

show, or which may be used to show, that the invoice which may be made from such bill heading or blank is correct or authentic, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, in the discretion of the court, and the goods entered under any invoice made from any such bill-heading or blank shall be forfeited.

15. With respect to goods imported for manufacturing purposes that are admissible under this act for any specific purposes at a lower rate of duty than would otherwise be chargeable or exempt from duty, the importer claiming such exemption from duty, or proportional exemption from duty, shall make and subscribe to the following affidavit or affirmation before the collector of customs at the port of entry, or before a notary public or a commissioner for taking affidavits:—

I, (name of importer) the undersigned, importer of the (names of the goods or articles) mentioned in this entry, do solemnly (swear or affirm) that such (names of the goods or articles) are imported by me for the manufacture of (names of the goods to be manufactured) in my own factory, situated at (name of the place, county and province), and that no portion of the same will be used for any other purpose or disposed of until so manufactured.

16. Nothing contained in the foregoing provisions shall affect the French Treaty Act, 1894, or chapter three of the statutes of 1895, intitled An Act respecting Commercial Treaties Affecting Canada.

17. When the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole are as favorable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of such country, when imported meet therefrom, may then be entered for duty, or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in Schedule B to this Act.

18. Any question arising as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the controller of customs, subject to the authority of the Governor-in-Council.

19. The Governor-in-Council may extend the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to any country entitled thereto by virtue of a treaty with Her Majesty.

4. The Controller of Customs may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the intention of this section.

18. Whenever the Governor-in-Council has reason to believe that with regard to any article of commerce there exists any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind among manufacturers of such article or dealers therein to unduly enhance the price of such article or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, the Governor-in-Council may commission or empower any judge of the Supreme Court or Exchequer Court of Canada, or of any superior court in any province of Canada, to enquire in a summary way into and report to the Governor-in-Council whether such trust, combination, association or agreement exists.

2. The judge may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath and require the production of books and papers, and shall have such other necessary powers as are conferred upon him by the Governor-in-Council for the purposes of such enquiry.

3. If the judge reports that such trust, combination, association or agreement exists, and if it appears to the Governor-in-Council that such disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the duties of customs imposed on a like article, when imported, then the Governor-in-Council shall place such article on the free list, or so reduce the duty on it as to give to the public the benefit of reasonable competition in such article.

19. The following Acts are hereby repealed:—The Customs Tariff, 1894, being chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1894; chapter twenty-three of the statutes of 1895, intitled An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, 1894; and chapter eight of the statutes of 1896, intitled An Act further to Amend the Customs Tariff, 1894.

20. All Orders in Council and all departmental regulations inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

21. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall be held to have come into force on the twenty-third day of April, in the present year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and to apply and to have applied to all goods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on or after the said day. Provided, that in the case of goods which were imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption, and on which duty was paid, on or after the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-