# The Meekly Tariff Intelligence

Official Organ of the Customs House :: Brokers' Association of Canada :: Weekly Amendment of the Handbook of the Canadian Customs and Excise :: :: :: Tariff :: :: ::

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No. 44

Vol. 18 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 7th, 1937 Offeb. Konf. Montreal Ging.: 17. MAI 1937 Lageb. Nr. An Act respecting a certain Provisional Trade Agreement between Canada and Germany (As passed by the House of Commons on April 8th, 1937) His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:-1. This Act may be cited as "The Canada-Germany Provisional Trade Agreement Act of 1937. 2. The Provisional Trade Agreement between Canada and Germany set out in the Schedule to this Act is hereby approved and shall have the force of law notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions of any law in force in Canada. 3. The Governor in Council may, notwithstanding any inconsistent

3. The Governor in Council may, notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions of any law in force in Canada, make such orders and regulations and do such acts and things as are deemed necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of the said Provisional Trade Agreement.

4. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by Proclamation of the Governor in Council.

(Continued on page 2)

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#### THE WEEKLY TARIFF INTELLIGENCE

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**Murray Agency** 

CUSTOMS BROKERS

AND FORWARDERS



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### THE CANADA-GERMANY PROVISIONAL TRADE

AGREEMENT ACT 1937 (Continued from page 1)

SCHEDULE

Provisional Trade Agreement between Canada and Germany Signed at Ottawa, October 22nd, 1936.

The Government of Canada and the Government of the German Reich, being desirous of further facilitating and extending the commercial relations existing between Canada and Germany, have concluded the following Agreement:---

Article 1.

In all matters concerning rates of customs duties and subsidiary charges of every kind and in the method of levying duties, and, further, in all matters concerning the rules, formalities and charges imposed in connection with the clearing of goods through the customs, articles, produced or manufactured in the territory of either of the Contracting Parties, on importation into the territory of the other Party, shall not be treated less favourably than like articles produced or manufactured in any third country, or on exportation from the territory of either of the Contracting Parties to the territory of the other Party, shall not be treated less favourably than like articles exported to any third country.

Accordingly, any advantage which is or hereafter may be extended, in regard to the above mentioned matters, by either of the Contracting Parties to any third country shall be accorded immediately and without compensation to the other Party.

Article II.

- The provisions of Article I shall not extend to:---
- (a) special privileges which either of the Contracting Parties grants or may hereafter grant to neighbouring countries for the facilitation of frontier traffic within zone not extending as a rule beyond fifteen kilometres on either side of the frontier;
- (b) privileges which either of the Contracting Parties may hereafter accord to a State by virtue of a Customs Union with that State;
- (c) advantages now accorded or which may hereafter be accorded by Canada exclusively to other territories under the sovereignty of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, or under His Majesty's suzerainty or protection;
- (d) special agreements, concluded or which may hereafter be concluded, conforming to the recommendations of the Conference of Stresa.

Article III.

The Government of Canada shall give due consideration to German interests with regard to the importation of articles, produced or manufactured in Germany.

The German Government shall give due consideration to Canadian interests with regard to the importation of articles, produced or manufactured in Canada.

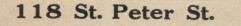


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#### THE WEEKLY TARIFF INTELLIGENCE

#### Article IV.

In the event of either of the Contracting Parties prohibiting or restricting the importation or exportation of goods, that Partv undertakes to give due consideration to the interests of the other Party.

#### Article V.

In the event of the economic benefits anticipated by both Contracting Parties on concluding the present Agreement not being attained or in the event of either of the Contracting Parties considering itself at a disadvantage through developments unfavourable to its interests or through the adoption by the other Party of measures of an economic nature, either of the Contracting Parties may request that negotiations be commenced without delay with a view to effecting a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the matter. If such negotiations should not lead to a satisfactory settlement within four weeks from the date of receipt of the request, the Party which considers itself at a disadvantage shall have the right to terminate the present Agreement six weeks from the date of the receipt by the other Party of notification of termination.

#### Article VI.

The Contracting Parties agree that it is their intention to replace the present Provisional Agreement as soon as possible with a General Convention of Commerce and Navigation.

#### Article VII.

The present Agreement shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin as soon as practicable.

The Agreements shall come into force fourteen days after the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force until November 14, 1937, subject to the provisions of Article V. In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other two months before the said date of its intention to terminate the present Agreement, it shall remain in force thereafter until the expiration of two months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given to the other notice of its intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Ottawa, in English and German texts, both authentic, this twenty-second day of October, 1936.

W. D. EULER. HEMMEN.

#### REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED UNDER ITEM 709 OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF (SUPERSEDING MEMO. T.M.R. 1 OF SERIES D. NO. 49)

Tariff Item 709, as in effect the 26th February, 1937:—
"(a) Goods, including containers or coverings as specified in part (b) of this item, the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, after having been exported therefrom: British Preferential Tariff ...... Free Intermediate Tariff ...... Free General Tariff ...... Free

(b)	Bags, barrels, bottles, boxes, carboys, cartons, casks, crates,
	cylinders, drums, tarpaulins and other usual containers or
	coverings, n.o.p., filled or empty, and impact registers or
	recorders for use in railway cars, upon which duty has
	once been paid:

British Preferential	Tariff	Free
Intermediate Tariff		Free
General Tariff		Free

All the foregoing under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe;

Provided that the goods are returned to the exporter thereof within five years from the time of exportation, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, or combined with any other article abroad;

Provided also that any goods described in this item, upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, shall not be admitted to entry thereunder except upon payment of duties equal to the drawback allowed;

Provided further that any of such goods manufactured in bond or under Excise regulations in Canada and exported shall not be admitted to entry except upon payment of the Customs or Excise duties to which they would have been liable had they not been exported from Canada."

#### REGULATIONS

#### (1) Re part (a) of the Item.

A certificate in the following form, duly completed, shall be placed on the face of the duty free import entry:----

"The goods above described are the produce or manufacture of Canada, and were exported in the month of......, 19.......by......as per copy of export entry attached hereto. The goods are returned to the undersigned, the exporters, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, or combined with any other article abroad, and the allowance of drawbacks of Customs and Excise duties and taxes (if any) has been as follows.....

(Place)	(Name of importers)
	**
(Date)	(Signature)

#### (2) Re part (b) of the Item.

Containers or coverings, and impact registers or recorders, as provided for in part (b) of the item, upon which duty has once been paid and which are to be exported and later returned to Canada, are to be branded, marked, have tag or seal attached, or have some other means of identification applied thereto by an officer of Customs, or under his direction, prior to exportation, unless such articles bear serial numbers or other adequate marks of identification, moulded, etched, engraved, stamped or otherwise per-



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manently placed thereon, and the examining officer shall keep a record of the identification marks of the articles at the time of their first exportation from Canada.

In order to facilitate entry at Customs, containers or other coverings should, whenever possible, be returned to the exporter to the Customs Port from which they were shipped for exportation.

In the case of containers or coverings and impact registers or recorders being returned to the port of exportation, a statement showing the number and dates of the last export entries and also the identification marks and/or numbers on the articles returned may be accepted in lieu of copies of export entries, inasmuch as the port copies of the export entries are available to check against the statement. In all other cases a copy (copies) of the last export entry (entries) shall be furnished with the import entry.

A certificate in the following form, duly completed, shall be placed on the face of the duty free import entry:—

"I hereby certify that duty has once been paid in Canada on the.....included in this entry, that they were (Name of articles)

last exported in the month(s) of ......by

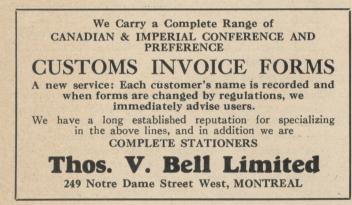
(Name of exporter) (entries) or statement attached hereto, that they were recorded at the port of......at the time of their first ex-

(Name of port)

portation from Canada, and that they are now returned to the undersigned, the exporters, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, or combined with any other article abroad.

(Place)		(Name of importers)
	9	97
(Date)		(Signature)

A certificate in the following form, duly completed, shall be placed on the face of the import entry in respect of all entries of goods returned to Canada and entered under tariff item 709:---



#### "The.....covered by this import entry (Description of goods) were examined by me on.....and I (Date) am satisfied that they are, in all particulars, as described on the

export entry or entries and entitled to any entry under tariff item 709.

(Signature of Customs Officer)

(Name of Port)

....., 19..... (Date)

#### REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED UNDER ITEM 693 OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF

Tariff Item 693, as in effect the 26th February, 1937, reads as follows:---

"693—(i) Articles imported by or for public museums, public libraries, universities, colleges or schools, and which are to be placed in such institutions as exhibits, under regulations prescribed by the Minister—

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Intermediate Tariff	Free
General Tariff	Free

(ii) Violins, violas and violincellos, manufactured more than 100 years prior to date of importation, under such regulations, including proof of antiquity, as may be prescribed by the Minister—

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Intermediate Tariff	Free
General Tariff	Free

(iii) Antiquities (other than spirits or wines) produced more than 100 years prior to date of importation, under such regulations, including proof of antiquity, as may be prescribed by the Minister—

> British Preferential Tariff ...... Free Intermediate Tariff ...... General Tariff .....

Provided that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act or in any other law or regulation relating to Customs, antiquities as described in part (iii) of this item shall, for entry thereunder, be relieved from the requirements as to origin or British Empire content."



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#### REGULATIONS

#### 1. Under part (i) of item 693.

A certificate in the form shown hereunder, duly completed by a responsible official of the institution concerned, covering articles entered duty free under part (i) of tariff item 693, shall be made on both port and departmental copies of the Customs entry or on separate forms attached thereto.

#### CERTIFICATE

The.....articles numbered consecutively (Quantity)

(Name of Importer) (Name of Institution)

......and will be placed as exhibits in the said (Address)

institution, and will not be disposed of for other use without this entry first being amended.

(Name of Official of the Institution)

(Date)

#### (Title of Official)

#### 2. Under parts (ii) and (iii) of Item 693.

The duty free entry of antique articles, as provided for in parts (ii) and (iii) of tariff item 693, is subject to compliance with the following conditions:—

- (a) The exporter shall certify on the face of the invoice, which is required in duplicate, that the articles covered thereby are genuine antiques over 100 years old, excepting such modern additions, replacements or other restoration (if any) as art specified therein.
- (b) The invoice must be accompanied by a certificate, in duplicate, to the same effect signed by the vendor or owner and certified to by a responsible executive official of the national institution of the country of exportation responsible for the encouragement of applied arts, or, in lieu thereof, by a responsible executive official of an authentic association of dealers in antiques and works of art acceptable to the Minister, and the antiques, when imported, must bear the seal of said institution or association.
- (c) In respect of antique articles purchased in the United Kingdom, they must be accompanied by a certificate, in duplicate, signed by the vendor or owner and certified to by the President (or Vice-President) and Secretary of the British Antique Dealers' Association, and the antiques, when imported, must bear the seal of the said association.

(d) In respect of antique articles purchased in countries other than the United Kingdom and in which there is no national institution responsible for the encouragement of applied arts nor any authentic association of dealers in antiques and works of art, as referred to in (b), such other proof of antiquity as is available may be forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, for examination and decision as to whether the articles may be entered duty free under the item.

#### Re Qualification as Antiquities.

(1) The term "antiquities" includes, generally speaking, all objects for the adornment of mankind and his dwellings, and all objects of educational value and museum interest, if over 100 years old.

The object must be over 100 years old and substantially as originally made or produced, wear and tear excepted. A reasonable allowance may be made for legitimate repairs and restoration of damaged or missing parts —as a general rule not exceeding one-fifth of the whole —and such shall not invalidate free entry of the antique portion of the article. However, modern additions, replacements or other restoration (100 years old or less) are subject to the usual rate of duty applicable to the object had it been entirely modern.

Old copies of the works of earlier periods, if such copies are over 100 years old, are properly classed as antiques. They include, for example, Italian Renaissance Bronzes copied from classical models, 18th Century Chinese Porcelains copied from mediaeval originals, and old school copies of pictures by the great masters.

- (2) The term "antiquities" shall not include:
- (a) Antique articles which have been altered from their original form by modern additions, or by the introduction of old parts from other antiques in modern times, with the result that they are substantially different from what they were when originally made.

#### Examples-

Spinets which have been turned into dressing-tables; Chairs which have been extended and made into settees; Wardrobes converted into book-cases with glazed doors; Silver mugs made into water jugs.

(b) Antique articles which exhibit modern added or altered enrichment or decoration.

Examples-

Plain furniture which has been carved or inlaid; Old silver which has been chased or engraved; Old porcelain with modern decorations; Boxes which have been re-enamelled;

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- Old pictures which have been largely repainted;
- Old prints which have been coloured by hand;
- Old needlework, tapestries, and carpets which have been very considerably enlarged, reworked or painted.
- (c) Antique articles which through time and mis-use have fallen into a dilapidated state and have had to be very extensively restored in modern times.

Examples-

Many old paintings and textiles; Much painted or lacquered furniture:

Old Sheffield plate which has been stripped and electro plated.

#### Re Certification of Antiquities.

Certificates of the owner or vendor and of responsible executive officials, as provided in conditions (b) and (c) of these regulations, shall be completed in approved form as per specimen in Appendix I hereto, or in equivalent terms. This form shall contain the description of each antique article, date of production, country of origin and the full invoice value thereof including modern restoration and additions, and shall also contain, as a separate item in respect of each such article, particulars of modern additions, replacements or other restoration, if any, viz.-nature of restoration, and value and country of origin thereof.

#### Re Sealing of Antiquities.

Every object which is certified by the British Antique Dealers' Association, or other association accepted as authentic certifying authorities, as being over 100 years old, must have the association seal attached. Whenever practicable, this is done by affixing a transfer seal.

Objects such as tapestries, carpets, small bronzes or jewels, to which the transfers cannot be applied, are marked by attaching a steel seal.

Pairs or sets manifestly all made at or about the same time are considered as one invoice item and require only one seal, e.g., a porcelain service, a pair of silver candlesticks with same hall mark, or a book of several volumes.

Pairs or sets of articles which are materially different are considered as separate articles and separately sealed, e.g., a pair of silver candlesticks with different hall marks, a set of hangings of different patterns, or a set of chairs which includes modern replicas.

In cases where articles could be reproduced or substituted, each separate piece is sealed.

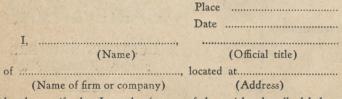
#### Re Certifying Associations.

Having reference to conditions (b) and (c) of these regulations, associations which, to date, are accepted by the Minister as authentic authorities are shown in Appendix II hereto. This list may be added to, after due investigation, as occasion requires and as the Minister may direct.

#### APPENDIX I

#### Dominion of Canada

Certificate in connection with Antiquities to be furnished, in duplicate, to Customs with articles for which duty free entry is claimed under tariff item 693 (ii) and (iii).



hereby certify that I am the (owner of the articles described below, (vendor

and that they are genuine antiquities over one hundred years old, with the exception of such modern additions, replacements or other restoration, if any, as are specified herein-

Description of	Date of Pro-	Country	Invoice Value	Mode Replac R	lern Additions, cements or other Restoration	
Description of Article	duction Orig	Origin	rigin	Nature	Value	Country of Origin
						-theat-
			1			
					12.4	

I certify that the above statements regarding the..... (No. written in)

articles are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signature of owner or vendor)

We, the undersigned, being duly authorized on behalf of the .....located at .....

(Name of certifying association)

(Address) certify to the best of our knowledge and belief that the articles above described are over one hundred years old and that the values of the modern additions, replacements and/or other restoration are as stated.

(President or Vice-President)

(Secretary)

(Date) Note: If there are no modern additions, replacements or other restoration, the word "Nil" is to be inserted.

#### APPENDIX II

Associations Accepted as Authentic Certifying Authorities in **Respect of Antiquities** 

1. The British Antique Dealers' Association,

Bank Buildings,

16 St. James's Street,

London, S.W. 1, ENGLAND.

Syndicat des Negociants en Objets d'Art, Tableaux et Curiosites,

> 67 Boulevard de Courcelles (VIIIe Arrt.), Paris, FRANCE.

3. Chambre Syndicale des d'Estampes et des

Marchands d'Estampes et Dessins,

Anciens et Modernes,

117 Boulevard Saint-Germain. Paris, FRANCE.

4. La Chambre Syndicale des Beaux-Arts et de la Curiosite, 54 Boulevard de Waterloo,

Bruxelles, BELGIUM.

5. Vereeniging van Handelaren in Oude Kunst in Nederland, Amsterdam, HOLLAND.

6. Vereinigung der Antiquitaeten und Kunsthaendler, Wiens, AUSTRIA.

Association du Commerce d'Art de la Suisse, 7 Bahnhofstrasse 39. Zurich,

SWITZERLAND.

Asociacion Espanola de Anticuarios, 8. Apartado 373,