

In view of the truth we have only inserted in this table—outside of the products named in the treaty—those products actually on the list of our exports.

What do we find in this table? We find that in 1892 France has imported for \$288,194,308, of which \$47,000,000 from the United States, of goods that we Canadians are in a position to export in France, as our exports of the same in other countries than France amounted to \$80,414,325. It is useless to say, as some have said, that the custom duties in France are so high that it makes it impossible for us to send any of our products in that country. The amount of French imports shows that such a statement is a ridiculous one.

Notwithstanding her high tariff, France imports for 288 millions of dollars, worth of goods produced in Canada and exported by us in other countries, and by the treaty we are allowed to furnish France with those goods under as favorable conditions as the most favored nations presently selling the same to France. There are also many other products not mentioned in this table simply because they are not to be found in the list of our exports, or because being subject in France to different duties they were not entered in the treaty, although they could have figured in this table. For instance France buys from Germany and Belgium for one million dollars of tobacco certainly not as good as our Canadian tobacco. France also imports for five million dollars of linseed, partly from the United States; for \$200,000 of clover and grass seeds of which more than half are bought in the United States; for \$200,000 of blueberries entered in franchise.

Moreover, the *maximum* tariff does not always deter the United States from sending to France certain products, even when they are obliged to compete with the products of other nations paying only the *minimum* tariff. Thus the United States exported to France more than half the clover and grass seed, imported by the latter country in 1892, notwithstanding that they had to pay on those seeds a duty of \$60. per ton against \$50. paid by more favored countries. As to agricultural implements the imports of France in 1892 were 5,000 tons, of which 2,304 tons were bought from the United States, although the American exporters were compelled to pay a duty of \$30 per ton, whilst other countries were paying only \$18 per ton.

The United States in the same manner exported to France \$80,000 worth of ship machinery; \$45,000 worth of sewing machines subject to the *maximum* tariff and competing with countries enjoying the *minimum* tariff, although the difference between the two tariffs is from \$12 to \$30.

It was necessary to briefly mention these particulars, in order to show what difficulties the Canadian Commissioners had to overcome, the ability displayed in surmounting them and the great advantages obtained for Canada by this treaty.

Canada had but very little commercial relations with France; trading with French people only in a very limited number of products, mainly in lumber. It was consequently necessary to obtain, in the treaty, special export facilities concerning those products exported to France by the United States, and produced and exported by our country. To illustrate the marked success of the Canadian Commissioners, it needs only to make a summary of Table A, adding also a few figures to those published in said table.