

dian treaty could not injure their business, when they declare, in their petition to parliament, that :

" The supply of Canadian wines, whether dry or sweet, is equal to the demand, and *they are sold at a cheaper price than the same quality of wines are sold in Europe.*"

CHEESE.

The insertion of cheese in the treaty rests with the Canadian government, which can place that product of ours in the treaty, if they are willing to make a reduction in duties imposed on "paintings, engravings, designs, architectural plans". That reduction would entail a loss in the revenue of about \$3,500 ; but it would give us an opportunity to take a share of the 4 million dollars, worth of cheese imported by France and also to try the manufacture of Gruyère, Dutch and Gorgonzola cheese, three classes of cheese exported to the extent of 120,000,000 lbs by the three countries where they are manufactured.

BUTTER.

The Canadian Commissioners were blamed for not having included butter in the treaty and having thus closed the French market to that Canadian product, as the duty under the *minimum* tariff is only \$1.20 per 220 lbs, whilst it is \$2.60 under the *maximum* tariff. To answer these critics, it is only necessary to quote a few figures taken from official statistics of French customs :

In 1892, France imported, for its own consumption, \$185,258 w. rth of salt butter, and exported during the same year for \$13,571,125, of which over 10 millions, worth were exported to England.

Not only the insertion of butter in the treaty would have been useless to us, but it would have unwisely taken the place of one of the 18 classes of goods mentioned in that treaty.

THE BENEFITS OF THE TREATY.

Each country's concessions by this treaty can now be clearly summed up. France has put 18 of our products, her importation of which reaches 38 millions of dollars, upon her *minimum* list, giving us on these 18 articles considerable advantages over similar products of countries with which she has no commercial treaty. Canada, in return, has reduced her tariff on six articles, of which she imports \$685,373 worth, conferring no special benefits upon France, as the same favor is accorded every country.

France gives us the privileges of the most favored nation, on 18 articles consumed by a population of 77 millions, 37 millions of them colonial ; we simply reduce our tariff to her, on six articles consumed by a population of five millions, but without any special advantage over others.

The ratification of the treaty, by bringing us into closer relations with French manufacturers and merchants, and giving us a solid figure of 38 millions' worth of products on which to work up business connections, will give us an opportunity of establishing our trade on a firm basis with a