

### **PREFERENCE EXTENDED TO BRITISH COLONIES.**

The Preferential Tariff was extended to most of the British colonies, and in return Canada secured a preference in the markets of New Zealand, South Africa and Barbados.

As a result of the preference in New Zealand, the canneries of British Columbia captured almost the entire trade of that country, and shut the canneries of the United States out.

By a Treaty entered into with Japan the Canadian products in that country are guaranteed Most Favoured Nation Treatment, that is to say, are placed under the Minimum Tariff of Japan. This will undoubtedly prove of great advantage to Canadian manufacturers and producers, and particularly to those located in British Columbia.

### **CANADA LED THE WAY TO THE EMPIRE.**

The example of Canada in establishing the Preferential Tariff has been followed by nearly all the British colonies.

### **SURTAX IMPOSED AGAINST GERMANY.**

Germany, because we gave a preference to our Mother Country, discriminated against us by placing our goods on their Maximum Customs Tariff.

The Liberal Government promptly retaliated by imposing a Surtax upon German goods, that is, they made German goods subject to a higher tax, by one-third, than the goods of any other country.

### **ANTI-COMBINE LEGISLATION.**

To prevent combines in manufactured articles, which would be detrimental to the consumers, a law was passed empowering the Government to reduce or remove Customs duties where it was established that any combine injurious to the general public interest existed. This legislation was taken advantage of by the Government to break up a monopoly in Newspaper Print, and, generally, it has been most beneficial in its effect.

### **DUMPING OF GOODS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES PREVENTED BY A NOVEL AND SKILFUL PIECE OF LEGISLATION.**

Our manufacturers were protected against imported goods in competition with theirs, being slaughtered in our markets.

### **INTERMEDIATE TARIFF.**

In 1906 an Intermediate Tariff was adopted. This places a lever in the hands of the Government to bargain with other countries for trade advantages. The principle underlying this Tariff is "favour for favour."

### **CANADA NOW PRACTICALLY MAKES HER OWN TREATIES.**

Recently, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, acting for Canada by virtue of plenipotentiary powers given to them by the British Government, concluded a