King, to thank him for his gracious message which has just been read by His Excellency the Governor-General. They join in thanksgiving for Your Majesty's continued health, and earnestly hope that Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen may long be spared to strengthen the feelings of love and devotion shared by all the peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations.”

The following gracious reply, signed by His Majesty, was received and was read to the Conference by the Chairman :—

“ The Queen and I have received with sincere pleasure the message of good will and devotion sent to us by the representatives of the Governments of the British Commonwealth at the opening of the Ottawa Conference. Please convey to them our grateful thanks. I shall follow the course of your deliberations with the closest interest and with the confident hope that your labours will be crowned with success.

GEORGE R.I.”

II.—OPENING STATEMENTS.

Opening statements were made by the Leaders of the Delegations of Canada, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, India, and Southern Rhodesia, in that order. These speeches are included in the record, which is set forth as Annex I of Cmd. 4175.

Supplementary Statements amplifying the opening statements were presented by the leaders of the Delegations of Australia, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom. These statements are included in Annex II of Cmd. 4175.

Opening statements on monetary and financial questions were presented on behalf of the Delegations before a committee which was constituted to deal with such matters (see page 130 of Cmd. 4175).

III.—PUBLICITY.

The arrangements for publicity followed those adopted at previous conferences.

The Honourable R. J. Manion, M.C., M.P., Minister of Railways and Canals, Canada, was asked to undertake responsibility for the general supervision of the publicity arrangements and to act as Minister in charge of press relations. He was assisted in this work by the following press officers: Mr. L. B. Pearson, First Secretary,

Department of External Affairs, Canada; Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, First Secretary, Canadian Legation, Tokyo; Mr. A. W. Merriam, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of Canada; Mr. A. Lalonde, Private Secretary to the Postmaster-General of Canada; and Mr. J. C. Britton, Junior Trade Commissioner, Canada.

He was also assisted by Mr. E. C. Buchanan, the President of the Press Gallery, Ottawa, who acted as press liaison officer. Press Conferences were held daily at 12:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The opening meeting of the Conference was held in the House of Commons Chamber, in the Parliament Buildings. It was found convenient, however, to conduct the work of the Conference at meetings of the heads of delegations and other delegates, held in the Railway Committee Room and in Room 216, in the Centre Block, Parliament Buildings. These meetings were attended by the heads of the delegations, together with other delegates.

It was decided to divide the matters which were under consideration by the Conference into five principal divisions, and to refer the matters comprised in each division to a committee for examination and report. These divisions included matters relating to the Promotion of Trade within the Commonwealth, matters relating to Customs Administration, matters relating to Commercial Relations with Foreign Countries, matters relating to Monetary and Financial Questions and matters relating to Methods of Economic Co-operation.

The reports of these Committees are printed in Cmd. 4175, but the action taken thereon by the Conference is set forth on pages 9-18 of this volume.

Committees were appointed in all instances by the meetings of heads of delegations and sub-committees were constituted by all of the five principal committees.

The total number of meetings was: Plenary Conference, 5; Heads of Delegations, 5; Committees and Sub-Committees, 49.

In addition to the committees and sub-committees of the Conference, there were many special groups dealing with inter-delegation matters, particularly matters related to the negotiation of trade agreements.

V.—CONCLUDING RESOLUTIONS.

The Closing Session of the Conference was held in the House of Commons Chamber in the Parliament Buildings.

At this session, the Chairman of the Conference, on behalf of the delegates, presented to the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the United Kingdom Delegation, a salver, as an expression of their appreciation of his presence at the Conference and of the great service which he had

rendered, not only to his own Country, but to the world at large—his public service and his activities in literature and in many other fields.

Upon the motion of the Leader of the United Kingdom Delegation, seconded by the Leader of the Delegation for Australia, the Conference placed on record a resolution of thanks to the Prime Minister of Canada for having presided over the Conference and, as a permanent mark of esteem, the Leader of the Delegation of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the delegates, presented to the Chairman a salver, which might be a memento of his service in that capacity.

The Conference adopted the following resolutions :—

“The Imperial Economic Conference desires to record its appreciation of the work accomplished by the chairmen and members of the committees and sub-committees which have been engaged in the discussion of the subjects referred to them.

“The Conference desires to record its appreciation of the work performed by Dr. O. D. Skelton as Secretary of the Conference and his able associates of the Conference Secretariat whose efficient and faithful services have assured the successful administration of the proceedings of the Conference.”

The delegates, in their concluding speeches, also expressed their appreciation of the hospitality which they had received, including both Government hospitality and private hospitality, and of the work of the Hospitality Committee during their stay in Ottawa.

The concluding addresses are included in the Record in Annex IV of Cmd. 4175.

VI.—ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

At the Closing Session, the following address to His Majesty was moved by the Chairman of the Conference, seconded by the Leader of the Delegation of the Union of South Africa, and unanimously adopted :—

“To His Majesty the King, Emperor of India: The representatives of the Governments of the British Commonwealth, who have been assembled in conference at Ottawa during the past few weeks, desire at the conclusion of the Conference again to present their respectful duty.

“They pray that Divine Providence may continue to give to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen, health and strength to preside over the destinies of all the Nations of the Commonwealth and they renew the assurance of devotion and affection of your peoples.”

The address was despatched by the Chairman of the Conference.

The following gracious reply, from His Majesty, was received and read by the Chairman at the close of the proceedings :—

“ I appreciate very much the message which the representatives of the Governments of the British Commonwealth have sent to me on the termination of the Ottawa Conference. The Queen and I thank them all most sincerely for their expression of devotion and good wishes. Your work has been arduous and intricate, but I rejoice to think that your achievement has justified the high expectations with which the Conference began, and that you have been able not only to conclude important practical agreements for the promotion of trade within the British Empire, but also to adopt principles to help its future development.

“ I am confident that the results of your labours, and the spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness which has brought about their success, will be of real benefit to my peoples.

“ I wish you all Godspeed, and a safe and happy journey homeward.

GEORGE R.I.”

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

THE conclusions of the Conference may be summarised as follows :

(a) Resolutions and Statements regarding the Promotion of Trade within the Commonwealth.*

(i) EMPIRE CONTENT.

With regard to the determination of the percentage of Empire Content necessary to secure preferential tariff treatment, the Conference draws the attention of the several Governments of the Commonwealth to the importance of this subject, and recommends that each of the Governments of the Commonwealth should investigate, as rapidly as possible, the standard of Empire Content which should be required by them for the import under preferential rates of the different classes of goods, bearing in mind the following principles :

- (a) That though it must rest with each Government to decide what standard it will require, a greater degree of uniformity throughout the Commonwealth is desirable :
- (b) The standard required should not be such as to defeat or frustrate the intention of the preferential rate of duty conceded to any class of goods.

(ii) EXPORT BOUNTIES AND ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES.

With regard to the question of export bounties and anti-dumping duties within the Commonwealth, the Conference adopted the following resolution :

This Conference, recognizing that export bounties and exchange depreciation adversely affect the value of tariff preferences within the Commonwealth, expresses the hope that with a rise in the level of commodity prices and with stabilized exchanges such bounties and the special duties which have been adopted as a means of adjusting the situation so created, may be withdrawn.

(iii) TRADE AGREEMENTS.

With regard to the conclusion of certain Agreements for the extension of mutual trade by means of reciprocal preferential tariffs, the Conference adopted the following resolution :

The nations of the British Commonwealth having entered into certain Agreements with one another for the extension of mutual trade by means of reciprocal preferential tariffs, this Conference takes note of these Agreements and records its conviction ;

* The Report of the Committee on the Promotion of Trade within the Commonwealth is printed on p. 18 of Cmd. 4175.

That by the lowering or removal of barriers among themselves provided for in these Agreements, the flow of trade between the various countries of the Empire will be facilitated, and that by the consequent increase of purchasing power of their peoples, the trade of the world will also be stimulated and increased;

Further, that this Conference regards the conclusion of these Agreements as a step forward, which should in the future lead to further progress in the same direction, and which will utilize protective duties to ensure that the resources and industries of the Empire are developed on sound economic lines.

The Agreements referred to are annexed hereto and the Conference commends them to the Governments of the several parts of the Empire.*

(b) Resolutions regarding Customs Administration.†

The Conference recommends that the aims to be kept in view should be:

- (i) The avoidance of uncertainty as to the amount of duty which would be payable on the arrival of goods in the importing country;
- (ii) The reduction of friction and delay to a minimum;
- (iii) The provision of facilities for the expeditious and effective settlement of disputes relating to all matters affecting the application of the Customs Tariff;

and that any measures which Customs Administrations might take to safeguard themselves against evasion should be consistent with these principles.

(c) Statement regarding Commercial Relations with Foreign Countries.†

The Conference considered two broad groups of questions affecting the commercial relations of the several members of the Commonwealth with foreign countries.

In the first place, the Conference discussed the general question of the relationship between inter-Commonwealth preferences and the most-favoured-nation clause in commercial treaties with foreign Powers. Each Government will determine its particular policy in dealing with this matter, but the representatives of the various Governments on the Committee stated that it was their policy that

* The texts of the Agreements between the United Kingdom and the Dominions, India and Southern Rhodesia are given in Appendices I to VII in this volume. Agreements to which the United Kingdom is not a party are not included in the present print.

† The Reports of the Committees on Customs Administration and Commercial Relations with Foreign Countries are printed on pp. 22 and 24 respectively of Cmd. 4175.

no treaty obligations into which they might enter in the future should be allowed to interfere with any mutual preferences which Governments of the Commonwealth might decide to accord to each other, and that they would free themselves from existing treaties, if any, which might so interfere. They would, in fact, take all the steps necessary to implement and safe-guard whatever preferences might be so granted.

In the second place, attention was drawn to recent tendencies in foreign countries to conclude regional agreements between themselves for the mutual accord of preferences which were designed as being exclusive, and not to be extended to countries which were not parties to, or did not adhere to the agreements. On this point, there was a general agreement that foreign countries which had existing treaty obligations to grant most-favoured-nation treatment to the products of particular parts of the Commonwealth could not be allowed to override such obligations by regional agreements of the character in question. Particular reference was made in this connection to the question of the Danubian States in regard to which preferential treatment was in contemplation for the cereal exports of the States concerned—exports which constitute a substantial proportion of the world's exports of the cereals in question. The Conference were, however, informed that in the discussion which took place at Lausanne on the matter, the rights of third countries had, at the instance of the United Kingdom, been expressly reserved.

The Conference recognized that the fact that rights are accorded by most-favoured-nation treatment does not preclude a foreign country from seeking the consent of the various Governments of the British Commonwealth to the waiver of their rights in particular cases, and that these Governments must be guided by consideration of their individual interests in deciding whether or not to meet the wishes of the foreign country concerned, so long, however, as the general principle that rights of this kind cannot be arbitrarily withdrawn is fully and carefully preserved.

The Conference would, however, recommend that where two or more Commonwealth Governments share a common interest in any proposal for the waiver of particular treaty rights, they should consult together with a view to arriving, in so far as possible, at a common policy.

(d) Resolutions and Statements regarding Monetary and Financial Questions.*

I.

(a) A rise throughout the world in the general levels of wholesale prices is in the highest degree desirable. The evil of falling prices must be attacked by Government and individual action in all its causes, whether political, economic, financial or monetary.

(b) For dealing with the problem in its widest aspects the Governments represented at this Conference record their conviction

* The Report of the Committee on Monetary and Financial Questions is printed on p. 27 of Cmd. 4175.

that international action is urgently necessary, and announce their desire to co-operate with other nations in any practicable measures for raising wholesale prices.

(c) The Conference has considered what action can be taken by the nations of the Commonwealth to help towards raising prices.

As regards monetary factors, the Conference recognizes that the central position of the United Kingdom, not only among the countries of the Commonwealth but in world trade and finance, makes the United Kingdom a main factor in anything that can be done. The Conference, therefore, welcomes the following statement made on behalf of the United Kingdom by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

“ His Majesty’s Government desire to see wholesale sterling prices rise. The best condition for this would be a rise in gold prices, and the absence of a rise in gold prices inevitably imposes limitations on what can be done for sterling. A rise in prices cannot be effected by monetary action alone, since various other factors which have combined to bring about the present depression must also be modified or removed before a remedy is assured. His Majesty’s Government, nevertheless, recognize that an ample supply of short-term money at low rates may have a valuable influence, and they are confident that the efforts which have successfully brought about the present favourable monetary conditions can and will, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, be continued.”

(d) The Conference recommends the other countries of the Commonwealth represented here to act in conformity with the line of policy as set out in the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, so far as lies within their power.

In the monetary sphere the primary line of action towards a rise in prices should be the creation and maintenance, within the limits of sound finance, of such conditions as will assist in the revival of enterprise and trade. Among these conditions are low rates of interest and an abundance of short-term money. While regard must be had to the different conditions applying to various types of loans, the rate of interest for all purposes should be kept as low as financial conditions permit. At the same time it is necessary that these favourable monetary conditions be achieved, not by the inflationary creation of additional means of payment to finance public expenditure, but by an orderly monetary policy, safeguarded, if the necessity should arise, by such steps as will restrain and circumscribe the scope of violent speculative movements in commodities or securities.

It must be kept in mind, however, that the success of any such policy will be hampered and might be nullified by the failure to modify or remove important non-monetary obstacles. Of the non-monetary factors which are depressing the level of prices many are of international character and require an international remedy.

The nations of the Commonwealth should, nevertheless, take all steps that lie in their power to increase public confidence, especially in the field of business enterprise, and to facilitate trade.

(e) The Conference recognizes the great importance to traders of stability of exchange rates over as wide an area as possible. The complete solution of this problem must await the restoration of conditions for the satisfactory working of an international standard as referred to below. In the meanwhile, and pending such a solution, this Conference has considered the possibility of achieving valuable results in two directions—first by creating an area of stability among countries regulating their currencies in relation to sterling; and secondly, by avoiding wide day-to-day fluctuations between sterling and gold.

As regards the latter, the Conference has noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom has already established machinery aimed at preventing wide fluctuations in the gold value of sterling caused by speculative movements. As to the former, the Conference recognizes the value of the countries within the Commonwealth whose currencies are linked to sterling maintaining stability between their exchange rates and looks to a rise in the general level of wholesale prices as the most desirable means for facilitating this result.

II.

The Conference recognizes that the ultimate aim of monetary policy should be the restoration of a satisfactory international monetary standard. Such a standard should so function as not merely to maintain stable exchange rates between all countries, but also to ensure the smooth and efficient working of the machinery of international trade and finance.

This postulates international agreement among the great trading nations of the world, and while certain of the States here represented hold very definite views on the question of the most desirable standard, the Conference refrains from making any recommendations on the subject in view of the fact that the question is shortly to be discussed at an international conference. There are, however, several conditions precedent to the re-establishment of any international monetary standard. The most important among them are: a rise in the general level of commodity prices in the various countries to a height more in keeping with the level of costs, including the burden of debt and other fixed and semi-fixed charges; and an adjustment of the factors political, economic, financial and monetary, which have caused the breakdown of the gold standard in many countries, and which, if not adjusted, would inevitably lead to another breakdown of whatever international standard may be adopted.

It is also in the view of the Conference of the utmost importance to the future working of any international standard that international

co-operation should be secured and maintained with a view to avoiding, so far as may be found practicable, wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of the standard of value.

(e) **Resolutions and Statements regarding Methods of Economic Co-operation.**

(i) *General Resolutions.*

This Conference, having discussed the question of Economic Consultation and Co-operation within the Commonwealth, and having considered the annexed report* prepared for it on the constitution and functions of existing agencies operating in these fields:

Recommends that a committee should be appointed forthwith, consisting of not more than two representatives of each of the participating Governments, to consider the means of facilitating economic consultation and co-operation between the several Governments of the Commonwealth, including a survey of the functions, organization and financial bases of the agencies specified in the annexed report,* and an examination of what alterations or modifications, if any, in the existing machinery for such co-operation within the Commonwealth are desirable.

The Conference further recommends that it shall be an instruction to the Committee to elect their own Chairman from among their members, and to report to the several Governments represented thereon not later than the 31st May next, with a view to the consideration of their report by the several Governments not later than September 1933.

The Conference was given to understand by the representatives of the United Kingdom that, in order that the necessary time might be available for the preparation and consideration of the report of the Committee concerning the existing and future machinery for economic co-operation within the Commonwealth, the Government of the United Kingdom would continue to furnish any funds which may be required to finance essential work of the Empire Marketing Board down to the end of September 1933. The Conference records its deep appreciation of the action of the United Kingdom in this respect.

With regard to the above recommendations reservations were made by Mr. Havenga, for the Union of South Africa, and by Mr. Lemass, for the Irish Free State, respectively, in the following terms:—

(Mr. Havenga): "While not wishing to object to the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Methods of Economic Co-operation, I desire, in order to remove any ground for misapprehension, to record the following reservations on behalf of the Union of South Africa:

"1. While not generally adverse to the institution of *ad hoc* bodies for economic investigation and preparation, the Union

* Appendix 5 to the Report of the Committee on Methods of Economic Co-operation (see p. 53 in Cmd. 4175).

Government will not associate itself with any scheme for the erection of any organization in the nature of a permanent secretariat or preparatory committee to Commonwealth Conferences, whether economic or otherwise.

"2. That portion of the report which introduces the draft resolutions relating to the appointment of a Committee to consider the means of facilitating economic consultation and co-operation, must not be read in the sense that the Union Government is committed in principle to give financial support to Commonwealth Economic Organizations."

(*Mr. Lemass*): "I do not object to the adoption of this report and the accompanying resolutions, but I wish it to be made perfectly clear in the published records of the Conference that the Government of the Irish Free State are not prepared to contemplate the setting up of an Imperial Economic Secretariat or of any similar organ of centralization."

(ii) *Resolution concerning Industrial Standardization.*

I. The Conference recommends that, with a view to assisting the co-ordination of the work of national standardization, the following principles, as far as practicable, be observed :

- (a) That the specifications should be in accordance with the needs of industry and fulfil a generally recognized want;
- (b) That the community interest of producer and consumer should be maintained throughout;
- (c) That the specifications should be arrived at by general consent;
- (d) That periodical review and revision should be undertaken to prevent crystallization and keep the specifications abreast of progress;
- (e) That full information regarding the initiation of any specification and progress in its preparation should, without delay, be circulated by the originating body to the corresponding bodies in other parts of the Commonwealth.

II. Having regard to the disadvantages which are apt to occur when a statutory provision embodies a standard specification verbatim, whether in whole or in part, instead of confining itself to a reference to a national standard specification, the Conference recommends that each Government of the Commonwealth in co-operation with its central standardizing body, should bring under review the position with regard to such statutory provisions, in order that it may be possible to keep these standards in line with industrial and scientific progress without the necessity of fresh legislation.

III. With a view to facilitating the general adoption of standard specifications throughout the Commonwealth, the Conference recommends that the Governments concerned take into favourable con-

* The Report of the Sub-Committee on Industrial Standardization is printed on p. 39 of Cmd. 4175.

sideration the provision of free entry to standard specifications and other documents circulated between the central standardizing bodies.

IV. In order to provide the various parts of the Commonwealth with an accurate means of exchange of colour information and to secure a basic standard in trade practice, the Conference recommends that each central standardizing body should at an early date consider the issue of a standard schedule of colours.

V. As an immediate step towards the promotion of intra-Commonwealth trade through the adoption of commercial standard specifications, the Conference recommends that, in respect of steel, timber, industrial chemical products and replaceable parts of agricultural implements and machinery, immediate steps be taken by the central standardizing bodies in those parts of the Commonwealth affected to secure a greater degree of uniformity in standard specifications and trade practices.

VI. With a view to the employment of common standard specifications for aircraft materials and component parts, and particularly the method of testing therein specified, the Conference recommends that the national standardizing bodies in those parts of the Commonwealth particularly concerned, should co-operate directly with this object in view.

VII. The Conference, taking note of the observation contained in the last paragraph of the Report of the Conference on Standardization accepted by the Imperial Conference of 1930, which reads as follows :—

“ Apart from day to day consideration of matters of detail, we are impressed with the desirability of readier means of consultation on questions of policy than are afforded by the past; or by occasional conferences such as the present,”

is impressed with the desirability of obviating the difficulties and delays which inevitably occur under existing conditions in conducting consultations between the central standardizing bodies in the various parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the misunderstandings which occasionally arise due to the distances between the correspondents and to the subject matter of the communications.

The Conference recommends that for the purpose of maintaining closer liaison in these matters the central standardizing bodies in the different parts of the Commonwealth should be authorised to call together, periodically or otherwise, representatives in their respective countries of the corresponding bodies, or persons otherwise designated for the purpose.

The Conference further suggests that such an arrangement might include a provision whereby the Trade Commissioners maintained in different parts of the Empire by the several Commonwealth Governments should, as occasion requires, be available to act as Liaison Officers for this purpose. The Conference considers that it should be made clear that such consultations are purely supple-

mentary to, and not intended in any way to supplant, the method of direct communication already established between the central standardizing bodies.

(iii) *Grading and Standards of Agricultural Products.*

The report of the Sub-Committee on this subject, which is set forth as Appendix 2 to the Report of the Committee on Methods of Economic Co-operation,* was approved by the Conference.

(iv) *Resolutions concerning Industrial Co-operation.†*

This Conference, having examined the Report of the Imperial Economic Committee on Imperial Industrial Co-operation,‡ finds itself in general agreement with the tenor of the Report.

The Report makes it clear that industrial production has developed and will continue to develop in the less industrialized parts of the Commonwealth. These developments involve changes in the economic structure both of the more industrialized and of the less industrialized countries; and the Conference notes with approval the view of the Committee that: "the object of co-operation is not, and must not be, to arrest change, but wisely to direct and facilitate its course."

It should, in the opinion of the Conference, be the object of any policy of industrial co-operation within the Commonwealth to secure the best division of industrial activities among the several parts of the Commonwealth and the ordered economic development of each part, with a view to ensuring the maximum efficiency and economy of production and distribution.

It is further the view of the Conference that the precise nature and extent of the co-operation to be achieved in any particular industry must largely depend upon effective consultation between those engaged, or proposing to engage, in that industry in any two or more parts of the Commonwealth.

The Conference therefore recommends to the various industries in which conditions are suitable for the purpose, the desirability of making arrangements for such consultation at the earliest possible date; but it records its belief that such consultation, to be fully effective, should be conducted between responsible persons or bodies adequately representative of the industry in each part of the Commonwealth concerned.

The Conference further recommends that the Governments concerned facilitate and assist such consultations by all available means.

The Conference further recommends that, without prejudice to their liberty to determine their own general economic policies, the Governments of the Commonwealth should give sympathetic

* See p. 45 of Cmd. 4175.

† The Report of the Committee on Methods of Economic Co-operation is printed on p. 48 of Cmd. 4175.

‡ See 21st Report of Imperial Economic Committee.

consideration to any proposals which may be directed towards giving effect to the principle of industrial co-operation and which may be put before them by responsible parties representing similar industrial interests in the parts of the Commonwealth affected. In this connection the Conference would draw attention to the importance of taking into consideration the interests of other parts of the Commonwealth which might be affected by such proposals.

(v) *Resolution concerning Films and Radio.*

The Conference takes note of the suggestions contained in the Report upon Films and Radio submitted to it by the Committee on Methods of Economic Co-operation,* and commends them for the consideration of the Governments represented at the Conference.

* Appendix 4 to the Report of the Committee on Methods of Economic Co-operation (see p. 50 in Cmd. 4175).

APPENDIX I.

UNITED KINGDOM-CANADIAN AGREEMENT.

WE, the representatives of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of His Majesty's Government in Canada hereby agree with one another, on behalf of our respective Governments, as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that Orders shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, which will ensure the continuance after the 15th November, 1932, of entry free of duty into the United Kingdom of goods consigned from any part of the British Empire, and grown, produced or manufactured in Canada, which by virtue of that Act are now free of duty subject, however, to the reservations set forth in Schedule A appended hereto.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to impose on the foreign goods specified in Schedule B appended hereto, the duties of customs shown in that Schedule in place of the duties (if any) now leviable.

ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. imposed by Section I of the Import Duties Act, 1932, on the foreign goods specified in Schedule C shall not be reduced except with the consent of His Majesty's Government in Canada.

ARTICLE 4.

It is agreed that the duty on either wheat in grain, copper, zinc or lead, as provided in this agreement, may be removed if at any time Empire producers of wheat in grain, copper, zinc and lead respectively are unable or unwilling to offer these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world prices and in quantities sufficient to supply the requirements of the United Kingdom consumers.

ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to modify the conditions at present governing the importation into the United Kingdom of live cattle from Canada on the lines already agreed upon in principle between themselves and His Majesty's Government in Canada.

ARTICLE 6.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom declare that it is their intention to arrange, as soon as possible after receiving the report of the Commission now sitting on the reorganisation of the Pig Industry in the United Kingdom, for the quantitative regulation of the supplies of bacon and hams coming on to the United Kingdom market, and undertake that in any legislation which they may submit to Parliament for regulating the supplies of bacon and hams from all sources into the United Kingdom, provision will be made for free entry of Canadian bacon and hams of good quality up to a maximum of 2,500,000 cwt. per annum.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass legislation which will secure for a period of ten years from the date hereof to tobacco, consigned from any part of the British Empire and grown, produced or manufactured in Canada, the existing margin of preference over foreign tobacco, so long, however, as the duty on foreign unmanufactured tobacco does not fall below 2s. 0½d. per lb., in which event the margin of preference shall be equal to the full duty.

ARTICLE 8.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite the Governments of the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates to accord to Canada any preference which may for the time being be accorded to any other part of the British Empire, provided that this Clause shall not extend to any preferences accorded by Northern Rhodesia to the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories of the South African High Commission by virtue of the Customs Agreement of 1980; and further will invite the Governments of the Colonies and Protectorates shown in Schedule D to accord to Canada new or additional preferences on the commodities and at the rates shown therein.

ARTICLE 9.

His Majesty's Government in Canada will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to substitute for the duties of customs now leviable on the goods specified in Schedule E the duties shown in that Schedule provided that nothing in this Article shall preclude His Majesty's Government in Canada from reducing the duties specified in the said Schedule so long as the margin of British preference shown in that Schedule is preserved or from increasing the rates under the intermediate or general tariff set out in the said Schedule.

Canada (contd.).

ARTICLE 10.

His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake that protection by tariffs shall be afforded against United Kingdom products only to those industries which are reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success.

ARTICLE 11.

His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake that during the currency of this Agreement the tariff shall be based on the principle that protective duties shall not exceed such a level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production, provided that in the application of such principle special consideration shall be given to the case of industries not fully established.

ARTICLE 12.

His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake forthwith to constitute the Tariff Board, for which provision is made in the Tariff Board Act, 1981.

ARTICLE 13.

His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake that on the request of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom they will cause a review to be made by the Tariff Board as soon as practicable of the duties charged on any commodities specified in such request in accordance with the principles laid down in Article 11 hereof, and that after the receipt of the Report of the Tariff Board thereon such report shall be laid before Parliament, and Parliament shall be invited to vary wherever necessary the Tariff on such commodities of United Kingdom origin in such manner as to give effect to such principles.

ARTICLE 14.

His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake that no existing duty shall be increased on United Kingdom goods except after an inquiry and the receipt of a report from the Tariff Board, and in accordance with the facts as found by that body.

ARTICLE 15.

His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake that United Kingdom producers shall be entitled to full rights of audience before the Tariff Board when it has under consideration matters arising under Articles 13 and 14 hereof.

ARTICLE 16.

His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake that Customs administration in Canada shall be governed by such general principles

Canada (contd.).

as will ensure (a) the avoidance, so far as reasonably possible, of uncertainty as to the amount of Customs duties and other fiscal imposts payable on the arrival of goods in Canada; (b) the reduction of delay and friction to a minimum; and (c) the provision of machinery for the prompt and impartial settlement of disputes in matters appertaining to the application of tariffs.

ARTICLE 17.

His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake that all existing surcharges on imports from the United Kingdom shall be completely abolished as soon as the finances of Canada will allow. They further undertake to give sympathetic consideration to the possibility of reducing and ultimately abolishing the exchange dumping duty in so far as it applies to imports from the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 18.

His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake to modify the existing regulations governing the importation of pedigree stock from the United Kingdom into Canada in a manner already agreed upon in principle between themselves and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 19.

His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake to accord to those non-self-governing Colonies, Protectorates and the Mandated Territories to which the benefits of the British preferential rates are at present accorded, and also to Zanzibar the preferences on the commodities and at the rates shown in Schedule F, and also any preferences for the time being accorded to the United Kingdom. Provided that His Majesty's Government in Canada shall not be bound to continue to accord any preferences to any Colony or Protectorate which, not being precluded by international obligations from according preferences, either (i) accords to Canada no preferences, or (ii) accords to some other part of the Empire (in the case of Northern Rhodesia, excepting the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories of the South African High Commission) preferences not accorded to Canada.

ARTICLE 20.

Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice or diminish any of the benefits enjoyed by any of the parties thereto under the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement dated the 6th July, 1925.

ARTICLE 21.

This Agreement is made on the express condition that, if either Government is satisfied that any preferences hereby granted in respect of any particular class of commodities are likely to be

Canada (contd.).

frustrated in whole or in part by reason of the creation or maintenance directly or indirectly of prices for such class of commodities through State action on the part of any foreign country, that Government hereby declares that it will exercise the powers which it now has or will hereafter take to prohibit the entry from such foreign country directly or indirectly of such commodities into its country for such time as may be necessary to make effective and to maintain the preferences hereby granted by it.

ARTICLE 22.

This Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in Canada is to be regarded as coming into effect as from the date hereof (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken as soon as may be practicable hereafter). It shall remain in force for a period of five years, and if not denounced six months before the end of that period shall continue in force thereafter until a date six months after notice of denunciation has been given by either party.

ARTICLE 23.

In the event of circumstances arising which, in the judgment of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or of His Majesty's Government in Canada, as the case may be, necessitate a variation in the terms of the Agreement, the proposal to vary those terms shall form the subject of consultation between the two Governments.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in the United Kingdom :

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in Canada :

R. B. BENNETT.

(Initialled) R. B. H.

August 20, 1932.

Canada (contd.).

SCHEDULE A.

As regards Eggs, Poultry, Butter, Cheese and other Milk products, free entry for Canadian produce will be continued for three years certain. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, however, reserve to themselves the right, after the expiration of the three years, if they consider it necessary in the interests of the United Kingdom producer to do so, to review the basis of preference so far as relates to the articles above enumerated and after notifying His Majesty's Government in Canada either to impose a preferential duty on Canadian produce whilst maintaining preferential margins, or in consultation with the Canadian Government to bring such produce within any system which may be put into operation for the quantitative regulation of supplies from all sources in the United Kingdom market.

SCHEDULE B.

Wheat, in grain	... ..	2s. per quarter.
Butter	... ..	15s. per cwt.
Cheese	... ..	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Apples, raw (excluding apples con- signed direct to a registered cider manufacturer for use in making cider)	... ..	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Pears, raw	... ..	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Apples, canned	... ..	8s. 6d. per cwt. in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content.
Dried fruits, now dutiable at 7s.	...	10s. 6d. per cwt.
Eggs in shell—		
(a) Not exceeding 14 lbs. in weight per great hundred	...	1s. per great hundred.
(b) Over 14 lbs., but not exceeding 17 lbs.	...	1s. 6d. per great hundred.
(c) Over 17 lbs.	... ..	1s. 9d. per great hundred.
Condensed milk, whole, sweetened	...	5s. per cwt. in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content.
Copper, unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, blocks, slabs, cakes, and rods	...	2d. per lb.

SCHEDULE C.

Timber of all kinds imported into the United Kingdom in substantial quantities from Canada, in so far as now dutiable.

Fish, fresh, sea.
Salmon, canned.
Other fish, canned.
Asbestos.
Zinc.
Lead.

Canada (contd.).

SCHEDULE D.

- (1) The Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica (including the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands), the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, the Windward Islands, Fiji, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, Mauritius and Northern Rhodesia.

Commodity.	Margin of Preference.
Rubber boots and shoes and canvas boots and shoes, rubber-soled	1s. per pair (or the equivalent in the local currency), that is to say, the General Rate to be the Preferential <i>ad valorem</i> rate, if any, plus 1s. per pair specific duty.

- (2) All the Colonies and Protectorates, except Bermuda (so long as the importation of motor vehicles is prohibited), Northern Rhodesia, and Trinidad, mentioned in (1) above, and also Ceylon, Hong Kong, Malta, and the Straits Settlements.

Motor vehicles 20% *ad valorem*.

- (3) All the Colonies and Protectorates mentioned in (2) above except the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong.

Parts of motor vehicles including rubber tyres 20% *ad valorem*.

- (4) All the Colonies and Protectorates mentioned in (1) above except Fiji, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, Mauritius, and Northern Rhodesia.

Hosiery of cotton or artificial silk	6d. per pair, that is to say the General Rate to be the Preferential <i>ad valorem</i> rate, if any, plus 6d. per pair specific duty.
Hosiery of silk 	9d. per pair, that is to say the General Rate to be the Preferential <i>ad valorem</i> rate, if any, plus 9d. per pair specific duty.
Butter 	1½d. per lb.

- (5) The Bahamas.

The preferential drawback of 25 per cent. of certain Customs duties to be increased to 50 per cent. of those Customs duties.

- (6) The Barbados, Bermuda, and Trinidad.

Electrical appliances and apparatus	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Bacon and ham 	¼d. per lb.

Canada (contd.).

- (7) The Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands (Antigua only) and Trinidad.

The tariff treatment of pitch pine to be assimilated to that of other wood and timber and a margin of preference of not less than ten shillings per 1,000 feet to be established.

- (8) The Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad.

Commodity.	Margin of Preference.
Condensed milk	10% <i>ad valorem</i> (or the equivalent specific rate).
Shooks	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .

- (9) The Barbados and British Honduras.

Potatoes and onions 2s. per 100 lbs.

- (10) The Barbados.

Oats 9d. per 100 lbs.

- (11) Bermuda, Jamaica (including the Turks and Caicos Islands, and Cayman Islands), the Leeward Islands, and the Windward Islands.

Hardware 10% *ad valorem*.

- (12) Bermuda.

Eggs 2d. per dozen.
 Canned meat 10% *ad valorem*.
 Canned fruit and canned vegetables 15% *ad valorem*.
 Furniture 10% *ad valorem*.

- (13) Jamaica.

Apparel of all kinds (other than hosiery) 10% *ad valorem*.
 Wood and timber 10% *ad valorem*.

- (14) Ceylon.

Bacon and ham 10% *ad valorem*.
 Canned fruit and vegetables 15% *ad valorem*.
 Canned fish 15% *ad valorem*.

- (15) Cyprus.

Butter, cheese, tinned fish, and timber One-third of the duty, in lieu of one-sixth.

- (16) The Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

Commodity.	Margin of preference so soon as it is possible to institute duties thereon.
Condensed milk	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Printing and wrapping paper	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Canned fruit and canned vegetables	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Canned fish	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Electric batteries	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Confectionery	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .

Canada (contd.).

(17) Fiji.

Commodity.	Margin of preference so soon as it is possible to institute duties thereon.
Timber, dressed and undressed ...	2s. per 100 super. feet

(18) Malta.

Wheat flour	2s. per 100 kilog.
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(19) Mauritius.

Bacon and ham	5 rupees per 100 kilog.
Cheese	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Canned fish	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Electric stoves and household appliances	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .

(20) Northern Rhodesia.

Commodity.	Margin of Preference.
Electrical batteries and accumulators	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Boxes, wooden, empty, or in shooks	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Wood, unmanufactured, including ceiling and flooring boards	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Newsprint paper; wrapping paper; unspecified plain or composite paper	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor trucks, &c., as specified in Tariff Items 180 (a) and (b)	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor cars, chassis and rubber pneumatic tyres and tubes of Canadian origin	To be admitted at the same rates as those of United Kingdom origin under Tariff Items 129 (b) and (c) and 260.

(21) Sarawak.

Condensed milk	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
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Canada (contd.).

SCHEDULE E.

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferential.	Inter- mediate.	General.
20 a	Butter produced from the cocoa bean per pound	Free	3 cts.	3 cts.
79	Florist stock, viz.: Azaleas, rhododendrons, pot-grown lilacs, rose stock and other stock for grafting, seedling carnation stock, araucarias, bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes and dormant roots, n.o.p.; seedling stock for grafting, viz.: plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
83	Potatoes, as hereunder defined:— (a) In their natural state per one hundred pounds	Free	Free	75 cts.
143 a	Cigarettes, the weight of the paper covering to be included in the weight for duty per pound	3 50 dol.	4 10 dol.	4 10 dol.
144	Cut tobacco	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
145	Manufactured tobacco, n.o.p., and snuff per pound	80 cts.	95 cts.	95 cts.
146	Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle per gallon	75 cts.	90 cts.	90 cts.
147	Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in bottles per gallon Provided that six quart bottles or twelve pint bottles shall be held to contain one gallon.	25 cts.	35 cts.	35 cts.
152	Lime juice, fruit syrups and fruit juices, n.o.p.	30 cts.	50 cts.	50 cts.
156	Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, n.o.p.; gin of all kinds, n.o.p.; whisky and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p.; amyl alcohol or fusel-oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil; methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyrosylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits; absinthe, arrack, or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, n.o.p.; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.o.p.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schie- dam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages; and wines, n.o.p., containing more than forty per cent. of proof spirit, per gallon of the strength of proof Provided, as to all goods specified in Item No. 156 when of less strength than the strength of proof, that no reduction or allowance shall be made in the measurement thereof for duty purposes, below the strength of 15 per cent. under proof.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
		8 dol.	10 dol.	10 dol.

Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferential.	Inter- mediate.	General.
157 a	Amyl alcohol or refined fusel oil, when imported by the Department of National Revenue, or by a person licensed by the Minister, to be denatured for use in the manufacture of metal varnishes or lacquers, to be entered at ports prescribed by regulations of the Minister, subject to the Excise Act and to the regulations of the Department of National Revenue,			
	per gallon	Free	25 cts.	25 cts.
159	Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designated as essences, extracts, or ethereal and spirituous fruit essences, n.o.p. per gallon	8 dol. 30 p.c.	10 dol. 30 p.c.	10 dol. 30 p.c.
160	Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, lotions, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind:—			
	(a) when in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each ...	60 p.c.	90 p.c.	90 p.c.
	(b) when in bottles, flasks or other packages, containing more than four ounces each ... per gallon	5 dol. —	5 dol. 40 p.c.	5 dol. 40 p.c.
166	Acetone and amyl acetate ... and	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
168	Malt flour containing less than 50 per centum in weight of malt; malt syrup or malt syrup powder; extracts of malt, fluid or not; grain molasses—all articles in this item upon valuation without British or foreign excise duties, under regulations prescribed by the Minister			
	per pound	8 cts. 20 p.c.	5 cts. 30 p.c.	10 cts. 35 p.c.
ex 171	Comic periodicals for juveniles ... and	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
171	Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, or parts thereof, n.o.p., not to include blank account books, copy books, or books to be written or drawn upon ...	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
ex 178	Printed Advertising Matter issued by railway systems ...	Free	...	...
178	Advertising and printed matter, viz.: Advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; price books, catalogues and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets; advertising chromos, chromo-types, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work,	Free	...	...

Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferen- tial.	Inter- mediate.	General.
178 (contd.)	lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, n.o.p. ... per pound Provided, that when imported under the General Tariff rate, the duty shall be not less than	5 cts.	12½ cts.	15 cts.
188	Plain basic photographic paper, baryta coated, adapted for use exclusively in manufacturing albumenized or sensitized photographic paper	Free	...	35 p.c.
ex 192	Roofing and shingles of saturated felt	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
ex 199	Waxed stencil paper for use on duplicating machines	Free	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
ex 203	Chemical compounds composed of two or more acids or salts soluble in water, adapted for dyeing or tanning	10 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
ex 203	Aniline and coal tar dyes, soluble in water, in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
ex 206	Bacteriological products or serum for subcutaneous injection	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
ex 207	Blood albumen	Free	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
ex 208	Sal ammoniac and nitrate of ammonia	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
ex 208	Oxide of cobalt	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 208	Bichloride of tin and tin crystals	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
ex 208	Sulphate of copper (blue vitriol)	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
ex 208	Sulphate of iron (copperas)	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
ex 208	Cream of tartar in crystals and tartaric acid crystals	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
ex 208	Phosphorus and compounds thereof, n.o.p.	Free	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
ex 208	Oxalic acid	Free	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
ex 208	Oxide of tin or of copper	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
ex 208	Sulphate of zinc and chloride of zinc	Free	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
208 b	Bisulphate of soda or nitre cake	Free	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
208 d	Calcium chloride, not in solution, for road-treating purposes only	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
208 e	Xanthates, cresylic acid and compounds of cresylic acid, used in the process of concentrating ores, metals or minerals	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
208 h	Ethylene glycol, when imported by manufacturers of anti-freezing compounds to be used exclusively in the manufacture of anti-freezing compounds, in their own factories	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
ex 209	Bichromate of potash, crude; red and yellow prussiate of potash	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
210	Peroxide of soda; silicate of soda in crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda; nitrate of soda or cubic nitre; sulphide of sodium; nitrite of soda; arseniate, binarsionate, chlorate, bisulphite and stannate of soda; prussiate of soda and sulphite of soda	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
210 d	Sodium, sulphate of, crude, or salt cake	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
ex 211	Chloride of aluminum, or chloralum	½ ct.	½ ct.	½ ct.
212	Sulphate of alumina or alum cake; and alum in bulk, ground or unground, but not calcined	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
		Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.

Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferen- tial.	Inter- mediate.	General.
215	Stearic acid, n.o.p.	Free	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
ex 216	Acids, n.o.p., of a kind not produced in Canada	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 216	Phosphoric acid	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 216	Nitric acid, not including glass containers, when in packages weighing not more than 100 pounds	Free	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.
ex 217	Sulphuric and muriatic acids, not including glass containers, when in packages weighing not more than 100 pounds per 100 pounds	Free	22½ cts.	25 cts.
218	Acid phosphate, not medicinal	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 219	Sulphuric ether and chloroform	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
219 c	Non-alcoholic preparations or chemicals, such as are used for disinfecting, dipping or spraying, when in packages not exceed- ing three pounds each, in weight, the weight of such packages to be included in the weight for duty	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
220	Soap, common or laundry, per one hundred pounds	50 cts.	1.50 dol.	1.50 dol.
230	Castile soap, the weight of the cartons and wrappings to be included in the weight for duty per pound	Free	2 cts.	2 cts.
ex 232	Glue, liquid, powdered or sheet, and gelatine, n.o.p. per pound and per pound	17½ p.c. 2 cts.	25 p.c. 5 cts.	25 p.c. 5 cts.
232 b	Vegetable glue	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
232 c	Gelatine, edible	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
234	Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed prepara- tions, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin	20 p.c.	40 p.c.	40 p.c.
236	Surgical dressings, antiseptic or aseptic, including absorbent cotton, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, oakum, woven fabric of cotton weighing not more than seven and one-half pounds per one hundred square yards, whether imported singly or in com- bination one with another, but not stitched or otherwise manufactured; surgical trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds; sanitary napkins, spinal braces and abdominal supports	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
240	Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp; whitening or whitening; Paris white and gilders' whiting; blanc fixé; satin white	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
241	Litharge, other than for battery purposes	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
ex 242	Dry red lead and orange mineral; zinc oxides, such as zinc white and lithopone... ..	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
245	Ochres, ochrey earths, siennas and umbers... ..	5 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
249	Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, and oil finish, n.o.p. per gallon and	20 cts. 15 p.c.	20 cts. 25 p.c.	20 cts. 30 p.c.
253	Putty of all kinds	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	27½ p.c.

Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferential.	Inter- mediate.	General.
254	Gums, viz.: Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, damar, elemi, kauris, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, tragacanth, gedda, and barberry; gum chicle or sappato gum, crude; lac, crude, seed, button, stick and shell; ambergris; Pontianac	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
256	Printing ink	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 256	Rotogravure ink	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
264	Essential oils, n.o.p., including bay oil, otto of limes, and peppermint oil	Free	7½ p.c.	7½ p.c.
276 b	Cotton seed and crude cotton seed oil, when imported by manufacturers of cotton seed meal and refined cotton seed oil, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such commodities, in their own factories	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
277	Palm and palm kernel oil, unbleached or bleached, not edible; shea butter	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
278	Oils, viz.: Coconut, palm and palm kernel, not edible, for manufacturing soap; carbolie or heavy oil; olive oil for manufacturing soap or tobacco, or for canning fish	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
ex 284	Earthenware tiles, for roofing purposes	Free	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
287	Tableware of china, porcelain, semi-porcelain, white granite or ironstone	Free	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
288	Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured and Rockingham ware; "C.C." or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged; and all earthenware, n.o.p.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
289	Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, lavatories, urinals, sinks and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement, clay or other material, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
300	Crucibles of clay, sand or plumbago	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
ex 312	Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof, when made from crude asbestos of Empire origin	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
318	Common and colourless window glass	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
319	Glass, in sheets, and bent plate glass, n.o.p.	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
320	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes not exceeding seven square feet each, n.o.p.	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
321	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, n.o.p.	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
322	Plate glass, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
ex 329	Lead capsules for bottles	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
340	Type for printing, including chases, quoins and slugs, of all kinds	7½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
341	Babbit metal and type metal, in blocks, bars, plates and sheets	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
348 d	Copper in bars or rods, when imported by manufacturers of trolley, telegraph and telephone wires, electric wires and electric cables, for use only in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories... ..	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.

Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferen- tial.	Inter- mediate.	General.
349	Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, and brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
350	Wire of all metals and kinds, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
ex 350	Aluminium and alloys thereof, crude or semi-fabricated, viz.: Pigs, ingots, blocks, notch bars, slabs, billets and blooms; scrap; bars, rods and wire; angles, channels, beams, tees, and other rolled or drawn sections and shapes; pipes and tubes; plates, sheets and strips, including circles; leaf or foil, less than .005 inch in thickness, plain or embossed, with or without backing; wire and cable, twisted or stranded, reinforced with steel or not; aluminum powder	Free	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
ex 352	Coin locks of which solid brass or bronze are the components of chief value, plain, polished or plated	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	40 p.c.
354	Manufactures of aluminium, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
ex 354 a	Kitchen or household hollowware of aluminium, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
ex 355	Nickel in ingots or blocks, n.o.p.; nickel bars and rods, not including bars or rods depolarized or otherwise processed for use as anodes; and nickel in strips, sheets or plates	Free	...	...
361	Gold and silver leaf; Dutch or schlag metal leaf; brocade and bronze powders... ..	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
370	Rollers, copper, adapted for use in calico printing... ..	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
377 c	Ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, n.o.p., of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of forgings for use exclusively in the manufacture of forgings, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, per ton	Free	3 dol.	3 dol.
378	Bars and rods, of iron or steel; billets, of iron or steel, weighing less than 60 pounds per lineal yard:— (d) Hot rolled, valued at not less than 4 cents per pound, n.o.p.	Free	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
ex 378	Bars of iron or steel, hot rolled, 5 inches in diameter and larger, when imported by manufacturers of polished shafting for use in their own factories... .. per ton	Free	7 dol.	7 dol.
ex 378 a	Sash or casement sections of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, not punched, drilled nor further manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of metal window frames, for use in their own factories per ton	Free	7 dol.	7 dol.
ex 378 c	Plates of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled:— (a) Not more than 66 inches in width, n.o.p. per ton	4.25 dol.	8 dol.	8 dol.
380	(b) More than 66 inches in width, n.o.p. per ton	Free	6 dol.	6 dol.

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Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferen- tial.	Inter- mediate.	General.
381	Sheets of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled:—			
ex 381 a	(a) .080 inch or less in thickness, n.o.p. ...	7½ p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	Sheets of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, with silicon content of .075 p.c. or more, when imported by manufacturers of electrical apparatus, for use in the manu- facture of electrical apparatus in their own factories ...	Free	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
ex 382 a	Hoop steel, hot or cold rolled, plain or coated, .064 inch or less in thickness, not more than three inches in width, when imported by manufacturers of barrels or kegs or by manufacturers of flat hoops for barrels and kegs, for use exclusively in their own factories ...	Free	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
ex 382 a	Band steel, hot rolled, .080 inch or less in thickness, n.o.p. ...	Free	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
ex 382 b	Band steel, hot rolled more than .080 inch in thickness, n.o.p. ... per ton	7½ p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
ex 382 c	Strip steel, cold rolled or cold drawn, .080 inch or less in thickness, n.o.p. ...	400 dol.	800 dol.	800 dol.
383	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel:—			
	(a) Coated with tin, of a class or kind not made in Canada, n.o.p. ...	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
	(b) Coated with tin, n.o.p. ...	Free	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(c) Coated with zinc, n.o.p. ...	7½ p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
ex 385	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of rust, acid or heat-resisting steels, hot rolled, valued at not less than five cents per pound	Free	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
386	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel, as hereunder defined, under regula- tions prescribed by the Minister:—			
	(a) Plates, when imported by manufac- turers for use exclusively in the manu- facture or repair of the pressure parts of boilers, pulp digesters, steam accumulators and vessels for the refining of oil, in their own factories per ton	Free	500 dol.	500 dol.
	(m) (i) Sheets of iron or steel, cold rolled, when imported by manufac- turers for use exclusively in the manu- facture of sheets coated with tin ...	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
	(ii) Sheets, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel, hot rolled, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of sheets, hoop, band or strip, coated with zinc or other metal or metals, not including tin, in their own factories, on and after September 1, 1931	5 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
ex 387	Steel grooved (or girder) rails for electric tramway use, weighing not less than 75 pounds per lineal yard, punched, drilled, or not, of shapes and lengths not made in Canada ... per ton	Free	700 dol.	700 dol.

Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferential.	Inter- mediate.	General.
388	Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees, and other shapes or sections, not punched, drilled, or further manufactured than hot rolled, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, n.o.p. per ton	Free	3'00 dol.	3'00 dol.
388 b	Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees, and other shapes or sections, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled, n.o.p. per ton	4 dol.	7 dol.	7 dol.
ex 388	Iron or steel side or centre sill sections, of all sizes not manufactured in Canada, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, not punched, drilled or further manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of railway cars, for use in their own factories... per ton	Free	3 dol.	3 dol.
ex 392	Forgings of iron or steel, in any degree of manufacture, hollow, not less than 12 inches in internal diameter ...	Free	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
393	Tires, of steel, in the rough, not drilled or machined in any manner, for railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
394	Axles and axle bars, n.o.p., and axle blanks, and parts thereof, of iron or steel:			
	(a) For railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders ...	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
401	Wire, of iron or steel:			
	(a) Barbed fencing, coated or not ...	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
	(b) Twisted, braided or stranded, including wire rope or cable, coated or not, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
	(c) Drawn flat or cold rolled flat after drawing, coated or not, n.o.p., not more than .25 inch in width and less than .1875 inch in thickness ...	7½ p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(d) Coated with zinc, or spelter, curved or not, in coils, .144, .104 or .092 inch in diameter, with tolerance not to exceed .004 inch, and not for use in telegraph or telephone lines ...	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
	(e) Coated with zinc or spelter, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(f) Single or several, covered with any material, including cable so covered, coated, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
	(g) N.O.P.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
406	Coil chain, coil chain links, including repair links, and chain shackles, of iron or steel:			
	(b) Less than one and one-eighth inches in diameter ...	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
407 a	Chains, of iron or steel, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
408	Malleable sprocket chain and link belting chain, of iron or steel, including roller chain of all kinds for operating on steel sprockets or gears, when imported by manufacturers of agricultural implements for use exclusively in the manufacture of agricultural implements, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister ...	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.

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Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferen- tial.	Inter- mediate.	General.
409	Cream separators and complete parts therefor, including steel bowls	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
410 l	Ore crushers, rock crushers, stamp mills, grinding mills, rock drills, percussion coal cutters, coal augers, rotary coal drills, n.o.p., and complete parts of all the foregoing, for use exclusively in mining, metallurgical or quarrying operations ...	7½ p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 410 a	Coal cutting machines, n.o.p.	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
ex 412 a	Offset presses; lithographic presses; printing presses and typemaking accessories therefor, n.o.p.	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
412 b	Flat bed cylinder printing presses, to print sheets of a size 25 by 38 inches or larger, and complete parts thereof; machines designed to fold or sheet-feed paper or cardboard, and complete parts thereof ...	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
414	Typewriters and complete parts thereof ...	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 422 a	Trench and ditch excavating machines, round wheel or vertical or ladder boom, chain and bucket type, for digging vertical or sloping bank ditches	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
ex 427	Ball and roller bearings	5 p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
ex 427	Machinery, viz.: Power churns, power milk coolers, power fillers and cappers, power ice-cream mixers, power butter printers, power cream savers, power bottle sterilizers, power brine tanks, power milk bottle washers, power milk can washers; ice-breaking machines, valveless or centrifugal milk pumps, sanitary milk and cream vats; none of the foregoing to include motive power	Free	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
ex 428 a	Engines for motor trucks or motor buses, when of 100 h.p. or more	Free	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
429	Cutlery of iron or steel, plated or not:			
	(b) Table knives and table forks	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
	(c) Penknives, jack-knives, and pocket knives of all kinds	Free	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
	(d) Knives, n.o.p.	Free	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
	(e) Spoons	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
	(f) Scissors and shears, n.o.p.	Free	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
	(g) Razors and razor blades... ..	Free	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
431 b	Adzes, anvils, vises, cleavers, hatchets, saws, augers, bits, drills, files, rasps, screw-drivers, planes, spokeshaves, chisels, mallets, metal wedges, wrenches, sledges, hammers, crowbars, cantdogs, and track tools, picks, mattocks, and eyes or poles for the same	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
ex 438 a	} Motor vehicles, n.o.p., not including motor buses	Free	...	...
ex 438 b				
ex 438 c				
ex 438 b	Motor cycles or sidecars therefor	Free	20 p.c.	30 p.c.
440 j	Trawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers, swivels, sportsmen's fishing reels, bait and hooks, and fishing tackle, n.o.p.	Free	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
ex 441	Guns and rifles of a class or kind not made in Canada	5 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.

Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferen- tial.	Inter- mediate.	Genera
445 c	Electric telegraph or telephone apparatus and complete parts thereof	Free	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
445 d	Electric wireless or radio apparatus and complete parts thereof	Free	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
ex 445 e	Electric storage batteries, composed of plates measuring not less than eleven inches by fourteen inches and not less than three-quarters inch in thickness; complete parts thereof	Free	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
ex 445 k	Flame proof electric switch gear, for use underground in coal mines	Free	20 p.c.	30 p.c.
446	Electric steam turbo generator sets, 700 h.p. and greater, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof	Free	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 446 a	Steel bicycle rims, not enamelled nor plated	Free	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
ex 446 a	Golf shafts of seamless steel, coated or not, but not chromium plated	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
ex 446 a	Bottles or cylinders of seamless steel used as high-pressure containers for gas	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 446 a	Steel balls not larger than three-eighths inch in diameter, commonly known as "burnishing balls"	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
ex 478	Surgical and dental instruments of any material; surgical needles; X-ray apparatus; microscopes valued at not less than \$50 each, by retail; and complete parts of all the foregoing	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
488	Nitrate and acetate of lead, not ground; platinum and black oxide of copper, for use in the manufacture of chlorates and colours	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
522	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.
522 c	and per pound	2 cts.	3½ cts.	4 cts.
522 c	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, including threads, cords and twines generally used for sewing, stitching, packaging and other purposes, n.o.p.; cotton yarns, wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, generally known as tinsel thread	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
522 d	and per pound	2 cts.	3½ cts.	4 cts.
522 d	Yarns and warps wholly of cotton, mercerised, number forty and finer, imported by manufacturers to be further manufactured in their own factories	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 522	Yarns and warps wholly of cotton, number forty and finer, when imported by manufacturers of mercerised cotton yarns, for use exclusively in the manufacture of mercerised cotton yarns, in their own factories	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
523	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, not bleached, mercerised, nor coloured, n.o.p., and cotton seamless bags	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
523 a	and per pound	2 cts.	3½ cts.	4 cts.
523 a	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton, bleached or mercerised, not coloured, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
	and per pound	2 cts.	3½ cts.	4 cts.

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Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferen- tial.	Inter- mediate.	General.
523 b	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton, printed, dyed or coloured, n.o.p. and per pound	22½ p.c. 2 cts.	27½ p.c. 3½ cts.	32½ p.c. 4 cts.
ex 523 ex 523 a ex 523 b	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton, composed of yarns of counts of 100 or more, including all such fabrics in which the average of the count of warp and weft yarns is 100 or more and per pound	Free ...	27½ p.c. 3½ cts.	32½ p.c. 4 cts.
523 e	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton with cut pile, n.o.p. and per pound	15 p.c. ...	27½ p.c. 3½ cts.	32½ p.c. 4 cts.
523 f	Woven fabrics of cotton, not coloured, when imported by manufacturers of typewriter ribbon for use exclusively in the manufac- ture of such ribbon in their own factories...	Free	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
524	Seamless cotton duck in circular form, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of hose pipe	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
528	White cotton bobinet, plain, in the web	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
529	Embroideries, lace, nets, nettings, bobinet, n.o.p., fringes and tassels, wholly of cotton and per pound	20 p.c. 2 cts.	27½ p.c. 3½ cts.	30 p.c. 4 cts.
532	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics and all textile manufac- tures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly of cotton, n.o.p.; fabrics wholly of cotton, coated or impregnated, n.o.p. and per pound	25 p.c. 2 cts.	30 p.c. 3½ cts.	35 p.c. 4 cts.
537 b	Linen thread for hand or machine sewing	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 540 ex 540 a ex 540 b ex 540 c	From the four existing linen items marginally named, it is proposed to draft a new linen schedule which will accord to the United Kingdom <i>free entry</i> on a very wide range of fabrics and articles, administra- tion of the new legislation to be on the basis suggested by the following tentative proposals: (a) Woven fabrics, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp, not to include towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders. (b) Articles wholly of flax or hemp, such as sheets, pillow cases, table cloths and napkins, towels and handkerchiefs, but not to include towels or glass cloths of crash or huck, with or without letter- ing or monograms woven in, nor table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders.	Free Free Free Free	25 p.c. 30 p.c. 30 p.c. & 3½ cts. 30 p.c. & 3½ cts.	27½ p.c. 32½ p.c. 32½ p.c. & 4 cts. 35 p.c. & 4 cts.
541 a	Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, n.o.p.	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
551	Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool or hair, but not containing silk or artificial silk, n.o.p. and per pound	15 p.c. 11½ cts.	20 p.c. 20 cts.	22½ p.c. 22½ cts.

Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferen- tial.	Inter- mediate.	General.
ex 551 a	Yarns and warps composed wholly of hair, imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories per pound	Free	17½ p.c. 15 cts.	20 p.c. 17½ cts.
551 a	and Yarns and warps composed wholly or in part of wool or hair, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories, n.o.p. per pound	10 p.c. 7½ cts.	17½ p.c. 15 cts.	20 p.c. 17½ cts.
652	Felt, pressed, of all kinds in the web, not consisting of or in combination with any woven, knitted or other fabric or material and per pound	15 p.c. 7½ cts.	22½ p.c. 17½ p.c.	25 p.c. 20 p.c.
553	Blankets of any material, not to include automobile rugs, steamer rugs or similar articles per pound	22½ p.c. 10 cts.	30 p.c. 25 cts.	35 p.c. 30 cts.
554	Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in chief part by weight, of yarns of wool or hair, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, n.o.p., when imported in the gray or unfinished condition, for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada... .. per pound	20 p.c. 9½ cts.	25 p.c. 17½ cts.	30 p.c. 20 cts.
ex 554	Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in chief part by weight of yarns of wool or hair, not exceeding in weight four ounces to the square yard, when imported in the gray or unfinished condition, for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada per pound	Free	25 p.c. 17½ cts.	30 p.c. 20 cts.
554 a	and Woven fabrics, consisting of cotton warps with wefts of lustre wool, mohair or alpaca, generally known as lustres or Italian linings, n.o.p. per pound	Free	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
554 b	Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, n.o.p. per pound	27½ p.c. 18½ cts.	35 p.c. 30 cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
ex 554 b	and Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, weighing not less than eighteen ounces per square yard per pound	25 p.c. 20 cts.	35 p.c. 39 cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
ex 554 b	and Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, commonly known as billiard cloth per pound	Free	35 p.c. 30 cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
555	and Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres, but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor artificial silk, n.o.p.; fabrics, coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, but not containing silk nor artificial silk, n.o.p. per pound	30 p.c. 18½ cts.	40 p.c. 32½ cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
568 a	and Socks and stockings of all kinds per each one dozen pairs	30 p.c. 75 cts.	32½ p.c. 1 35 dol.	35 p.c. 1 50 dol.

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Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferen- tial.	Inter- mediate.	General.
ex 598 b	Women's dress gloves of kid, elbow length ...	Free	35 p.c.	45 p.c.
572	Turkish or imitation Turkish or other floor rugs or carpets, and carpets, n.o.p. ...	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	40 p.c.
	- and per square foot ...	5 cts.	15 cts.	20 cts.
596	Coal, anthracite, n.o.p. ...	Free	50 cts.	50 cts.
ex 598	Brass band instruments, of a class or kind not made in Canada; bagpipes ...	Free	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
604	Belting leather in butts or bends; sole leather; and all leather further finished than tanned, n.o.p. ...	12½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
ex 604	Genuine pig leathers and genuine Morocco leathers; so-called roller leathers ...	Free	27½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
605	Leather produced from East India tanned kip, uncoloured or coloured other than black, when imported for use exclusively in lining boots and shoes; genuine reptile leathers ...	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
607 a	Leather, not further finished than tanned, in whole hides, in grains or splits, when imported by manufacturers of upholstering leathers, for use exclusively in the manu- -facture of upholstering leathers, in their own factories ... Provided, that the Governor in Council may, when satisfied that the leather specified in this item is being produced in Canada, in quantity and quality sufficient for Canadian requirements, by Order-in-Council direct that this tariff item be repealed.	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
ex 610	Belting of camel's hair, for machinery ...	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
617	India-rubber boots and shoes ...	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
625	Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats and cloaks of fur, and other manufactures of fur, n.o.p. ...	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
663	Fertilizers, compounded or manufactured, n.o.p. ...	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
684	Rubber thread, not covered ...	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
ex 711	Barytes ...	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 711	Charcoal, animal, for use in the refining of sugar ...	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 711	Mineral wool ...	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
ex 711	A new item (not finally drafted) to provide that all chemicals and drugs which were dutiable, at the date of the Conference, under item 711 at ... shall be in future, when of a kind not pro- duced in Canada, dutiable at ...	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
728	Hyposulphite of soda, when imported by tanners for use in their own factories in the tanning of leather ...	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
783	Gasoline and steam engines, transmission assemblies and parts thereof, magnetos, starting motors, electric generators, pro- peller shafts, steel chassis frames, brakes, clutches, brake and clutch controls, steel road wheels, steel rims for pneumatic tires,	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.

Canada (contd.).

Canadian Tariff Item.	Description.	Proposed Rates.		
		British Preferen- tial.	Inter- mediate.	General
783 (contd.)	larger than thirty inches by five inches, steering gears and front and rear axles, all of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of motor trucks (not for railways or tramways) for carrying goods only, for use only in the manufacture of such motor trucks			
785	Cocconut oil, not edible, when imported for use in the manufacture of refined cocconut oil	Free	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
		Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.

SCHEDULE F.

Canadian Tariff Item.	Commodity.	Margin of Preference over Intermediate Tariff.
39 A	Sago and tapioca flour	½ c. per lb.
ex 77	Vanilla beans	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
87 n	Tomatoes	2 c. per lb. throughout the year.
143	Cigars	50 c. per lb.
ex 254	Gums, viz.: Arabic, copal, damar, gum chicle or sappato gum, crude	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
264	Essential oils, n.o.p., including bay oil, otto of limes and peppermint oil	7½% <i>ad valorem</i> .
267 B As revised	Crude petroleum not in its natural state ·7250 specific gravity or heavier at 60° temperature when imported by oil refiners to be refined in their own factories	1 c. per gallon.
277	Palm and palm kernel oil, unbleached or bleached, non-edible; shea butter	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
278	Oils, viz.: cocconut, palm and palm kernel, not edible, for manufacturing soap; carbolic or heavy oil; olive oil for manufacturing soap or tobacco, or for canning fish	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
ex 584	Asphalt or asphaltum, solid	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
ex 616	Gutta-percha	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
616 a	Balata, crude, unmanufactured	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
784	Crude peanut oil, for refining for edible purposes used as materials in Canadian manufactures	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
785	Cocconut oil, not edible, when imported for use in the manufacture of refined cocconut oil	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .

In Item 106 b, Fruits, prepared . . . pineapples, British Preferential rate to be reduced to 1 cent per lb. subject to the agreement of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia. (This consent has since been obtained.)

APPENDIX II.

UNITED KINGDOM-AUSTRALIAN AGREEMENT.

We, the representatives of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, hereby agree with one another, on behalf of our respective Governments, as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that Orders shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, which will ensure the continuance after the 15th November, 1932, of entry free of duty into the United Kingdom of Australian goods which comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of Imperial preference and which by virtue of that Act are now free of duty, subject, however, to the reservations set forth in Schedule A appended hereto.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to impose on the foreign goods specified in Schedule B appended hereto, the duties of customs shown in that Schedule in place of the duties (if any) now leviable.

ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to secure to Australian goods of the kinds specified in Schedule C appended hereto which comply with the law and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of Imperial preference, the margins of preference specified therein over similar foreign goods.

ARTICLE 4.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. imposed by Section I of the Import Duties Act, 1932, on the foreign goods specified in Schedule D shall not be reduced except with the consent of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia.

ARTICLE 5.

The duties provided in this agreement on foreign wheat in grain, copper, lead and zinc on importation into the United Kingdom are

Australia (contd.).

conditional in each case on Empire producers of wheat in grain, copper, lead and zinc respectively, continuing to offer those commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world price.

ARTICLE 6.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia agree that arrangements shall be made for the regulation of imports of frozen mutton and lamb and frozen and chilled beef into the United Kingdom in accordance with the declaration by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom which is appended as Schedule H.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite the Governments of the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates to accord to Australia any preference which may for the time being be accorded to any other part of the British Empire, provided that this Article shall not extend to any preferences accorded by Northern Rhodesia to the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories of the South African High Commission by virtue of the Customs Agreement of 1930, and further will invite the Governments of the Colonies and Protectorates shown in Schedule E to accord to Australia new or additional preferences on the commodities and at the rates shown therein.

ARTICLE 8.

His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia will invite Parliament to pass the legislation making the tariff changes necessary to give effect to the preference formula set forth in Part I of Schedule F appended hereto, subject to the exceptions indicated in Part II of that Schedule, and further undertake that existing preferential margins which exceed those laid down in this formula shall be maintained subject, however, to the right of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia to reduce the existing margins of preference in the case of goods of the kinds specified in Part III of that Schedule to an extent not exceeding the amounts shown therein.

ARTICLE 9.

His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia undertake that protection by tariffs shall be afforded only to those industries which are reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success.

Australia (contd.).

ARTICLE 10.

His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia undertake that during the currency of this Agreement the tariff shall be based on the principle that protective duties shall not exceed such a level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production, provided that in the application of such principle special consideration may be given to the case of industries not fully established.

ARTICLE 11.

His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia undertake that a review shall be made as soon as practicable by the Australian Tariff Board of existing protective duties in accordance with the principles laid down in Article 10 hereof, and that after the receipt of the report and recommendation of the Tariff Board the Commonwealth Parliament shall be invited to vary, wherever necessary, the tariff on goods of United Kingdom origin in such manner as to give effect to such principles.

ARTICLE 12.

His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia undertake that no new protective duty shall be imposed and no existing duty shall be increased on United Kingdom goods to an amount in excess of the recommendation of the Tariff Tribunal.

ARTICLE 13.

His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia undertake that United Kingdom producers shall be entitled to full rights of audience before the Tariff Board when it has under consideration matters arising under Articles 11 and 12 hereof.

ARTICLE 14.

His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia undertake in so far as concerns goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom—

- (a) to repeal as soon as practicable the Proclamation published in Commonwealth Gazette No. 46 of the 19th May, 1932, prohibiting the importation of certain goods;
- (b) to remove as soon as practicable the surcharges imposed by resolution introduced into the Parliament of Australia on the 24th May, 1932; and
- (c) to reduce or remove primage duty as soon as the finances of Australia will allow.

Australia (contd.).

ARTICLE 15.

His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia undertake to accord to the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates and the Mandated Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British Mandate, and Togoland under British Mandate, preferences on the commodities and at the rates shown in Schedule G, and also any preferences for the time being accorded to the United Kingdom if His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom so request.

Provided that His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia shall not be bound to accord any preferences to any Colony or Protectorate which, not being precluded by international obligations from according preferences, either (i) accords to Australia no preferences, or (ii) accords to some other part of the Empire (in the case of Northern Rhodesia, excepting the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the Territories of the South African High Commission) preferences not accorded to Australia.

ARTICLE 16.

This Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia is to be regarded as coming into effect as from the date hereof (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken as soon as may be practicable hereafter). It shall remain in force for a period of five years, and if not denounced six months before the end of that period shall continue in force thereafter until a date six months after notice of denunciation has been given by either party.

In the event of circumstances arising which, in the judgment of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, as the case may be, necessitate a variation in the terms of the Agreement, the proposal to vary those terms shall form the subject of consultation between the two Governments.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in the United Kingdom:

STANLEY BALDWIN.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in the Commonwealth of Australia:

S. M. BRUCE.

(Initialled) R. B. H.

August 20, 1932.

Australia (contd.).

SCHEDULE A.

As regards Eggs, Poultry, Butter, Cheese and other Milk products, free entry for produce of Australia will be continued for three years certain. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, however, reserve to themselves the right after the expiration of the three years, if they consider it necessary in the interests of the United Kingdom producer to do so, to review the basis of preference, so far as relates to the articles enumerated, and after notifying His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia either to impose a preferential duty on produce of Australia whilst maintaining existing preferential margins, or in consultation with the Commonwealth Government to bring such produce within any system which may be put into operation for the quantitative regulation of supplies from all sources in the United Kingdom market.

SCHEDULE B.

Wheat, in grain... ..	2s. per quarter.
Butter	15s. per cwt.
Cheese	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Apples, raw (excluding apples consigned direct to a registered cider manufacturer for use in making cider)	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Pears, raw	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Apples, canned	8s. 6d. per cwt. in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content.
Other canned fruits	15% <i>ad valorem</i> in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content.
Dried fruits, now dutiable at 7s. ...	10s. 6d. per cwt.
Eggs in shell—	
(a) Not exceeding 14 lbs. in weight per great hundred	1s. per great hundred.
(b) Over 14 lbs. but not exceeding 17 lbs.	1s. 6d. per great hundred.
(c) Over 17 lbs.	1s. 9d. per great hundred.
Condensed milk, whole, sweetened ...	5s. per cwt. in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content.
Condensed milk, whole, not sweetened	6s. per cwt.
Milk powder and other preserved milk, not sweetened	6s. per cwt.
Honey	7s. per cwt.
Copper, unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, blocks, slabs, cakes and rods	2d. per lb.
Oranges, raw	8s. 6d. per cwt. from April 1 to November 30.
Grape-fruit, raw	5s. per cwt. from April 1 to November 30.
Grapes (other than hot-house) ...	1½d. per lb. from February 1 to June 30.

SCHEDULE C.

Margin of Preference.

Wine not exceeding 27 degrees of proof spirit 2s. per gallon.

Australia (contd.).

SCHEDULE D.

Leather.
 Tallow.
 Canned meat.
 Zinc.
 Lead.
 Barley.
 Wheat flour.
 Macaroni.
 Dried peas.
 Dressed poultry.
 Casein.
 Eucalyptus oil.
 Meat extracts and essences.
 Copra.
 Sugar of milk.
 Sausage casings.
 Wattle bark.
 Asbestos.
 Dried fruits, other than currants, not specified in Schedule B.

SCHEDULE E.

(1) The Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, the Windward Islands.

Butter 1½d. per lb.

(2) The Bahamas.

Brandy A specific preference equal to the specific preference for the time being accorded to whisky produced within the Empire.

Wine 15% *ad valorem*.

(3) Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad.

Brandy—

Not exceeding the strength of proof 5s. per gallon.

Exceeding the strength of proof 5s. per proof gallon.

(4) Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad.

Condensed and powdered milk ... 10% *ad valorem* (or the equivalent specific rate).

(5) Bermuda.

Canned meat 15% *ad valorem*.

Canned fruit and canned vegetables 15% *ad valorem*.

Australia (contd.).

(6) British Guiana and Trinidad.

Wines—

Sparkling	5s. per gallon.
Other, in bottle	2s. per gallon.
Other, in wood	1s 6d. per gallon.

(7) Jamaica.

Biscuits, unsweetened—

In bulk	2s. 1d. per 100 lb.
Otherwise packed	1d. per lb.
Canned meat	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Fruit, dried	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Jams, jellies and preserved fruit	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .

(8) Ceylon.

Bacon and ham	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Biscuits	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Brandy	Rs. 3.50 per gallon.
Canned fruit and canned vegetables	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cheese	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Fruit, fresh	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Milk, condensed and powdered ...	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Wines—	
Sparkling	Rs. 1.50 per gallon.
Other	Rs. 1 per gallon.

(9) Cyprus.

Butter, cheese and timber ...	One-third of the duty, in lieu of one-sixth.
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(10) The Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

Commodity.	Margin of Preference. (In the case of articles at present free of duty, so soon as it is possible to institute duties thereon.)
Brandy	\$2.50 per gallon or proof gallon (according as the duty is assessed per gallon or proof gallon).
Butter, frozen and tinned	4 c. per lb.
Canned fruit and canned vegetables	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Confectionery	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Milk, condensed and powdered ...	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Wines—	
Sparkling	\$1 per gallon.
Other	80 c. per gallon.

(11) Hong Kong.

Brandy	A margin of preference to be determined later.
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(12) Malta.

Biscuits	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Brandy	1s. per litre.
Flour	2s. per 100 kilograms.
Milk, condensed and powdered ...	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .

Australia (contd.).

(13) Mauritius.

Bacon and ham	...	...	...	5 rupees per 100 kilograms.
Cheese	...	...	...	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .

(14) Straits Settlements.

Brandy	\$2.50 per gallon, or proof gallon (according as the duty is assessed per gallon or proof gallon).
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Wines—

Sparkling	\$1 per gallon.
Other	60c. per gallon.

SCHEDULE F.

PART I.

Subject to the exceptions enumerated in Part II, goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom and imported into the Commonwealth of Australia shall, on compliance with the regulations for the time being in force governing the entry of goods at preferential rates of duty, enjoy preferences in accordance with the following formula:—

- (a) When goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom are free of duty, or are liable to duties of customs not exceeding 19 per cent. *ad valorem*, the difference between the British Preferential Tariff rate and the rate upon similar goods from the most favoured foreign country shall be at least 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.
- (b) When goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom are liable to duties of customs exceeding 19 per cent. *ad valorem*, and not exceeding 29 per cent. *ad valorem*, the difference between the British Preferential Tariff rate and the rate upon similar goods from the most favoured foreign country shall be at least 17½ per cent. *ad valorem*.
- (c) When goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom are liable to duties of customs exceeding 29 per cent. *ad valorem*, the difference between the British Preferential Tariff rate and the rate upon similar goods from the most favoured foreign country shall be at least 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, provided that in no case shall this margin be applied so as to result in a rate of duty exceeding 75 per cent. *ad valorem*.

PART II.

1. The formula prescribed in Part I shall not apply in the case of goods of a class or kind not commercially produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom.

2. The formula prescribed in Part I shall not apply in the case of particular goods in respect of which it may be agreed that its application is unnecessary.

Australia (contd.).

3. The formula prescribed in Part I shall not apply in the case of the following goods, it being understood that the existing preference shall be maintained except where otherwise indicated in the last column of the list:—

Tariff Item.	Goods.	Minimum margin of preference to be accorded.
ex 105 (E) (1)	Velvets, velveteens, plushes, sealette and cloths imitating furs, astrachans, italians containing wool	
105 K	Piece-goods of a class or kind not produced in Australia which would otherwise be dutiable at a higher rate than that payable under this sub-item imported for use in the manufacture of neck-ties as prescribed by departmental by-laws— (1) Silk or in chief part by weight silk; wool or in chief part by weight wool and admixtures of wool and silk (2) Other	
109	Artificial flowers, fruits, plants, leaves, and grains, of all kinds and materials...	
123 (B)	Waste, engine cleaning	
123 (C)	Waste, axle	
136 (G)	High-grade carbon steels and alloy steels containing manganese, silicon, nickel, chromium, tungsten, titanium, vanadium, molybdenum, cobalt or other alloying elements, introduced to impart special qualities to the steel, viz.: ingots, billets, bars, die and tool blocks and blanks, also tapered or bevelled bars and other special shapes, as prescribed by departmental by-laws	
152 (A)	Iron and steel tubes or pipes (except riveted, cast, close-jointed or cycle tubes or pipes, and welded conduit pipes and tubes), not more than 3 inches internal diameter; iron and steel boiler tubes	12½% <i>ad valorem</i> when admitted free of duty from the United Kingdom.
ex 169 (A)	Linotype, monotype, and other type-composing machines, except monoline; typewriters (including covers); machinery used exclusively for and in the actual process of electrotyping and stereotyping; aluminium rotary graining machines; adding and computing machines and all attachments	20% <i>ad valorem</i> .
ex 169 (C)	Printing machines and presses, n.e.i., including the following machines and presses, viz.: newspaper printing machines known as "Duplex Tubular" printing from cylindrical stereo plates, as distinct from semi-cylindrical stereo plates; combined tagmaking and printing machines; proof presses using rolled paper; roll-fed combined wrapper printing and addressing machines; combined printing and carton-cutting machines	20% <i>ad valorem</i> .
177 (B) (2)	Traction engines, as prescribed by departmental by-laws	12½% <i>ad valorem</i> . (This preference is granted only in respect of types which are competitive with those manufactured in foreign countries.)

Australia (contd.).

Tariff Item.	Goods.	Minimum margin or preference to be accorded.
242	Glass, viz.:— (c) Polished and patent plate not exceeding 25 square feet (d) Polished and patent plate, n.e.i. ...	
235	Medicines: (a) Pharmaceutical preparations; patent and proprietary medicines and drugs, and other medicinal preparations; medicinal extracts; essences; juices; infusions; solutions; emulsions; confections; syrups; pills; pilules; tabloids; solids; ovoids; tablets; capsules; cachets; suppositories; pessaries, n.e.i.; poultices; salves; cerates; ointments; liniments; lotions; pastes and the like; medicinal waters and compounded medicinal oils; medicines for animals. With an additional duty, if spirituous, as follows:— If containing not more than 20 per cent. proof spirit. And for every additional 20 per cent. or fraction thereof of proof spirit.	
334 (H)	True vegetable parchment—in sizes not less than 8×38 inches (or its equivalent)	
334 (V)	Cards, playing, in sheet or cut	3s. per dozen packs.
380 (B)	Vacuum cleaners for use in the household	20% <i>ad valorem</i> .
397 (E)	Explosives, n.e.i.	

PART III.

Tariff Item.	Goods.	Maximum amount of reduction in preference.
105 (D) (2)	Piece goods, viz.: silk, or containing silk or having silk worked thereon, except piece goods enumerated in clauses (b) and (c) of paragraph (1) of sub-item (A), in paragraph (1) of sub-item (D), and in sub-items (AA) and (F)	2½% <i>ad valorem</i> .
105 (E)	Piece goods, viz.: lace for attire; lace flouncings; millinery and dress nets; voilings; embroideries in the piece; tucked linens or cottons	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
106 (B)	Trimmings and ornaments, n.e.i. for hats, shoes and other attire, not being partly or wholly of gold or silver; braids, n.e.i.; fringes, n.e.i.; frillings; ruffings; pleatings; ruchings; galloons, n.e.i.; ribbons, n.e.i.; tinselled belting, n.e.i.; webbings, n.e.i.; belting for apparel not elsewhere specified, and not being cut to lengths for belts	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
107 (B)	Ribbons and galloons having not more than 48 ribs to the lineal inch and being not more than 3½ inches in width	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
119 (B)	Gloves (except of rubber), viz.: n.e.i., including mittens	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
197 (B)	Cutlery, spoons, and forks, n.e.i., and knife sharpeners	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .

Australia (contd.).

Tariff Item.	Goods.	Maximum amount of reduction in preference.
208 (B)	Lamps of glass or chiefly of glass or with glass fronts; glass parts of lamps or lanterns, other than chimneys	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
250 (B)	Bottles, decanters, flasks and jars, over 8 drams fluid capacity, of cut glass, empty or containing goods not subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duty	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
250 (C)	Glassware, n.e.i.	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
250 (F)	Glassware, other than cut glass and heat-resisting glassware for cooking purposes, viz.: dishes, tumblers, salads, bowls, nappies, jugs, candlesticks, butters, battery jars or cells, vases, trays, comports, flower-blocks, mugs, sundaes	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
309 (B)	Fancy goods, viz.: card cases, hatpins, match-boxes, serviette rings and clips, sovereign purses, n.e.i., button hooks, glove stretchers, shoe horns, and lifts, thimbles, ivory and other ornamental figures, feather dusters; drilled beads, strung with or without clasps, and drilled beads unstrung, except those made of pearls, cultured pearls, precious stones or precious metals	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
309 (C)	Fancy goods, viz.: articles for personal wear, not including articles partly or wholly of gold, silver, or other precious metal or imitations thereof, or partly or wholly of pearls or precious stones or imitations thereof, viz.: brooches, bangles, necklets, n.e.i., studs, sleeve links and tie clips	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
309 (D)	Fancy goods, n.e.i.	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .

SCHEDULE G.

Commodities.	Margin of Preference.
Asphalt, bitumen and natural pitch	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Dry gums, viz. :—	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Balata.	
Gum arabic.	
Gum copal.	
Gum damar.	
Gutta percha.	
Jelutong.	
Sticklac and seed lac.	
Essential oils, viz. :—	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Bay leaf.	
Cinnamon.	
Cinnamon leaf.	
Citronella.	
Clove.	
Geranium.	
Lemon-grass.	
Lime.	
Orange.	
Patchouli.	
Pimento.	

Australia (contd.).

Commodities	Margin of Preference.
Bananas	40,000 cents per annum from Fiji will be admitted in reasonably equal monthly quantities at 2s. 6d. per cental provided the goods are entered at the ports of Sydney and Melbourne.
Cocos, raw	½d. per lb.
Fruit juices	3d. per gallon.
Fruits (preserved in liquid, or partly preserved, or pulped)—	
(a) Quarter-pints and smaller sizes	6d. per dozen.
(b) Half-pints and over quarter-pints	1s. per dozen.
(c) Pints and over half-pints ...	2s. per dozen.
(d) Quarts and over pints ...	4s. per dozen.
(e) Exceeding a quart	1s. 3d. per gallon.
Cocoanuts, whole	1s. per cwt.
Plumbago and graphite	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sago and tapioca	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Spirits, viz. :—	
Bitters—	
(1) When not exceeding the strength of proof	5s. per gallon.
(2) When exceeding the strength of proof	5s. per proof gallon.
Rum—	
(1) When not exceeding the strength of proof	5s. per gallon.
(2) When exceeding the strength of proof	5s. per proof gallon.
Sponges	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Timber, viz. :—	
Logs, not sawn when not for use in the manufacture of plywood and veneers	20% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Tobacco, unmanufactured, entered to be locally manufactured into cigars	6d. per lb.
Tobacco, manufactured	1s. per lb.
Cigars	2s. per lb.
Unground spices, viz. :—	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Arecanuts	
Cardamoms.	
Chillies.	
Cinnamon.	
Cloves.	
Ginger.	
Mace.	
Nutmegs.	
Pepper.	
Pimento.	
Vanilla.	

Australia (contd.).

SCHEDULE H.

DECLARATION BY UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT.

1. The present wholesale prices of frozen meat are at a level which has resulted in grave depression in the livestock industries of the United Kingdom and the Dominions. This depression is likely, if continued, to bring about a serious decline in production and consequent ultimate injury to the consumer.

2. Such a position is so serious that it is essential to take whatever steps may appear feasible to raise the wholesale prices of frozen meat in the United Kingdom market to such a level as will maintain efficient production.

3. With a view to the earliest possible improvement of the position, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will, during the currency of the Ottawa Agreement, arrange for the regulation of importations of meat into the United Kingdom, the regulation, in view of the close inter-relationship of all kinds of meat in determining the price level, to be applied to all the meats referred to in Section 5.

4. The policy of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in relation to meat production is, first, to secure development of home production, and, secondly, to give to the Dominions an expanding share of imports into the United Kingdom.

5. In order to co-operate with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the carrying out of this policy, His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia agrees to limit the export of frozen mutton and lamb to the United Kingdom for the year 1933 to an amount equivalent to the total imports from Australia during the year ended the 30th June, 1932, in consideration of the United Kingdom Government—

- (a) Arranging for the regulation of the importation of foreign meat in accordance with a programme (hereinafter referred to as the "agreed programme") agreed between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and including within its scope Frozen Mutton and Lamb, Frozen Beef and Chilled Beef.
- (b) Arranging, as soon as possible after receiving the Report of the Commission now sitting on the reorganisation of the Pig Industry in the United Kingdom, for the quantitative regulation of the supplies of bacon and hams coming on to the United Kingdom market.
- (c) Undertaking that no restriction will be placed upon the importation of any meat from Australia during the period named in the agreed programme referred to in Section 5 (a) of this Declaration.

6. During the year 1933 and in the light of the experience gained, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will consider, in consultation with His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, the best means of ensuring an improved price situation and the more orderly marketing of supplies.

7. Should no permanent policy be agreed upon as the result of the consultation referred to above, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertakes, after the expiry of the period named in the agreed programme referred to in Section 5 (a) of this Declaration and during the remainder of the period of the Agreement concluded at Ottawa—

- (a) To arrange for the continuance, unless otherwise agreed between the Governments concerned, of the regulation of the imports of foreign meat at the rates in force at the end of the period named in the agreed programme.

Australia (contd.).

(b) In any action affecting the imports of meat into the United Kingdom which the United Kingdom Government may take on behalf of United Kingdom agriculture, to have regard to the policy set out in Section 4 hereof.

8. Should it appear to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom after enquiry that, at any time in consequence of a restriction upon foreign imports, the supplies of meat of any kind are inadequate to meet the requirements of consumers in the United Kingdom, then His Majesty's Government may remove any such restriction until supplies are again adequate.

The Agreed Programme referred to in Section 5 (a) of the Declaration by United Kingdom Government.

Statement showing the maximum quantities of foreign meat to be allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom during each quarter of the period the 1st January, 1933, to the 30th June, 1934, expressed as percentages of the quantities imported in the corresponding quarters of the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1932.

Meat.	1933.				1934.	
	Jan.- March.	April- June.	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- March.	April- June.
Frozen mutton and lamb ...	90	85	80	75	70	65
Frozen beef (carcases and boned beef)	90	85	80	75	70	65
Chilled beef	100	100	100	100	100	100

N.B.—His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, recognising the interrelation of all meat products, and that the object of the above regulation of imports into the United Kingdom is to raise the price level of frozen meat, undertakes to use its best endeavours to ensure that during the year 1933 the exports of frozen beef from Australia to the United Kingdom shall not be increased to an extent exceeding 10 per cent. of the quantities exported for the year ending the 30th June, 1932.

APPENDIX III.

UNITED KINGDOM-NEW ZEALAND AGREEMENT.

We, the representatives of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, hereby agree with one another, on behalf of our respective Governments, as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that Orders shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, which will ensure the continuance after the 15th November, 1932, of entry free of duty into the United Kingdom of New Zealand goods and the goods of the mandated territory of Western Samoa which comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of Imperial preference, and which by virtue of that Act are now free of duty subject, however, to the reservations set forth in Schedule A appended hereto.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to impose on the foreign goods specified in Schedule B appended hereto, the duties of customs shown in that Schedule in place of the duties (if any) now leviable.

ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. imposed by Section I of the Import Duties Act, 1932, on the foreign goods specified in Schedule C shall not be reduced except with the consent of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand.

ARTICLE 4.

In regard to frozen mutton, lamb and beef, the understanding between the Governments concerned is set out in the letter* dated the 19th August, 1932, addressed by the Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, M.P., to the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.

ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite the Governments of the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates to accord to New Zealand any preference which may for the time being be accorded to any other part of the British Empire,

* See p. 60.

New Zealand (contd.).

provided that this Article shall not extend to any preferences accorded by Northern Rhodesia to the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories of the South African High Commission by virtue of the Customs Agreement of 1980.

ARTICLE 6.

His Majesty's Government in New Zealand will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to substitute for the duties of Customs now leviable on the United Kingdom goods specified in Schedule D the duties shown in that Schedule, and to exempt all United Kingdom goods from the application of the surtax of nine-t fortieths or one-twentieth of the Customs duty, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty's Government in New Zealand undertake that protection by tariffs shall be afforded against United Kingdom products only to those industries which are reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success.

ARTICLE 8.

His Majesty's Government in New Zealand undertake to institute an inquiry into the existing protective duties and, where necessary, to reduce them as speedily as possible to such a level as will place the United Kingdom producer in the position of a domestic competitor, that is, that the protection afforded to the New Zealand producer shall be on a level which will give the United Kingdom producer full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production.

ARTICLE 9.

His Majesty's Government in New Zealand undertake that United Kingdom producers shall have an opportunity of putting forward their views in connection with the inquiry referred to in Article 8 hereof.

ARTICLE 10.

His Majesty's Government in New Zealand undertake that no reduction shall be made in the margins of preference of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (or its equivalent) or less now enjoyed by United Kingdom goods over those of any foreign country, and that where the margin of preference now exceeds 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (or its equivalent) it shall not be reduced below 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (or its equivalent) except with the consent of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

New Zealand (contd.).

ARTICLE 11.

His Majesty's Government in New Zealand undertake that the existing primage duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* now levied on United Kingdom goods which are otherwise duty free shall not be increased, and shall be abolished as soon as financial conditions permit.

ARTICLE 12.

His Majesty's Government in New Zealand undertake to accord to the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates and the Mandated Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British Mandate, and Togoland under British Mandate, preferences on the commodities and at the rates shown in Schedule E, and also any preference for the time being accorded to the United Kingdom. Provided that His Majesty's Government in New Zealand shall not be bound to continue to accord any preferences to any Colony or Protectorate which, not being precluded by international obligations from according preferences, either (i) accords to New Zealand no preferences or (ii) accords to some other part of the Empire (in the case of Northern Rhodesia, excepting the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the Territories of the South African High Commission) preferences not accorded to New Zealand.

ARTICLE 13.

This Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in New Zealand is to be regarded as coming into effect as from the date hereof (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken as soon as may be practicable hereafter). It shall remain in force for a period of five years, and if not denounced six months before the end of that period shall continue in force thereafter until a date six months after notice of denunciation has been given by either party.

In the event of circumstances arising which, in the judgment of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, as the case may be, necessitate a variation in the terms of the agreement, the proposal to vary those terms shall form the subject of consultation between the two Governments.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in the United Kingdom:

STANLEY BALDWIN.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in New Zealand:

J. G. COATES.

(Initialled) R. B. H.

August 20, 1932.

New Zealand (contd.).

SCHEDULE A.

As regards eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products, free entry for New Zealand produce will be continued for three years certain. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, however, reserve to themselves the right after the expiration of the three years, if they consider it necessary in the interests of the United Kingdom producer to do so, to review the basis of preference so far as relates to the articles enumerated, and, after, notifying His Majesty's Government in New Zealand either to impose a preferential duty on New Zealand produce, whilst maintaining existing preferential margins, or in consultation with the New Zealand Government to bring such produce within any system which may be put into operation for the quantitative regulation of supplies from all sources in the United Kingdom market.

SCHEDULE B.

Butter	...	...	...	...	15s. per cwt.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Apples, raw (excluding apples consigned direct to a registered cider manufacturer for use in making cider)	...	...	...	...	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Pears, raw	...	...	...	...	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Eggs, in shell—					
(a) Not exceeding 14 lbs. in weight per great hundred					1s. per great hundred.
(b) Over 14 lbs. but not exceeding 17 lbs.					1s. 6d. per great hundred.
(c) Over 17 lbs.	...	...	...		1s. 9d. per great hundred.
Condensed milk, whole, sweetened	...				5s. per cwt. in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content.
Condensed milk, whole, not sweetened					6s. per cwt.
Milk powder and other preserved milk, not sweetened					6s. per cwt.
Honey	...	...	...	...	7s. per cwt.

SCHEDULE C.

Tallow.
 Canned meat.
 Sausage casings.
 Casein.
 Meat extracts and essences.
 Dried peas.
 Seeds, grass and clover.
 Leather.
 Copra.
 Sugar of milk.
 Gums, other than gum arabic, gum tragacanth, shellac, sticklac and seedlac.

SCHEDULE D.

Articles.	Rate of Import Duty.
Confectionery	... .. 27½% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Apparel and ready-made clothing	... .. 27½% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hosiery	... .. 27½% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Silk and artificial silk piece-goods	... .. Free.

New Zealand (contd.).

SCHEDULE E.

Commodity.	Margin of Preference.
Asphalt	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cigars	2s. per lb.
Cocoa	½d. per lb.
Coffee	1d. per lb.
Rum	4s. per proof gallon.
Unground spices, viz. :—	
Cinnamon, cloves, ginger, mace, nutmeg, pepper and vanilla	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .

*Copy of letter referred to in Article 4 of Agreement.**New Zealand Delegation,**Ottawa, Canada, August 19, 1932.*

Dear Mr. Baldwin,

I HAVE given further consideration to the matter of an agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in New Zealand. In my conversations with you and your Ministers we have agreed that a policy will be adopted that will have for its definite objective the two-fold purpose of raising the price of meat to a remunerative level and of progressively increasing the share of the Dominion in the United Kingdom market. I accept your undertaking that effective steps will be taken to secure these results.

2. For the purpose of restricting foreign supplies of mutton and lamb, the arrivals, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year ending the 30th June, 1932, as I understand the United Kingdom proposal, are to be reduced by at least 10 per cent. for the quarter ending the 31st March, 1933, 15 per cent. for the quarter ending the 30th June, 1933, 20 per cent. for the quarter ending the 30th September, 1933, 25 per cent. for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1933, 30 per cent. for the quarter ending the 31st March, 1934, and 35 per cent. for the quarter ending the 30th June, 1934, and thereafter, unless otherwise agreed between the Governments concerned, for the remainder of the period of the agreement concluded at Ottawa by not less than 35 per cent.

3. During the year 1933, and in the light of the experience gained, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will consider, in consultation with His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the best means of ensuring an improved price situation and the more orderly marketing of supplies.

4. To assist in the orderly marketing of supplies the Dominion will give a reliable estimate of shipments of mutton and lamb as early as possible in each export season. This season will necessarily cover the period the 1st October in one year to the 30th September in the following year. For the season 1932-33 we estimate our exports of frozen mutton and lamb at 200,000 tons, with a 5 per cent. increase in each of the following two years. For the calendar year 1933 you may take it that our shipments of frozen mutton and lamb will be the same as those of the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1932, i.e., of the year which ended with the month immediately preceding the opening of the conference.

5. It is understood that, in consideration of this undertaking on our part, no restriction will be placed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom upon the importation of any meat from New Zealand during the period ending the 30th June, 1934.

6. In frozen beef, we estimate our exports for the season 1932-33 at not more than 22,000 tons, representing a maximum increase over the previous season of approximately 10 per cent.

New Zealand (contd.).

7. With regard to bacon and other pig products, I am informed that your Government are now dealing with the reorganisation of this industry, and that an effective policy of control of foreign imports will be adopted. This policy, as I understand it, will provide for some expansion of Home and Dominion supplies of pig products. New Zealand is already an exporter of pork and bacon carcasses and will be granted a reasonable share of the expansion made possible by the reduction of foreign imports.

8. All frozen beef (carcasses and boned beef) from foreign sources is to be subject to the same reductions as are specified in paragraph 2.

9. No increase of chilled beef imports from foreign sources into the United Kingdom in excess of the twelve months the 1st July, 1931, to the 30th June, 1932, will be permitted during the period January 1933 to the 30th June, 1934, and the rate of importation will not thereafter be increased during the period of the Ottawa agreement except with the concurrence of the Governments concerned.

10. Should it appear to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom after an enquiry that, at any time, in consequence of a restriction upon foreign imports, the supplies of meat of any kind are inadequate to meet the requirements of consumers in the United Kingdom, then His Majesty's Government may remove any such restriction until supplies are again adequate.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. G. COATES.

The Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.,
United Kingdom Delegation,
Imperial Economic Conference.

APPENDIX IV.

UNITED KINGDOM-UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AGREEMENT.

WE, the representatives of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, hereby agree with one another, on behalf of our respective Governments, as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

HIS Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that Orders shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, which will ensure the continuance after the 15th November, 1932, of entry free of duty into the United Kingdom of South African goods which comply with the law and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of Imperial preference, and which by virtue of that Act are now free of duty, subject, however, to the reservations set forth in Schedule A appended hereto.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to impose on the foreign goods specified in Schedule B appended hereto, the duties of customs shown in that Schedule in place of the duties (if any) now leviable.

ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to secure to South African goods of the kinds specified in Schedule C appended hereto, which comply with the law and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of Imperial preference, the margins of preference specified therein over similar foreign goods.

ARTICLE 4.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. imposed by Section I of the Import Duties Act, 1932, on the foreign goods specified in Schedule D shall not be reduced, except with the consent of His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, and that the existing preferential margin on sugar and wine (except as otherwise provided in this Agreement) shall not be reduced without the like consent.

Union of South Africa (contd.).

ARTICLE 5.

The duty on copper provided in this agreement is conditional on the Empire producers of copper continuing to offer this commodity on first sale in the United Kingdom at a price not exceeding the world price.

ARTICLE 6.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass legislation which will secure for a period of ten years from the date hereof to tobacco, which complies with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of Imperial preference, the existing margin of preference over foreign tobacco so long, however, as the duty on foreign unmanufactured tobacco does not fall below 2s. 0½d. per lb., in which event the margin of preference shall be equal to the full duty.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, in applying any powers which they may obtain from Parliament for the quantitative regulation of imports of mutton and lamb into the United Kingdom, will make provision for the importation of South African mutton and lamb.

ARTICLE 8.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite the Governments of the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates, to accord to the Union of South Africa any preference which may, for the time being, be accorded to any other part of the British Empire.

ARTICLE 9.

His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to secure to United Kingdom goods of the kinds specified in Schedule E, the margins of preference over similar foreign goods shown in that schedule.

ARTICLE 10.

His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa will invite Parliament to impose on foreign goods of the kinds specified in Schedule F, the specific duties shown in that schedule, and undertake not to make, or to invite Parliament to pass legislation involving, any alterations in the existing rates of duty on similar United Kingdom

Union of South Africa (contd.),

goods which would result in a decrease in the margin of preference now accorded.

ARTICLE 11.

His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa undertake not to lower the existing margins of preference over similar foreign goods now accorded to the United Kingdom goods of the kinds specified in Schedule G.

ARTICLE 12.

His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa undertake to accord to the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates and the Mandated Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under the British Mandate, and Togoland under British Mandate, preferences on the commodities and at the rates shown in Schedule H and also any preferences for the time being accorded to the United Kingdom if His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom so request.

Provided that His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa shall not be bound to accord any preferences to any Colony or Protectorate which, not being precluded by international obligations from according preferences, either (i) accords to the Union of South Africa no preferences, or (ii) accords to some other part of the Empire preferences not accorded to the Union of South Africa.

ARTICLE 13.

For the purposes of this agreement the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa shall be deemed to be part of the Union of South Africa.

ARTICLE 14.

This Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa is to be regarded as coming into effect as from the date hereof (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken as soon as may be practicable hereafter). It shall remain in force for a period of five years, and if not denounced six months before the end of that period shall continue in force thereafter until a date six months after notice of denunciation has been given by either party.

In the event of circumstances arising which, in the judgment of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, or of His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa as the case may be, necessitate a variation in the terms of the agreement, the proposal

Union of South Africa (contd.).

to vary those terms shall form the subject of consultation between the two Governments.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in the United Kingdom:

STANLEY BALDWIN.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in the Union of South Africa:

N. C. HAVENGA.

(Initialled) R. B. H.

August 20, 1932.

SCHEDULE A.

As regards eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products, free entry for produce of the Union of South Africa will be continued for three years certain. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, however, reserve to themselves the right, after the expiration of the three years, if they consider it necessary in the interests of the United Kingdom producer to do so, to review the basis of preference so far as relates to the articles enumerated, and, after notifying His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, either to impose a preferential duty on produce of the Union of South Africa, whilst maintaining existing preferential margins, or, in consultation with the Union Government, to bring such produce within any system which may be put into operation for the quantitative regulation of supplies from all sources in the United Kingdom market.

SCHEDULE B.

Oranges, raw	...	...	...	...	9s. 6d. per cwt. from April 1 to November 30.
Grape-fruit, raw	...	...	...	...	5s. per cwt. from April 1 to November 30.
Peaches and nectarines, raw	...	...	...	...	14s. per cwt. from December 1 to March 31.
Plums, raw	...	...	...	...	9s. 4d. per cwt. from December 1 to March 31.
Grapes (other than hot-house)	...	...	...	...	1½d. per lb. from February 1 to June 30.
Apples, raw (excepting apples consigned direct to a registered cider manufacturer for use in making cider)	...	...	...	...	4s. 6d. per cwt. throughout the year.
Pears, raw	...	...	...	...	4s. 6d. per cwt. throughout the year.
Dried fruits, now dutiable at 7s.	...	...	...	...	10s. 6d. per cwt. throughout the year.
Apples, canned	...	...	...	...	3s. 6d. per cwt. in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content.
Canned fruits	...	...	...	...	15% <i>ad valorem</i> in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content.
... at white	...	...	...	...	10% <i>ad valorem</i> throughout the year.
...	...	...	...	...	15s. per cwt. throughout the year.
...	...	...	...	...	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .

Union of South Africa (contd.).

Eggs in shell--	
(a) Not exceeding 14 lbs. in weight per great hundred	1s. per great hundred throughout the year.
(b) Over 14 lbs., but not exceeding 17 lbs.	1s. 6d. per great hundred throughout the year.
(c) Over 17 lbs.	1s. 9d. per great hundred throughout the year.
Condensed milk, whole, sweetened ...	5s. per cwt. in addition to the duty on sugar content.
Condensed milk, whole, not sweetened	6s. per cwt.
Milk powder and other preserved milk, not sweetened	6s. per cwt.
Copper, unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, blocks, slabs, cakes and rods	2d. per lb.

 SCHEDULE C.

Commodity.	Margin of Preference.
Wine not exceeding 27 degrees of proof spirit	2s. per gallon.

SCHEDULE D.

Wattle bark and tanning extracts made therefrom.
 Maize products.
 Asbestos.
 Dried fruits, other than currants, not specified in Schedule B.
 Fruit preserved by chemicals or artificial heat, other than fruit preserved in sugar.
 Fruit juices.
 Whale oil and whale products (other than whale oil and whale products produced or manufactured in floating factories which are British concerns).
 Crayfish.
 Hake, fresh.
 Oyster-shell grit.
 Ground-nuts.
 Goat-skins.
 Lucerne seed.
 Kaffir corn and meal.
 Box-wood.
 Potatoes.
 Sausage casings.
 Ostrich feathers.

Union of South Africa (contd.).

SCHEDULE E.

Tariff Item.	Commodity.	Margin of preference over similar foreign goods.
19 a	Coffee, raw.	1d. per lb.
19 ex	Fish—	
	(e) Tinned (not specially provided for)	1½d. per lb.
30	Meats, soups (not concentrated), and similar substances used as food, but not including extracts and essences—	
	(c) Tinned (not including bacon and ham)	½d. per lb.
97 (i)	Cranes, mechanical excavators and loaders, winches not being for whaling, trawling or mining purposes, hoisting crabs, chain blocks, spiral shutles, gravity conveyors and shears ...	7% ad valorem.
97 (ii)	Bucket conveyors and conveyor belts and belting (not being for mining or industrial purposes), and mechanical storage lifting apparatus	7% ad valorem.
113 (3)	Vacuum cleaners, electric	5% ad valorem.
118	Machinery, apparatus, appliances and implements (not specially provided for, and not including material domestic machines or vehicles)—	
	(c) for mining purposes, n.e.e. ...	5% ad valorem
	(g) other, for manufacturing and industrial purposes, including machinery for power laundries, and leather-measuring machines for use in boot factories and tanneries, and workshop machinery and appliances ordinarily used in a motor garage for manufacturing and repair work, but not including structural steel-work for staging and platforms ...	5% ad valorem.
119 (b)	Batteries, electrical: wet or dry, primary or secondary, including accumulators, except those of which each cell or unit is of a capacity greater than 150 ampere hours at a 1-hour rate of discharge ...	10% ad valorem.
138	Railway construction or equivalent requisites—	
	Locomotives	5% ad valorem.
141	Sprayers and sprinklers and other apparatus used for the prevention and destruction of agricultural pests, or of diseases in stock plants or trees	10% ad valorem.
ex 147 (a)	(a) Tractors	10% ad valorem.
ex 149 (i)	(a) Typewriters	10% ad valorem.
ex 154 (ii)	Radio apparatus and accessories, except when imported for merchant ships or by persons licensed by the Postmaster-General to conduct a public radio service and not including batteries ...	10% ad valorem.
ex 158	Asphalt and bitumen	10% ad valorem.
ex 206	Soap, toilet	15% ad valorem.
250	Bands and belting of all kinds for driving machinery	5% ad valorem
ex 251 (a) (i)	Canvas and rubber shoes, adult	1s. per pair.*
ex 253 (a) (i)	Rubber water garden hose, plain	½d. per lb.
ex 253 (a) (ii)	Rubber water garden hose, armoured ...	½d. per lb.

* No change in ad valorem rate.

Union of South Africa (contd.).

SCHEDULE F.

Tariff Item.	Commodity.	Minimum specific duties to be imposed on goods from sources other than United Kingdom.
78	Piece-goods, not being blanketing or kaffir sheeting (a) cotton (that is, piece goods containing 50 per cent. or more of cotton), the free on board price of which per yard— (i) does not exceed 1s. 3d.	1½d. per yard.
	ex (C) Rayon (that is piece goods containing 50% or more of rayon)	3d. per yard.
	NOTE. —In the case of piece goods exceeding 30 inches in width, "yard" shall mean 36 inches by 30 inches in width, and the duty shall be calculated proportionately to the width.	
ex 65 b (v) & (vi)	Underclothing, knitted (not shirts), of cotton:	
	Men's vests and trunks	4s. per dozen.
	Women's vests and knickers	3s. per dozen.
	Women's slips and combinations	5s. per dozen.
	Of rayon:	
	Men's vests and trunks	6s. per dozen.
	Women's vests and knickers	4s. per dozen.
	Women's slips and combinations	7s. per dozen.

SCHEDULE G.

Tariff Item.	Commodity.	Margin of preference over similar foreign goods.
8 a	Cheese: full cream	5% <i>ad valorem</i> , or ½d. per lb., according to the duty applicable.
15 a	Wheat— (i) in the grain	2d. per 100 lbs.
	(ii) ground or otherwise prepared	4d. per 100 lbs.
21	Foods— (a) Patent or proprietary cornflour or maizene:	
	(i) in bulk	5% <i>ad valorem</i> , or ½d. per lb., according to the duty applicable.
	(ii) not in bulk	5% <i>ad valorem</i> , or ½d. per lb., according to the duty applicable.
21	(c) Other patent or proprietary farinaceous and cereal foods, not including oatmeal and rolled oats	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
26	Hops: in bulk	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
70	Hosiery—	
	(a) Socks	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(b) Stockings	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
71	Laces, lace curtaining and flouncing, and embroidery: in the piece or in the form of insertions or medallions	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
76	Piece goods, not being blanketing or kaffir sheeting— (a) Cotton (that is piece goods containing 50 per cent. or more of cotton), the free on board price of which per yard: (i) does not exceed 1s. 3d.	not less than 5% <i>ad valorem</i> .

Union of South Africa (contd.).

Tariff Item.	Commodity.	Margin of preference over similar foreign goods.
81	(i) Twine—	
	(a) Seaming and binder, and harvest yarn	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
ex 86	(a) Motor cycles and side-cars, including spare parts and accessories, but not including electric lamp bulbs, tyres and tubes when imported separately ...	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
89	(a) Buckets, skips, trucks and tubs, wheeled or otherwise, for haulage or propulsion (except by locomotives) on rails or wires, and not intended for agricultural purposes	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(c) Metal shaft sets	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(d) Rails not exceeding 90 lb. per running yard	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
99	Cutlery, not gold or silver, nor gold or silver-plated	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
102	Enamelware and hollowware	
	(a) Enamelled lamp shades and reflectors	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(b) Enamelware, n.e.e.	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(c) Hollowware, n.e.e.	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
115	Lamp bulbs: electric—	
	(a) Projector type	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(b) Radiator type	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(c) Motor and motor-cycle headlights... ..	10s. per 100.
	(d) Motor and motor-cycle side, tail and dash lights	5s. per 100.
	(e) Flashlights	2s. 6d. per 100.
	(f) Carbon filament	5s. per 100.
	(g) Vacuum type, n.e.e.— not exceeding 60 watts	5s. per 100.
	exceeding 60 watts	10s. per 100.
	(h) Gas-filled type, n.e.e.— not exceeding 100 watts	10s. per 100.
	exceeding 100 watts	20s. per 100.
116	Lamps and lampware—	
	(e) Lamp shades and reflectors, of glass or metal, for gas and electric lighting, n.e.e.	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
118	Machinery, apparatus, appliances and implements (not specially provided for, and not including material, domestic machines or vehicles)—	
	(d) Rock drill spares	3% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(f) Plates and frames for sugar filter presses	3% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(h) Liners (iron) for tube mills	3% <i>ad valorem</i> .
119	(a) Machinery, apparatus, appliances, implements and electrical material used in connection therewith for the generation, storage, transmission, distribution of, and lighting by, gas or electric power, and machinery for the conversion or transformation of electric power; hot-air driers for the drying of transformers; but not including plain copper wire (electric), acetylene lamps, hand and portable lamps, lamp shades and reflectors, batteries and bulbs elsewhere provided for, electric fans and parts or accessories of motor vehicles or cycles	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(c) Plain copper wire (electric)	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .

Union of South Africa (contd.).

Tariff Item.	Commodity.	Margin of preference over similar foreign goods.
122	Iron and steel— (a) In blocks, ingots, pigs, billets, slabs, blooms and like crude manufactures; and scrap	3% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(b) Plates and sheets: plain, corrugated or galvanised, including plates coated with lead, tin or zinc, but not including lacquered, enamelled, varnished, printed, lithographed or embossed	3% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(c) Angle, bar, channel, rod, H.T., and similar iron or steel, and rolled steel sections for the manufacture of steel window and door frames, not perforated or put together or worked up in any way or marked for working, and not specially provided for, and baling clips and fluted mild steel not cut to size	3% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(d) Drill steel	3% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(e) Tool steel	3% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(h) Hoop, plain or perforated, and box strap	3% <i>ad valorem</i> .
128	(i) Meters, electricity— (a) of less than 50 amp.	2s. 6d. each.
	(b) of 50 amps. and not exceeding 100 amps	5s. each.
	(c) exceeding 100 amps	10s. each.
	(d) spare parts and accessories of all the above classes of electricity meters	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
134	Pipes, piping, tubes and fittings of metal: gas, steam, drainage, sewerage, irrigation, water supply and water pumping; not including grids, manhole covers and fittings, and surface boxes— (a) Wrought iron or steel pipes and tubes, not riveted, except down pipes and guttering	1s. per 100 lbs.
	(b) Cast-iron pipes and tubes, except down pipes and guttering	8d. per 100 lbs.
	(d) Down piping and guttering and fittings therefor, and riveted wrought iron or steel pipes and tubes	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(e) Cocks and taps, and meters and pipe fittings, n.e.e., spare parts of water meters falling under (h)	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(g) Cisterns	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(h) Water meters for house connection, not exceeding 1-inch piping	3s. each.
143	Stoves— (b) Electrical cooking and heating appliances (including kettles and irons), not being machinery elsewhere provided for and not including electric irons and electric steam irons used for industrial purposes	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
146	Tools, mechanics: being tools ordinarily used by mechanics or artisans, and not being agricultural implements or machine tools	3% <i>ad valorem</i> .
153	Wire— (b) Other than electric wire, millinery and picture wire and wire made of precious metal	3% <i>ad valorem</i> .

Union of South Africa (contd.).

Tariff Item.	Commodity.	Margin of preference over similar foreign goods.
171	Glass— (b) Polished plate: (i) exceeding 7 sq. ft. in measurement (ii) not exceeding 7 sq. ft. (c) Sheet, plain, clear: (i) exceeding 16 ozs. but not exceeding 21 ozs. per sq. ft. (ii) not exceeding 16 ozs. per sq. ft....	1d. per sq. ft. 1d. per sq. ft. 1s. per 100 sq. ft. 1s. per 100 sq. ft.
192	Lead, white— (a) Dry (b) Ground, in oil— (i) in packages containing 50 lbs. weight or over (ii) in packages containing less than 50 lbs. weight	1s. per 100 lbs. 1s. per 100 lbs. 1s. per 100 lbs.
260	Rubber pneumatic tyres and tubes— (a) Tyres, including the weight of the immediate wrapper: (iii) Otherwise than as described in (i) and (ii) (b) Tubes for motor vehicles other than motor cycles (c) Tubes for motor cycles and cycles...	2d. per lb. 1½d. per lb. 2d. per lb.
261	Rubber tyres, solid, complete or in lengths or in the piece	1d. per lb.
279	Wood— (a) Unmanufactured	3% <i>ad valorem</i> .
295	Paper— (c) News print, in reels or in the Hat...	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
324	(b) Telescopes, binoculars and field glasses, n.e.e., and opera glasses ...	20% <i>ad valorem</i> .

SCHEDULE H.

Commodity.	Margin of Preference
Coffee, raw	1d. per lb.
Asphalt and bitumen, in bulk ...	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .

APPENDIX V.

UNITED KINGDOM-NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT.

WE, the representatives of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of His Majesty's Government in Newfoundland hereby agree with one another, on behalf of our respective Governments, as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that Orders shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, which will ensure the continuance after the 15th November, 1932, of entry free of duty into the United Kingdom of Newfoundland goods which comply with the law and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of Imperial preference, and which by virtue of that Act are now free of duty, subject however to the reservations set forth in Schedule A appended hereto.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to impose on the foreign goods specified in Schedule B appended hereto the duties of customs shown in that Schedule in place of the duties (if any) now leviable.

ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. imposed by Section I of the Import Duties Act, 1932, on the foreign goods specified in Schedule C shall not be reduced except with the consent of His Majesty's Government in Newfoundland.

ARTICLE 4.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite the Governments of the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates to accord to Newfoundland any preference which may for the time being be accorded to any other part of the British Empire, provided that this Clause shall not extend to any preferences accorded by Northern Rhodesia to the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the Territories of the South African High Commission by virtue of the Customs Agreement of 1930.

ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty's Government in Newfoundland will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to secure to United Kingdom goods of the kinds specified in Schedule D the margins of preference over similar foreign goods shown in that Schedule, with effect from the 1st July, 1933.

Newfoundland (contd.).

ARTICLE 6.

His Majesty's Government in Newfoundland will undertake a general revision of the customs tariff to come into force as from the 1st July, 1933, and, if and in so far as budgetary considerations permit, will incorporate in the legislation which Parliament will be invited to pass, giving effect to such revision, provision for new and more favourable conditions in regard to the valuation of the pound sterling for customs purposes.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty's Government in Newfoundland will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to accord to the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates, and the Mandated Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British Mandate, and Togoland under British Mandate, preferences on the commodities and at the rates shown in Schedule E, and also any preferences for the time being accorded to the United Kingdom if His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom so request. Provided that His Majesty's Government in Newfoundland shall not be bound to accord any preferences to any Colony or Protectorate which, not being precluded by international obligations from according preferences, either (i) accords to Newfoundland no preferences, or (ii) accords to some other part of the Empire (in the case of Northern Rhodesia, excepting the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories of the South African High Commission) preferences not accorded to Newfoundland.

ARTICLE 8.

If under the terms of the Newfoundland-Jamaica Agreement at present in force either party would be entitled to any greater margin of preference than is hereby agreed, the parties to that Treaty shall continue during its currency to enjoy the benefits therein provided.

ARTICLE 9.

This agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in Newfoundland is to be regarded as coming into effect as from the date hereof (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken as soon as may be practicable hereafter). It shall continue in force for a period of five years, and if not denounced six months before the end of that period shall continue in force thereafter until a date six months after notice of denunciation has been given by either party.

In the event of circumstances arising which, in the judgment of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or of His Majesty's Government in Newfoundland, as the case may be, necessitate a variation in the terms of the agreement, the proposal

Newfoundland (contd.).

to vary those terms shall form the subject of consultation between the two Governments.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in the United Kingdom:

STANLEY BALDWIN.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in Newfoundland:

F. C. ALDERDICE.

(Initialed) R. B. H.

August 20, 1932.

SCHEDULE A.

As regards eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products, free entry for produce of Newfoundland will be continued for three years certain. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, however, reserve to themselves the right, after the expiration of the three years, if they consider it necessary in the interests of the United Kingdom producer to do so, to review the basis of preference, so far as relates to the articles enumerated, and, after notifying His Majesty's Government in Newfoundland either to impose a preferential duty on produce of Newfoundland, whilst maintaining existing preferential margins, or, in consultation with the Newfoundland Government, to bring such produce within any system which may be put into operation for the quantitative regulation of supplies from all sources in the United Kingdom market.

SCHEDULE B.

Cod-liver oil	... ..	... ..	... 1s. 4d. per gallon.
Chilled or frozen salmon	... ..	... ..	... 1½d. per lb.

SCHEDULE C.

Cod fish.
Marine shell.

SCHEDULE D.

(References are to the current Newfoundland Customs Tariff.)

The margin of preference to be granted will be 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in each case, except in the cases marked *, where His Majesty's Government in Newfoundland reserve the right to grant a lesser margin of preference if the grant of a preference of 10 per cent, *ad valorem* would involve loss of revenue.

- (1) Article 61. Lard for manufacturing.
- (2) „ 61. Lard compound, lard, &c.
- (8) „ 72. Confectionery costing less than 18c. per lb.
- (4) „ 72. Confectionery costing 18c. per lb. and over.

Newfoundland (contd.).

- (5) Article 72. Confectionery to be sold *bona fide* in bars and packages retailed at 5c.
 (NOTE.—The preference on items (3), (4) and (5) applies to the *ad valorem* part of the duty and not to the specific part.)
- (6) „ 101. Linsced or flaxseed oil, &c.
 (7) „ 138. Iron and steel railway bars, wheels, &c.
 (8) „ 140. Iron or steel pipe fittings and steel wire.
 (9) „ 157. Mild steel, &c., N.E.S.
 (10) „ 161. Manufactures of brass and bronze, N.E.S., &c.
 (11) „ 168. Tin, babbitt metal, solder, &c.
 (12) „ 176. Saws, axes, adzes, hammers and tools of all kinds.
 (13) „ 177 (b). *Hardware, cutlery, &c.
 (14) „ 177 (c). *Skates, safes and doors, flat irons, &c.
 (15) „ 177 (d). *Lamps, lanterns, gas and oil stoves, &c.
 (16) „ 177 (e). *Hardware: Builders' hinges, hardware, screws, &c.
 (17) „ 180. *Agate, enamelled and steel hollow-ware, &c.
 (18) „ 187. Electric motors and generators, electric lamps, &c.
 (19) „ 194. *Hand and power machinery costing up to \$100.
 (20) „ 195. Hand and power machinery costing over \$100.
 (21) „ 196. Office and domestic machinery, typewriters, &c.
 (22) „ 197. Wood-working machinery, radiators, &c.
 (23) „ 200. Machinery: Fish presses, winches, &c.
 (24) „ 201. Special machinery for manufacturers costing not less than \$900.
 (25) „ 198. *Machinery and parts of machinery, N.E.S. (including tools for drilling, piercing, tapping and reaming work).
 (26) „ 222. *Manufactures of cotton, quilts, sheets, towels, gloves, hosiery of cotton, cretonnes, &c.
 (27) „ 222 (a). Manufactures of cotton, piece-goods of cotton, Italian cloth, coat linings, &c.
 (28) „ 224. *Manufactures of wool, viz., wool hosiery, gloves, blankets, knitted shirts, sweaters, &c.
 (29) „ 224 (a). Manufactures of wool, piece-goods of flannels, serges, cashmeres, tweed, cloths, &c.
 (30) „ 228. *Linen manufactures: Linen damask, stair linen, &c.
 (31) „ 231. *Piece-goods: Velvets and silks in the piece—not made up.
 (32) „ 230. Cotton sewing thread, buttons, needles, &c.
 (33) „ 231 (a). *Manufactures of velvets and silks.
 (34) „ 229. Haberdashery: Flowers, ribbons, corsets, laces, &c.
 (35) „ 233. Ready-mades, clothing of all kinds, collars and cuffs.
 (36) „ 236. *Leather boots and shoes.
 (37) „ 239. *Hats and caps.
 (38) „ 242. Acetic acid, medicines, &c.
 (39) „ 243. Dye-stuffs.
 (40) „ 246. Painters colours, varnishes, putty, &c.
 (41) „ 247. Sole leather in the hide or side.
 (42) „ 247. All other upper leathers, N.E.S.
 (43) „ 251. Leather belting.
 (44) „ 257. Printing paper for printers.
 (45) „ 258. Printing paper, N.E.S., toilet and writing paper, paper bags, unprinted.
 (46) „ 262. Firearms, guns, rifles, cartridges, cases, &c.
 (47) „ 266. Knife brick and polish of all kinds.
 (48) „ 273. Automobiles or motor cars.
 (49) „ 273. Rubber tyres and tubes.
 (50) „ 277. Cordage of all kinds, N.E.S.
 (51) „ 279. Stoppers of all kinds.
 (52) „ 282. Fancy-wares.
 (53) „ 285. Matches.

Newfoundland (contd.).

- (54) Article 290. Musical instruments.
 (55) " 292. Oilcloth, linoleum, &c.
 (56) " 294. Perfumery, hair oil, tooth and other powders.
 (57) " 300. Soap.
 (58) " 306 (a). Stationery, erasing rubbers, pens, pencils, &c., N.E.S.
 (59) " 306 (d). Printed music.
 (60) " 307. Toys, dolls, sleds, games, &c.
 (61) " 205. Mining equipment, dynamite, &c.

SCHEDULE E.

Commodities.	Margin of Preference.
Coffee, green, roasted or ground ...	2c. per lb.
Fruit: Oranges, lemons, &c. ...	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Coconut, desiccated, sweetened or not	4c. per lb.
Tea	4c. per lb.
Vegetables, raw: viz., tomatoes ...	20% <i>ad valorem</i> .

Copy of correspondence between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Alderdice regarding the use of Newfoundland Wabana Iron Ore in the United Kingdom.

Parliament Buildings,

Ottawa, August 18, 1932.

Dear Prime Minister,

My colleagues and I recognise that an arrangement between the interests concerned for the importation into the United Kingdom of a substantial quantity of Wabana iron ore is of paramount importance to the economic life of Newfoundland.

We therefore give you our assurance, on behalf of our Government, that we shall regard the last paragraph of Article 9 of the Agreement which is being concluded between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in Newfoundland as entitling the Government of Newfoundland to give us notice that they are unable to implement the Agreement, other than Articles 4, 7 and 8 and Schedule E, on the ground that a satisfactory arrangement between the interests concerned as regards the importation of such ore into the United Kingdom has not been concluded.

In that event it is understood between us that the Agreement, other than Articles 4, 7 and 8 and Schedule E, will be regarded as at an end.

I shall be glad to learn from you at your early convenience whether you concur that this correctly represents our understanding.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) STANLEY BALDWIN.

The Prime Minister of Newfoundland,
 Room 840, Parliament Buildings,
 Ottawa.

Dear Lord President,

Ottawa, August 18, 1932.

I have received your letter of to-day's date regarding the Agreement between our respective Governments and I agree with you that your letter correctly represents the understanding between us.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) F. C. ALDERDICE.

The Right Hon Stanley Baldwin, M.P.

APPENDIX VI.

UNITED KINGDOM-INDIAN AGREEMENT.

WE, the representatives of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of the Government of India, hereby agree with one another, on behalf of our respective Governments, as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that Orders shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, which will ensure the continuance after the 15th November, 1932, of entry free of duty into the United Kingdom of Indian goods which comply with the law and statutory regulations for the time being in force, defining Empire goods for the purpose of customs duties, and which, by virtue of that Act, are now free of duty.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to impose on the foreign goods specified in Schedule A appended hereto the duties of customs shown in that Schedule in place of the duties (if any) now leviable.

ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to secure to Indian goods of the kinds specified in Schedule B appended hereto, which comply with the law and statutory regulations for the time being in force, defining Empire goods for the purpose of customs duties, the margin of preference over similar foreign goods shown in that Schedule.

ARTICLE 4.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that no order will be made, and that Parliament will not be invited to pass legislation which would have the effect of reducing the margin of preference now enjoyed by Indian goods of the kinds specified in Schedule C over similar foreign goods, and further undertake that, in the event of any greater preference being accorded in respect of such goods imported from any other part of the Empire, such greater preference will be extended to similar Indian goods.

ARTICLE 5.

It is agreed that the duty on either wheat in grain or lead as provided in this Agreement may be removed if at any time Empire producers of wheat in grain and lead respectively are unable or

India (contd.).

unwilling to offer these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world prices, and in quantities sufficient to supply the requirements of United Kingdom consumers.

ARTICLE 6.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass legislation which will secure for a period of ten years from the date hereof to tobacco, which complies with the law and statutory regulations for the time being in force defining Empire goods for the purpose of customs duties, the existing margin of preference over foreign tobacco, so long, however, as the duty on foreign unmanufactured tobacco does not fall below 2s. 0½d. per lb., in which event the margin of preference shall be equivalent to the full duty.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass legislation providing for the admission into the United Kingdom free of duty from all sources of the goods specified in Schedule D.

ARTICLE 8.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that they will co-operate in any practicable scheme that may be agreed between the manufacturing, trading and producing interests in the United Kingdom and India for promoting, whether by research, propaganda or improved marketing, the greater use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 9.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite the Governments of the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates to accord to India any preference which may, for the time being, be accorded to any other part of the British Empire, provided that this Clause shall not extend to any preferences accorded by Northern Rhodesia to the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories of the South African High Commission by virtue of the Customs Agreement of 1930, and, further, will invite the Governments of the Colonies and Protectorates, shown in Schedule E, to accord to India new or additional preferences on the commodities and at the rates shown therein:

ARTICLE 10.

The Government of India will invite the Legislature to pass the legislation necessary to secure to United Kingdom goods of the kinds specified in Schedule F, which comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force defining Empire goods for the purpose of customs duties the margins of preference over similar foreign goods shown in that Schedule.

India (contd.).

ARTICLE 11.

The Government of India will consider, in the light of the findings of the Tariff Board, the protective duties to be imposed on goods of cotton and artificial silk according as they are made in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and will invite the Legislature to pass legislation by which, where protective duties are not imposed as a result of the recommendations of the Tariff Board upon United Kingdom goods of the kinds specified in Schedule G, the margins of preference shown in that Schedule will be extended to such goods.

ARTICLE 12.

The Government of India will invite the Legislature to pass the legislation necessary to secure to the Colonies and Protectorates and the Mandated Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British Mandate and Togoland under British Mandate, preferences on the commodities which comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force defining Empire goods for the purpose of customs duties and at the rates shown in Schedule H, and also any preferences from time to time accorded to the United Kingdom if His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom so request. Provided that the Government of India shall not be bound to accord any preferences to any Colony or Protectorate which, not being precluded by international obligations from according preferences, either (i) accords to India no preferences, or (ii) accords to some other part of the Empire (in the case of Northern Rhodesia, excepting the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the territories of the High Commission) preferences not accorded to India.

ARTICLE 13.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom declare that they will maintain their existing policy under which tariff preferences accorded to any Dominion are also accorded to India, and the Government of India, for their part, declare that it is their intention to extend to the United Kingdom any tariff preferences which they may accord to any Dominion.

ARTICLE 14.

This agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India shall continue in force until a date six months after notice of denunciation has been given by either party.

Provided that in the event of circumstances arising which in the opinion of either party necessitate a change in the rates of duty or margins of preference settled by the agreement on any particular description of goods, that party shall notify and consult with the other party with a view to adjustments being agreed upon. If no agreement

India (contd.).

is reached within six months of the date of such notice it shall then be open to the original party to give to the other party six months' notice of his intention to carry into effect the change desired in the rate of duty or margin of preference on goods of the description named in the original notice, and to bring the revised rate or rates into operation at the expiration of this period.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in the United Kingdom :

STANLEY BALDWIN.

Signed on behalf of the Government of India :

ATUL C. CHATTERJEE.

(Initialled) R. B. H.

August 20, 1932.

SCHEDULE A.

Description of Goods.	Rate of Duty.
Wheat, in grain	2s. per quarter.
Rice, husked, including cargo rice and cleaned rice whole, but not including broken rice	1d. per lb.
Castor oil, linseed oil, coconut oil, ground-nut oil, rape oil, and sesamum oil	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Magnesium chloride	1s. per cwt.
Linseed	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .

SCHEDULE B.

Description of Goods.	Margin of Preference.
Coffee	9s. 4d. per cwt.

SCHEDULE C.

Tea.
Coir yarn.
Coir mats and matting.
Cotton yarns, unbleached, up to No. 40 Count.
Cotton manufactures.
Leather, undressed—hides, other than sole leather.
Leather, undressed—skins.
Jute manufactures.
Oil-seed cake and meal.
Paraffin wax.
Spices.

India (contd.).

Teak and other hardwoods, whether hewn or sawn, in so far as now
 subject to duty.
 Woollen carpets and rugs.
 Bran and pollard.
 Rice meal and dust.
 Tobacco.
 Castor seed.
 Magnesite.
 Sandalwood oil.
 Granite setts and curbs.
 Ground-nuts.
 Lead.

 SCHEDULE D.

Shellac, seed lac and stick lac.
 Jute, raw.
 Myrabolams.
 Rice, broken.
 Mica slabs and splittings.
Crotalaria juncea and any other varieties of Indian hemp that can be
 distinguished.

 SCHEDULE E.

(1) Ceylon.

(a) At a rate of not less than 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—

Cotton piece-goods.
 Cotton yarn.
 Fresh fruits and vegetables.
 Dried, salted and preserved fruits and vegetables.
 Pig lead (but not lead sheets, tea lead or foil).
 Iron and steel.
 Teak and other hardwoods.
 Perfumery.
 Coriander seed.
 Beans.
 Apparel.
 Boots and shoes.
 Woollen carpets and rugs.

(b) At specific rates—

Tea at the rate of 12½ cents per lb.
 Coffee, raw, roasted or ground, at the rate of 6 cents per lb.
 Tobacco manufactures, at rates to be subsequently determined.

(2) Those Governments of British Malaya with whose tariff policy it is
 consistent to impose duties on the commodities in question.(a) At a rate of not less than 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—

Tanned hides and skins.
 Brass, bronze, brassware and bronzeware.
 Copper and copperware.
 Paraffin wax.
 Perfumery.
 Ground-nuts.
 Cotton piece-goods.
 Fishmaws and sharkfins.

(b) At 2 cents per lb.—

Ground-nut oil (kachang oil).
 Gingelly oil.

India (contd.).

SCHEDULE F.

NOTE.—The 10 per cent. preference granted to the United Kingdom by the agreement does not extend to commodities in the following classes:—

- (1) Those free of duty under Part I of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act.
- (2) Those dutiable under the following entries in Part II of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act: 27A, 29, 43A, 43B, 45A.
- (3) Articles dutiable under Part III of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act.
- (4) Articles dutiable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, excepting entries No. 60, 61 and 62.
- (5) Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates under Part VII of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act.

Specification in Annual Statement of Sea-borne Trade of British India.	Rate of Preference <i>ad valorem</i> , %
<i>Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes)—</i>	
1. Apparel (including drapery, uniforms, accoutrements)*	10
2. Apparel—caps, bonnets and hatters' ware*	10
3. Apparel—second-hand clothing*	10
<i>Arms, ammunition—</i>	
4. Filled cartridge cases	10
5. Empty cartridge cases	10
6. Firearms	10
<i>Asbestos—</i>	
7. Asbestos manufactures	10
8. Boots and shoes of leather	10
<i>Brushes and brooms—</i>	
9. Brushes (paint and varnish)	10
10. Toilet brushes	10
11. Brushes (other than toilet and paint and varnish)	10
<i>Building and engineering materials, other than of iron, steel or wood—</i>	
12. Firebricks	10
13. Cement, Portland	10
14. Cement, other than Portland	10
15. Tiles, other than glass tiles	10
16. Other kinds (except asphalt, bricks, chalk, lime and clay)	10
<i>Buttons—</i>	
17. Buttons, metal	10
<i>Chemicals and chemical preparations (excluding chemical manures and medicines)—</i>	
18. Tartaric acid	10
19. Other acids (except acetic, carbolic, citric, oxalic and tartaric)	10
20. Anhydrous ammonia	10
21. Other ammonia and salts thereof	10
22. Disinfectants other than naphthalene	10
23. Bichromate of potassium	10
24. Potassium compounds, other sorts (except chlorate and cyanide)	10
25. Bichromate of soda	10
26. Cyanide of sodium	10
27. Caustic soda	10

* In so far as they are not subject to duty under Nos. 45A and 133 of the Indian Tariff Act.

India (contd.).

Specification in Annual Statement of Sea-borne Trade of British India.	Rate of Preference <i>ad valorem</i> , %
28. Sodium carbonate (soda ash and soda crystals)	10
29. Soda compounds, other (except bicarbonate, borax and sodium silicate)	10
30. Other sorts of chemicals (except those indicated above as separately distinguished and except alum, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead compounds, ferrous sulphate, magnesium compounds, sulphur and zinc compounds) ...	10
31. Cocoa and chocolate	10
32. Confectionery	10
33. Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute and cotton)	10
34. Cork manufactures	10
35. Cutlery (except pruning knives)	10
<i>Drugs and medicines (except chemicals and narcotics)—</i>	
36. Proprietary and patent medicines	10
37. Other sorts (except aloes, asafoetida camphor, cocaine, morphia, opium, sarsaparilla and storax)	10
<i>Earthenware and porcelain—</i>	
38. Earthenware, except pipes and sanitary ware	10
39. Porcelain, electrical	10
40. Porcelain, other kinds	10
<i>Furniture and cabinetware—</i>	
41. Bedsteads	10
42. Wooden furniture, other than bedsteads	10
43. Furniture of other materials, except bedsteads	10
44. Glus	10
<i>Hardware (excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware)—</i>	
45. Builders hardware such as locks, hinges, door bolts, &c. ...	10
46. Domestic, other than enamelled iron-ware	10
47. Enamelled iron-ware	10
48. Gas mantles	10
49. Implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools	10
50. Lamps, metal	10
51. Parts of lamps, other than glass	10
52. Safes and strong boxes of metal	10
53. Stoves	10
54. Other sorts (except agricultural implements, buckets of tinned or galvanised iron, lamps of glass)	10
<i>Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof, electrical (including telephone and telegraph apparatus not being machinery)—</i>	
55. Electric fans and parts thereof	10
56. Electric wires and cables	10
57. Standard lighting lamps	10
58. Batteries	10
59. Accumulators (including parts) in so far as they are not subject to duty under No. 42A of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act.	10
60. Accumulators (including parts) in so far as they are subject to duty under No. 42A of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act	7½
61. Electric lighting accessories and fittings (including switches)	10
62. Meters (other than telegraphic and telephonic)	10

India (contd.).

Specification in Annual Statement of Sea-borne Trade of British India.	Rate of Preference <i>ad valorem</i> , %
63. Other electrical instruments (other than telegraphic and telephonic), except meters	10
64. Electro medical apparatus (including X-ray)	10
65. Other electrical goods and apparatus (except electric wires and cables, telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus, flash lights, parts and accessories of electric lamps, carbons, condensers, bell apparatus and switch boards)	10
<i>Musical—</i>	
66. Pianos and piano players complete	10
67. Talking machines and accessories (except records)	10
68. Other musical instruments and parts (except organs and harmoniums complete, and talking machines and records)	10
<i>Photographic—</i>	
69. Cinematograph films, raw, i.e., blank films on which no picture has been impressed	10
70. Photographic, other than above numerated and exposed cinematograph films	10
71. Photographic plates and papers	10
72. Scientific and philosophical	10
73. Surgical	10
74. Wireless apparatus in so far as it is dutiable under No. 48 of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act	10
75. Other instruments, &c., not indicated above as separately distinguished in the Trade Returns (except optical), including domestic refrigerators	10
<i>Leather—</i>	
76. Skins, tanned or dressed	10
77. Unwrought	10
78. Leather cloth (including artificial leather)	10
79. Other manufactures of leather (except pickers, roller skins, saddlery and harness and bags and trunks)	10
<i>Liquors, including denatured and perfumed spirits—</i>	
80. Ale and beer in bottle	10
81. Ale and beer in other containers, including barrels	10
82. Spirit present in drugs, medicines or chemicals	10
83. Spirit, perfumed	10
<i>Machinery and millwork—</i>	
84. All sorts subject to duty under No. 96 of the Indian Tariff Act, including sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof, and typewriters and parts thereof	10
<i>Metals and ores—</i>	
85. Aluminium circles	10
86. Aluminium sheets	10
87. Other aluminium manufactures (except unwrought ingots, blocks, bars, &c.)	10
<i>Brass, bronze and similar alloys and manufactures thereof—</i>	
88. Wrought: Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing	10
89. Wrought: Rods	10
90. Wrought: Sheets	10
91. Wrought: Tubes	10
92. Wrought: Wire	10
93. Wrought: Other sorts	10
<i>Copper—</i>	
94. Wrought: Rods	10

India (contd.).

Specification in Annual Statement of Sea-borne Trade of British India.	Rate of Preference <i>ad valorem</i> , %
95. Wrought: Sheets	10
96. Wrought: Tubes	10
97. Wrought: Wire, excluding telegraph and telephone	10
98. Other copper manufactures (except braziers)	10
99. German silver (including nickel silver)	10
100. Iron and steel, all sorts, which are subject to duty under Nos. 60, 61, 62 and 97 of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act	10
Lead, wrought—	
101. Pipes and tubes	10
102. Sheets (other than sheets for tea chests)	10
Zinc or spelter—	
103. Wrought or manufactured	10
<i>Oils—</i>	
104. Fish oil	10
105. Essential—synthetic	10
106. Natural essential oils (except almond, bergamot, gajuputti, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, otto rose and peppermint)	10
107. Lubricating (mineral), other than batching	10
108. Mineral: Paints, solutions and composition, dangerous, flashing below 76° F.	10
109. Vegetable non-essential oils (except coconut, ground-nut and linseed)	10
110. Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	10
111. Packing, engine and boiler of all kinds (excluding asbestos) ...	10
<i>Paints and painters' materials—</i>	
Paints and colours—	
112. Blue paint or Paris blue	10
113. Enamels, prepared	10
114. Red lead, genuine dry	10
115. White lead, genuine dry	10
116. Zinc white, genuine dry	10
117. Other sorts (except barytes, graphite, reduced dry red lead and white lead, moist white lead, reduced dry zinc white and moist zinc white)	10
Other than paints and colours—	
118. Goods, other than turpentine and turpentine substitute and varnish	10
<i>Paper and pasteboard—</i>	
Paper—	
119. Packing paper	10
120. Printing paper (except newsprint)	10
121. Writing paper in large sheets	10
122. Envelopes imported separately	10
123. Other kinds of paper (except "note and letter paper and envelopes" and old newspaper in bales and bags)	10
124. Paper manufactures	10
Pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds—	
125. Other than strawboards	10
126. Manufactures of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard	10
<i>Provisions and oilman's stores—</i>	
127. Canned or bottled fruits	10
128. Tinned or canned fish	10

India (contd.).

Specification in Annual Statement of Sea-borne Trade of British India.	Rate of Preference <i>ad valorem</i> , %
129. Other canned and bottled provisions n.e.s. (except vegetable products—vegetable ghi and fat, &c.)	10
130. Milk, condensed and preserved, including milk cream	10
<i>Rubber manufactures—</i>	
131. Pneumatic motor covers	10
132. Pneumatic motor tubes	10
133. Pneumatic motor-cycle covers	10
134. Pneumatic cycle covers	10
135. Pneumatic cycle tubes	10
136. Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	10
137. Other manufactures, except apparel, boots and shoes (and except pneumatic motor-cycle tubes)	10
138. <i>Smokers' requisites (excluding tobacco)</i>	10
139. <i>Soap: Toilet</i>	10
140. <i>Stationery (excluding paper), pencils (excluding slate pencils)</i>	10
141. <i>Other sorts</i>	10
<i>Textiles—</i>	
<i>Haberdashery and millinery—</i>	
142. <i>Lace and embroidery*</i>	10
143. <i>Other sorts (except towels not in the piece)*</i>	10
<i>Wool—</i>	
144. <i>Worsted yarn for weaving</i>	10
145. <i>Knitting wool</i>	10
<i>Manufactures—</i>	
146. <i>Carpets and floor rugs</i>	10
147. <i>Hosiery</i>	10
148. <i>Piece-goods</i>	10
149. <i>Shawls</i>	10
150. <i>Other sorts (except blankets and rugs)</i>	10
151. <i>Toilet requisites not specified elsewhere in the trade returns</i>	10
<i>Toys and requisites for games and sports (including fishing tackle)—</i>	
152. <i>Toys</i>	10
<i>Requisites for games and sports (excluding fire-arms, &c.)—</i>	
153. <i>Playing cards</i>	10
154. <i>Other</i>	10
155. <i>Umbrellas and umbrella fittings</i>	10
<i>Vehicles—</i>	
156. <i>Carriages and carts not mechanically propelled (excluding railway carriages, trucks, &c.)</i>	10
157. <i>Parts of carriages and carts (excluding rubber tyres)</i>	10
158. <i>Cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections</i>	10
159. <i>Parts of cycles and accessories (other than of motor cycles) (excluding rubber tyres)</i>	10
160. <i>Motor cars (including taxicabs)</i>	7½
161. <i>Motor omnibuses</i>	7½
162. <i>Chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries</i>	7½
163. <i>Parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories other than of aircraft (excluding rubber tyres)</i>	7½

* In so far as they are not subject to duty under Nos. 45a and 133 of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act.

India (contd.).

SCHEDULE G.

	Rate of Preference <i>ad valorem</i>
	%
Apparel (including drapery, uniforms, accoutrements)*	10
Apparel—caps, bonnets and hatters' ware*	10
Apparel—second-hand clothing*	10
Canvas, cotton	10
Shawls, in the piece, cotton	10
Lace and patent net, cotton	10
Fents, cotton, 9 yards long or less	10
Other sorts of cotton manufactures (excluding twist and yarn, piece- goods, thread for sewing, blankets, handkerchiefs in the piece, hosiery, rope and towels in the piece)	10
Lace and embroidery*	10
Other sorts of haberdashery and millinery*	10
Silk manufactures, excluding yarn, noils and warps, piece-goods and thread for sewing	10
Goods of silk mixed with other materials, excluding twist and yarn, piece-goods and thread for sewing	10
Artificial silk manufactures, excluding yarn, piece-goods and thread for sewing	10
Goods of artificial silk, mixed with other materials, excluding twist and yarn, piece-goods and thread for sewing	10

* In so far as they are subject to duty under Nos 45A and 138 of the Indian Tariff Act.

SCHEDULE H.

- (a) Preferences at a rate of not less than 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—
- Asphalt.
 - Beeswax.
 - Soda ash, including calcined, natural soda and manufactured sesqui-carbonates.
 - Gum arabic.
 - Gum benjamin, ras and cowrie.
 - Gum dammer.
 - Dammer batu, unrefined.
 - Rosin.
 - Cutch.
 - Gambier, all sorts.
 - Citronella oil.
 - Cinnamon oil.
 - Cinnamon-leaf oil.
 - Coconuts, husked, unhusked and other kinds, copra or coconut kernel, coconut oil, coir fibre, coir yarn, coir mats and matting.
 - Fish, dry, unsalted.
 - Fish, dry, salted.
 - Fish, canned.
 - Fresh vegetables.
 - Vegetables, dried, salted or preserved.
 - Fruit and vegetables, canned and bottled.
 - Fruit juices.
 - Sisal and aloe fibre.
 - Ivory, unmanufactured.

India (contd.).

Oil seeds (other than essential).
Vegetable oils (other than essential).
Plumbago.
Sago and tapioca (but not sago flour).
Vanilla beans.

And so long as it is consistent with India's Tariff Policy to impose Customs duties on the commodities in question—

Fresh fruits (other than coconuts).
Dried, salted or preserved fruits.

(b) At a rate of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*—

Betelnuts.
Unground spices.

And, so far as preferences are granted to the United Kingdom, drugs and medicines and apparel of all kinds.

(c) Preferences at specific rates—

Bitters at the rate of 3-12 Rs. per gallon.
Coffee at the rate of 1 anna per lb.
Rum at the rate of 3-12 Rs. per proof gallon.
Tea at the rate of 2 annas per lb.
Unmanufactured tobacco at rates to be subsequently determined.

Copy of Correspondence between Sir George Rainy and Sir Horace Wilson, in regard to Galvanised Sheet.

Sir,

September 22, 1932.

When the Agreement between the British and Indian Delegations was made at Ottawa it was found necessary to postpone a final settlement of certain questions relating to iron and steel. By Article 1 of the Agreement His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertook to continue after the 15th November free entry to all classes of Indian goods covered by the Import Duties Act. It was clearly understood, however, between the two Delegations that the continuance of the free entry of Indian iron and steel for a longer period than six months from the date of the Agreement was dependent on the settlement of satisfactory conditions in regard to the tariff treatment of galvanised sheet on importation into India. At the same time an understanding was reached that the conditions which would be satisfactory to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom were as follows :—

(1) On the basis of present selling prices, the duties on galvanised sheet in the Indian tariff to be adjusted as follows :—

- 80 rupees per ton on sheet made in the United Kingdom from Indian sheet bar.
- 58 rupees per ton on sheet made in the United Kingdom from other sheet bar.
- 88 rupees per ton on sheet not made in the United Kingdom.

(2) In the event of further reductions in the price of sheet imported into India and not made in the United Kingdom, the Government of India, as soon as they are satisfied that a fall in prices had in fact occurred, would, without an enquiry by the Tariff Board, take prompt and effective action to meet the situation by the imposition of an additional duty. The amount of the additional duty would not necessarily be limited to the amount of the price reduction actually made, but would be sufficient to make clear the intention of the Government of India to maintain prices.

(3) Each Government would remain at liberty to take appropriate measures to prevent sales at unfair prices by the manufacturers in the other country, or to check an unnecessary increase in prices against the consumer by a combination of manufacturers in both countries.

India (contd.).

- (4) These arrangements to remain in force until action is taken by the Government of India following the next statutory Tariff enquiry in India into the Iron and Steel industry.

2. The Indian Delegation are now prepared to undertake, on behalf of the Government of India, that proposals will be placed before the Indian Legislature for the adjustment of the duties on galvanised sheet at the rates set forth in clause (1) above, and for obtaining the powers which are necessary to carry out the intention of clauses (2) and (3). I have been authorised by my colleagues of the Indian Delegation to make this communication to you, and I have now the honour to request that you will inform me whether the terms of the understanding have been correctly stated in this letter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE RAINY.

Sir Horace Wilson, K.C.B., C.B.E.,
Chief Industrial Adviser to His Majesty's
Government in the United Kingdom.

Sir,

September 22, 1932.

I have to thank you for your letter of to-day's date on the subject of the tariff treatment to be accorded to galvanised sheets imported into India, and to confirm that the terms of the understanding which has been reached in this connection by our respective Governments are accurately set out in your letter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. J. WILSON.

Sir George Rainy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
India House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

APPENDIX VII.

**UNITED KINGDOM-SOUTHERN RHODESIAN
AGREEMENT.**

We, the representatives of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, hereby agree with one another, on behalf of our respective Governments, as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that Orders shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, which will ensure the continuance after the 15th November, 1932, of entry free of duty into the United Kingdom of Southern Rhodesian goods which comply with the law and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of Imperial Preference, and which by virtue of that Act are now free of duty, subject, however, to the reservations set forth in Schedule A appended hereto.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass legislation which will secure for a period of ten years from the date hereof to tobacco, which complies with the law and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of Imperial Preference, the existing margin of preference over foreign tobacco, so long, however, as the duty on foreign unmanufactured tobacco does not fall below 2s. 0½d. per lb., in which event the margin of preference shall be equivalent to the full duty. They will further endeavour to take such steps as may be practicable, on the lines which have been discussed, to assist the marketing of Southern Rhodesian tobacco.

ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to impose on the foreign goods specified in Schedule B appended hereto the duties of customs shown in that Schedule in place of the duties, if any, now leviable.

ARTICLE 4.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to secure to Southern Rhodesian coffee, which complies with the law and statutory regulations for the time being in force, affecting the grant of

Southern Rhodesia (contd.).

Imperial Preference, a margin of preference of 9s. 4d. per cwt. over foreign coffee.

ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. imposed by Section I of the Import Duties Act, 1932, on the foreign goods specified in Schedule C shall not be reduced except with the consent of the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

ARTICLE 6.

The duty on copper provided in this agreement is conditional on the Empire producers of copper continuing to offer this commodity on first sale in the United Kingdom at a price not exceeding the world price.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will invite the Governments of the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates to accord to Southern Rhodesia any preference which may for the time being be accorded to any other part of the British Empire, and further will invite the Governments of all the Colonies and Protectorates which are free to grant preferences so to adjust their customs duties chargeable upon cigarettes and manufactured tobacco that a lesser duty shall be chargeable upon such articles when manufactured within the Empire from tobacco grown within the Empire than upon such articles when manufactured from foreign tobacco.

ARTICLE 8.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to secure to United Kingdom goods of the kinds specified in Schedule D the margins of preference shown in that Schedule, and to amend the existing duties upon foreign goods of the kind specified in Schedule E so as to provide for alternative specific duties as shown in that Schedule.

ARTICLE 9.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia will favourably consider, when economic and budgetary considerations permit, the further extension of preferences accorded to United Kingdom goods.

ARTICLE 10.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia will invite Parliament to accord to the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates and the Mandated Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under

Southern Rhodesia (contd.).

British Mandate, and Togoland under British Mandate, preferences on the commodities and at the rates shown in the Schedule F appended hereto, and also any preferences for the time being accorded to the United Kingdom, if His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom so request.

ARTICLE 11.

This agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of Southern Rhodesia is to be regarded as coming into effect as from the date hereof (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken as soon as may be practicable hereafter). It shall continue in force for a period of five years, and if not denounced six months before the end of that period, shall continue in force thereafter until a date six months after notice of denunciation has been given by either party.

In the event of circumstances arising which, in the judgment of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, as the case may be, necessitate a variation in the terms of the agreement, the proposal to vary those terms shall form the subject of consultation between the two Governments.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in the United Kingdom :

STANLEY BALDWIN.

Signed on behalf of the Government of Southern
Rhodesia :

H. W. MOFFAT.

(Initialled) R. B. H.

August 20, 1932.

SCHEDULE A.

As regards eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products, free entry for produce of Southern Rhodesia will be continued for three years certain. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, however, reserve to themselves the right, after the expiration of three years, if they consider it necessary in the interests of the United Kingdom producer to do so, to review the basis of preference, so far as relates to the articles enumerated and, after notifying the Government of Southern Rhodesia, either to impose a preferential duty on produce of Southern Rhodesia, whilst maintaining existing preferential margins, or, in consultation with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, to bring such produce within any system which may be put into operation for the quantitative regulation of supplies from all sources in the United Kingdom market.

Southern Rhodesia (contd.).

SCHEDULE B.

Maize, flat white... ..	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Butter	15s. per cwt.
Cheese	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Eggs in shell—	
(a) Not exceeding 14 lbs. in weight per great hundred	1c per great hundred.
(b) Over 14 lbs. but not exceeding 17 lbs.	1s. 6d. per great hundred.
(c) Over 17 lbs.	1s. 9d. per great hundred.
Copper, unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, blocks, slabs and rods	2d. per lb.
Oranges, fresh	8s. 6d. per cwt. from April 1 to November 30.
Grape-fruit, fresh	5s. per cwt. from April 1 to November 30.

SCHEDULE C.

Asbestos.
Ground nuts.
Kaffir corn and meal.
Potatoes.

SCHEDULE D.

Tariff Item.	Description of Goods.	Margin of Preference.
119 (b)	Batteries, electrical; wet or dry, primary or secondary, including accumulators...	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
ex 149	Typewriters and parts thereof	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
ex 119 (a)	Electrical material (except cable and wire)	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
154	Wireless telegraphy and telephony instru- ments and apparatus used in the work- ing thereof, except batteries	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .
129 and 130	Motor cars, parts and accessories— The grant of increased preference to the United Kingdom will be considered when the present advantage to exporters caused by the state of the exchanges has ceased.	
99	Cutlery, not gold or silver, nor gold or silver-plated... ..	20% <i>ad valorem</i> .
172 (b)	Glassware (except bottles and jars and plate and window glass)	15% <i>ad valorem</i> .

Southern Rhodesia (contd.).

SCHEDULE E.

	Description of Goods.	Revised Rates.
	<i>Piece-goods, not including blanketing.</i>	<i>Ad valorem</i> rates to remain as at present—
76 (a)	Of silk or artificial silk or mixtures thereof with any other material.	but alternative specific duties of 1½d. per yard on cotton and 3d. per yard on silk and rayon to be imposed.
76 (b)	All other n.e.e.	

SCHEDULE F.

Commodities.	Margin of Preference.
Tea	2d. per lb.
Coffee, raw	1d. per lb.
Cocoa, raw	1d. per lb.
Cigars	2s. per lb.
Rum and bitters	3s. per Imperial proof gallon.

APPENDIX VIII.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.***Duties on Bananas and Grapefruit.*

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom announced during the course of the Conference that they would invite Parliament to convert the present duty on bananas into a specific duty of two shillings and sixpence per hundredweight and to extend the duty on grapefruit to cover the whole year.
