the fifteenth of November, but, as I understand the provisions of the British import duties, this twenty per cent tariff will then become applicable against Canada and the other dominions, subject to any special arrangements or modifications that may be made at the Imperial conference. That is a very serious thing. Nothing could be more so.

I quite agree with the right hon. gentleman that that is a correct interpretation of the Import Duties Act, and in order that it may be made clear to hon. members, I shall quote from section 4, subsection 2 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, of Great Britain. This is referring now to the very subject under discussion:

In the case of goods which are shown to the satisfaction of the commissioners to have been consigned from any part of the British Empire and grown, produced or manufactured in any country to which this section applies, neither the general ad valorem nor any additional duty shall be chargeable until the fifteenth day of November, 1932, or if a later date is fixed for the purpose of this section by resolution of the Commons House of Parliament either generally or as respects any particular country then, in cases to which the resolution applies, until that later date.

In other words, the right hon. gentleman is quite correct in his statement. The Import Duties Act allowed goods from Canada to enter free prior to November 15 and no longer.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Unless an arrangement were made.

Mr. STEVENS: Unless, as the right hon. gentleman very properly says, modifications or special arrangements were made at the imperial conference. At the conference provision was made under article 3 for continuance of admission of these goods free for the period of the treaty, namely five years. That is virtually all that there is in article 3. I do not wish to labour the point, but I trust that I have made it clear. I find myself very happily in entire accord with the interpretation of it given by the right hon. gentleman himself.

To digress now to another subject, my right hon. friend asked me a question and I promised to bring certain information before the committee and to his attention. The other day he asked me what the duties were as suggested at the imperial conference of 1923 in relation to the items in schedules B and C of this agreement. I am happy to be in a position to give to the right hon. gentleman the suggested duties of the conference of 1923 and, alongside them, the duties suggested in this agreement. They are as follows:

—	Resolution at Imperial Economic Conference, 1923	Trade Agreement signed at Ottawa, 1932
Wheat	Nil	3d. per bushel
Butter	Nil	15s. per cwt.
Cheese	Nil	15% ad valorem
Apples, raw	5s. per cwt.	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Pears, raw	Nil	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Apples, canned	5s. per cwt. plus sugar duty	3s. 6d. per cwt. plus sugar duty
Dried fruit, viz., raisins, figs, plums, prunes	10s. 6d. per cwt.	10s. 6d. per cwt.
Eggs	Nil	1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. per dozen
Condensed milk, sweetened	Nil	5s. per cwt. plus preference on sugar content.
Copper, unwrought, refined or not, in ingots, bars, blocks, slabs, cakes, and rods	Nil	2d. per lb.
Timber	Nil	10% ad valorem
Fish, fresh, sea	Nil	10% ad valorem
Salmon, canned	10s. per cwt.	*10% ad valorem
Other canned fish	10s. per cwt. (on lobster, crayfish, and crabs.)	10% ad valorem (all)
Asbestos	Nil	10% ad valorem
Zinc	Nil	10% ad valorem
Lead	Nil	10% ad valorem

*On c.i.f. value of canned salmon imported from Canada into United Kingdom during 1930 (latest available statistics) 10% ad valorem would be the equivalent of 9·7 shillings per cwt.

The right hon. gentleman asked me also another question: The tariff of the United Kingdom on foreign goods in schedules B and C of this trade agreement with Canada, first, before Import Duties Act of 1932 was passed; second, under that act, and, third, in consequence of the new trade agreement. The information is as follows: