I wish to place on Hansard an analysis of concessions granted to Canada, based on United States imports from Canada for the calendar year 1929, but before doing so shall give a summary of the main provisions of the treaty.

Article 2 provides for most-favoured-nation treatment in regard to import and export restrictions; in the event of quantitative restrictions, quotas, et cetera, a quantity of restricted goods equivalent to the proportion enjoyed in a previous representative period shall be allocated to the exporting country.

In article 3 Canada fixes maximum rates of duty on imports from the United States in relation to items enumerated in schedule I to the agreement.

In article 4 the United States fixes maximum rates of duty on imports from Canada in relation to items enumerated in schedule II to the agreement.

Under article 5 each country may impose on imports from the other a tax equivalent to any internal tax levied on domestic products of like nature.

Article 6 provides that internal taxes on imported articles shall be no higher than those levied on like articles of national origin or any other foreign origin.

Article 7 provides that no quantitative control shall be applied by either country with respect to the goods of the other, except as specifically provided for in schedules I and II; that regulations for control of markets applied to domestic products shall apply equally to goods imported from the other; that all changes must await thirty days' notice, after which, though no agreement has been reached, change may be made; and that when such action is taken, the other country may, within fifteen days, give thirty days' notice of terminating the entire agreement.

In article 8 each country promises fair and equitable treatment to goods of the other in the event of a national monopoly over any product.

Under article 9, if either country adopts control of exchange, the other will be granted an allotment based on a previous representative period. Sympathetic consideration will be given any representations of the other in this respect.

Under article 10, in the event of a wide variation in exchange rates between the two countries, either may propose modification of the agreement, and failing agreement within thirty days, may terminate the agreement in its entirety on thirty days' notice.

Under article 11, in the event of either country enacting any measure deemed as nullifying or impairing objectives of the agreement, provision is made for friendly negotiation and consideration by a joint committee of experts.

Article 12 provides that the agreement shall not preclude regulation of exports and imports of gold and silver; regulation of trade in arms; and regulation imposed on moral or humanitarian grounds, or designed to protect human, animal or plant life, or relating to prison-made goods, enforcement of police or revenue laws, or unfair or fraudulent practices.

Article 13 provides that only the most-favoured-nation clause of the agreement applies to the Philippines, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam. None of the concessions apply to the Panama Canal Zone, and the agreement is not to apply to concessions between (1) United States, Cuba, Philippines, the Panama Canal Zone and (2) British Empire countries.

Under article 14, any concession may be withdrawn or subjected to quantitative restriction if through extension to a third country such country obtains the major benefit, and undue increase in importation from such country takes place. Then there is a provision as to how that difficulty may be settled.

The last article of the agreement provides that the agreement shall be ratified by His Majesty.

Accompanying the agreement was a note given to the Secretary of State of the United States by the Canadian chargé d'affaires at Washington, declaring the Canadian Government's intention to amend the Customs Act in certain particulars, as follows.

1. To change the method of determining values for duty purposes to eliminate arbitrary executive interference: (a) value for duty will not include advance for selling cost or profit greater than ordinarily prevails in country of export; (b) discounts shall not operate to increase value for duty purposes beyond ordinary price prevailing at time and place of shipment in ordinary trade; (c) in case of fixed values for duty purposes established under section 43 of the Customs Act there shall be an appeal to the Tariff Board; (d) "class or kind made or produced in Canada" shall mean "in commercial quantities," and adequate notice shall be given of proposal to transfer any goods into this category.

2. Pending legislation, fixed valuations under section 43 of the Customs Act are abolished on twenty specified articles.

3. Canada is to allow Canadian visitors to the United States to bring back incidental purchases up to $100 in value under regulations "substantially equivalent" to those now in effect in the United States with respect to Canada.

I am afraid I am wearying the House. I shall ask leave to place on Hansard an analysis