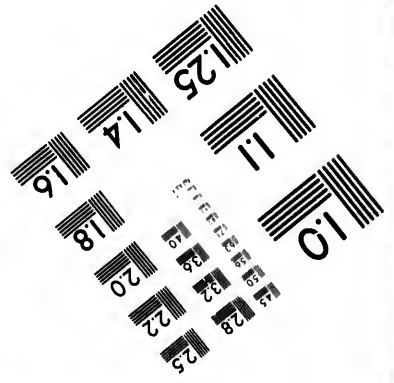
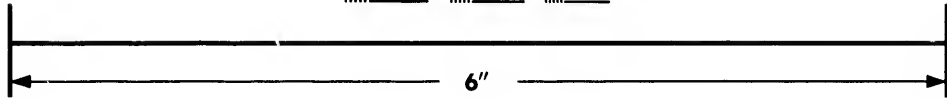
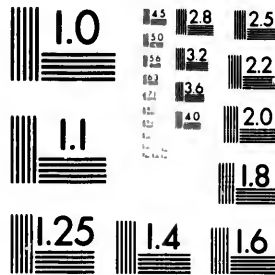


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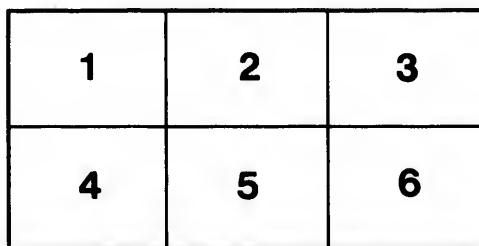
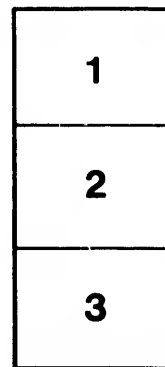
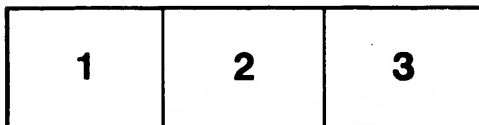
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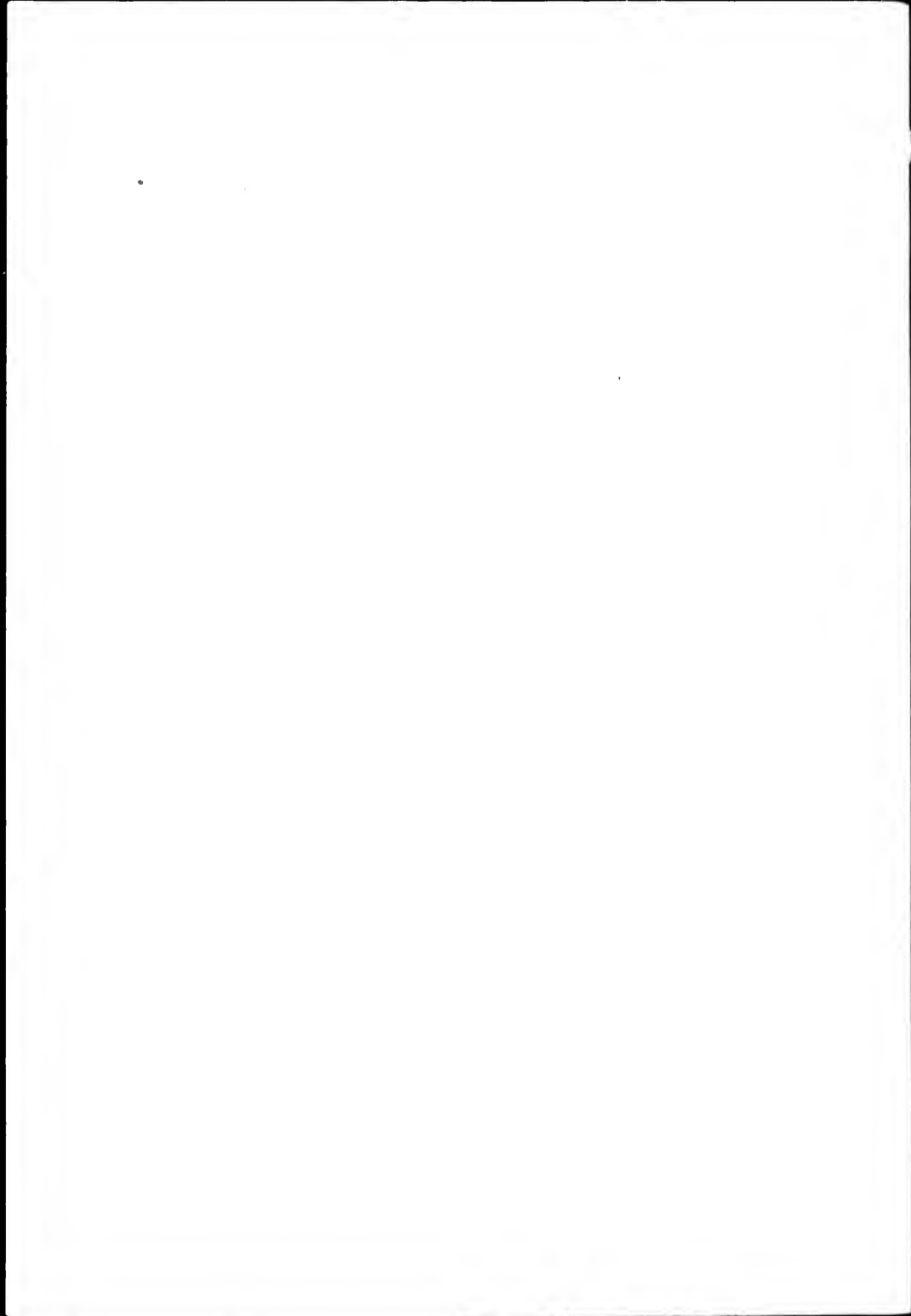
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THE FRENCH MARKET

— AND —

THE FRENCH TREATY

The party press, without looking into the treaty between France and Canada with a view to fostering the best interests of our country, discusses it according to the necessities of the party whose feelings they voice.

It is a matter of surprise to read such fallacious statements, when one thinks that they are inimical to the first commercial treaty submitted to the assent of the Canadian parliament since Confederation, and one which affects our future commercial intercourse with the greatest importing country after Great Britain.

The opponents of this treaty, without taking into account the mutual concessions made by the negotiating parties, keep to one argument only : the loss in the revenue of custom duties by both countries. Then, it should be said that a protectionist country making a commercial agreement with another nation must exact greater advantages from this nation if its tariff is higher. A more absurd proposition cannot be advocated.

It must be borne in mind that the loss in custom duties was never but a secondary consideration in the Conferences held between the representatives of the two nations. They meant to increase as much as possible the commercial intercourse between both countries in the products they can exchange. France said to Canada : My imports of lumber amount to sixteen millions, and you only sell me for \$158,717 of your lumber ; but I am willing to place your lumber under the *minimum* tariff, which will enable you to compete successfully with the countries already enjoying the same privileges and to do so more advantageously with the countries submitted to the *maximum* tariff.

Canada having one tariff only, could not answer in the same strain, nor make the same offer. Consequently she said to France : " We will decrease the duties on certain wines and other articles produced by you under favorable circumstances ; and you will be able to increase your imports into our country."

Such are the bases of the treaty, and, to answer those who claim that our plenipotentiaries have made an unfavorable agreement, we need only to glance at the actual transactions between the two countries as regards the class of goods mentioned in the treaty :

STATEMENT of imports into Canada of French goods included in the treaty, showing the loss of custom duties implied by the adoption of such treaty.

	Imports.	From France.	Loss of duties on French imports.
Wines	\$161,848	\$100,780	\$50,234.00
Sparkling wines	166,785	137,711	41,313.00
Nuts, Almonds	220,005	48,422	1,789.00
Prunes	66,229	2,681	118.00
Common soaps	48,650	27	2.50
Castile do	19,811	11,891	2,566.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$685,333	\$301,512	\$81,022.50
Loss of duties on similar goods imported from other countries			71,916.00
Total			<hr/>
			\$152,938.00

On the other hand our exports to France are so small that it has not been deemed advisable to make a detail list of them in this pamphlet. It was as follows in the year 1892-93 as regards the products included in the treaty :

Products of fisheries	\$124,801
" of forests	110,248
" of animals	1,326
Agricultural products	1,400
	<hr/>
	\$237,775

Now it will be easy to establish what advantages we are likely to derive from the treaty, Canada will abolish part of the duties of our tariff on products imported by us to the total amount of \$685,333, but of which only \$301,512 worth are imported from France. Thus, in diminishing the duties we confer no special favor on French exporters in regard to the competition against them by other countries. The treaty will only enable them—as also exporters from other countries—to increase their sales in Canada. It is real by important for France only as promoting the sale of French wines in our country. Every one must confess that we are giving France but little. Let us now see what we are receiving from France. France concedes to Canada the benefit of the *minimum* tariff on goods imported by French people to the extent of \$38,765,000, thus enabling Canadian exporters to compete on equal terms with some nations and discriminating in their favor as regards some other nations. To-day we only sell to the French people \$237,775 worth out of those 38 millions; the United States, out of those 38 millions sell for \$3,347,365. What a magnificent market or Canada is to be found in such a country, importing 38 millions, worth of goods so abundant in Canada that our sales of them amount to 47 millions! (See table B page)

But—without conceding this—let us suppose that we were only to compete on the French market against the Americans for our share of the \$3,347,365 worth of goods exported by them; that sum would mostly come to us, because our exporters would enjoy the benefit of a treaty not enjoyed by their American competitors. Such are the concessions made by Canada to France, and by France to Canada; and it is only necessary to enumerate them to show conclusively that our representatives have secured from France far more than what was given by them in return.

But we do not pretend to say that the French plenipotentiaries were beaten. Such is not our opinion. We think that France is really desirous to advance the commercial relations of her people with a progressive country, whose resources, private as well as public, are rapidly developing, and that the French Commissioners in granting such good terms to Canada wish to enable Canadians to compete with other countries under the most favorable nation clause so as to bring them in closer relations with French merchants.

CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTED IN FRANCE.

In the mean time it is a great mistake to imagine that our trade with France must be limited to the products mentioned in the treaty. They form a very important part indeed of our trade with French people, but only a very modest part of the possible commercial intercourse between the two countries.

The French tariff contains three very distinct schedules of duties :

10. Goods subject to the *maximum* or *minimum* tariff according as they come from a country having or not a treaty with France.

And the object of the actual treaty was to have a certain number of our products placed on the list of the *minimum* tariff.

20. Goods admitted in franchise without duties, for which the French market is open to us as well as to all nations.

30. Goods subject to one and the same tariff, for which also the French market is open under the same conditions to all nations.

In this latter class are included most all the agricultural products, a fact ignored by the papers which denounced the Canadian Commissioners for not having inserted in the treaty a clause relative to grain, animals, etc. For instance, France imported, in 1892, lard from the United States and from Italy, two countries having no treaty with her, and also from Belgium, a country enjoying the benefit of a treaty with France. All that imported lard paid a uniform duty of \$2.90 per 220 lbs, for the simple reason that lard imported in France must pay the same duty, wherever imported from. The same argument applies to grain, fresh meat, living animals, etc., etc.

In order to establish the importance of the French market for our country, *La Presse* prepared a table showing the value of goods imported by France and being products that Canada could export. (See page Table A).

In view to be under 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.

TABLE

Showing the exports of the United States to France, classified according to the different Schedules of the French Tariff.

PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SCHEDULE.		
Included in the French treaty (see table A)		\$3,347,365
Tools (metal)	\$ 411,902	
Machinery	1,200,035	
Woodenware	213,474	
Chemicals	169,448	
Clover seeds	162,802	
Spirits	73,649	
	<hr/>	2,231,310
		5,578,675
ONE DUTY SCHEDULE		
As per table A		41,718,218
Grains, not included in table A	\$2,400,000	
Petroleum and Coal Oil	5,494,924	
Bowels (Skins) fresh or dry	67,041	
	<hr/>	8,961,965
		50,680,183
FREE GOODS.		
As per table A		2,466,864
Greases	\$800,000	
Bristles	44,513	
	<hr/>	844,513
		3,311,377
Goods not produced in Canada (Cotton, Coffee, Molasses, Cotton Oil, &c., &c)		44,489,176
Goods not specified		1,230,872
		<hr/>
Total exports of the United States to France		\$105,290,303

The Canadian Commissioners had but very little to offer for what they were asking from France; nevertheless they were able to secure for us the benefit of France's *minimum* tariff for 18 classes of goods, of which France imports for more than 38 millions of dollars, goods that may be produced in Canada as cheaply as in any other country, as can be ascertained by a glance at our present exports of the same.

We find that the Canadian Commissioners have left out of the treaty only six classes of goods exported by the United States—it was necessary to make a choice—goods that Canada can partly produce under the same conditions as our neighbors and export to France with equal advantage.

Before concluding it is advisable to answer the most important criticisms of the opponents to this treaty.

THE DIRECT LINE.

It is not our intention to dwell at any length on the question of a subsidy to a direct line of steamers between France and Canada. Such a line is not even mentioned in the treaty, and the statement made by Lord Dufferin and Sir Charles Tupper and annexed to the treaty cannot bind the government further than the terms of the act of 1889, which is anterior to the treaty.

THE RECIPROCITY CLAUSES.

These two clauses are as follows :

ARTICLE 2. Any commercial advantage granted by Canada to any third Power, especially in tariff matters, shall be enjoyed fully by France, Algiers and the French colonies.

ARTICLE 3. It is understand that the advantage of any reduction of duty granted by France to any other Power on any of the articles enumerated (in the treaty) shall be extended fully to Canada.

The opponents to the treaty interpret those two sections as follows :

" The representatives of Canada sacrificed our interests when they compelled us to grant to France the benefit of all reductions that should be made to our tariff, as France, in return, only binds herself to grant any reduction of her tariff on Canadian products mentioned in the treaty."

This would be correct if Canada were granting some special advantages to France ; but we have granted to France no such advantages. The French plenipotentiaries were quite aware that the reductions enumerated in the treaty would be profitable to other countries, and in return they ask that reductions made subsequently by Canada to other countries must be extended to France.

Those two sections might be transformed into the following one without altering the present dispositions of the treaty :

All the privileges granted to France in the present treaty will be granted to other countries alike, and all privileges granted subsequently by Canada to other countries will be extended to France.

The two sections thus denounced and termed " The reciprocity clauses," have no other meaning than what is expressed in the above lines.

As to the fear that these clauses will prevent Canada from making a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, it is sufficient to say that the present agreement with France may be terminated at twelve months, notice, and that any kind of treaty with our neighbors will take more than twelve months to draft.

THE WOODEN SEA-GOING SHIPBUILDERS' BOUNTY.

The bounty allowed to the shipbuilders amounted to 20 francs per ton before the new French tariff of 1892, but was increased to 40 francs per ton by a law dated January 30th 1893. That increase in the bounty was the consequence of the increase in the cost of materials due to the changes made in the French tariff in the year 1892. Consequently the Canadian shipbuilders cannot be affected by it. Moreover the commissioners for Canada were perfectly aware of such an increase of bounty, the treaty having been signed as late as February 6th 1893, that is to say a week later than the promulgation of the law just alluded to.

THE WINE INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

The wineproducers of Canada will suffer nothing by the increased imports of French wines ; nay, that increase in the imports of wine will give

our wines more value, in developing the taste for wine and curtailing the consumption of alcohol, two phenomena from which the wineproducers of Canada will be the first to derive profits. Besides, they have not produced a single document of some importance, nor any statistical record to show cause why they should ask the rejection of the Franco-Canadian treaty. They felt satisfied with quoting the "Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonisation for 1891" (pages 99, 100 and 103) and they annexed to their petition the *valuable statistics* prepared by Mr. George Baines, of St. Catharine.

The Report presented to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonisation contains such a number of mistakes and blunders that it is hardly possible to look at it as a serious document.

The author talks of Vevay, in Switzerland, as one of the wine producing centres of Europe, when the district of Vaud has only 18,000 acres of land planted with vines, producing five million gallons of poor wine consumed in the district of production. That gentleman calls our attention to the hundreds of millions gallons of wine made on the borders of the Rhine; and we know that the entire production of wine in Germany amounts to 14 millions of gallons only.

The author is apparently under the impression that the phylloxera, which was first discovered in France during the year 1870, was already plundering the vineyards in 1852.

But where the petition is most grossly misleading is when the wine-growers of the province of Ontario, with the hope of justifying their opposition to the treaty, claim that their products are similar, as to origin, to the French wines. They support their opposition to this part of the above mentioned Report in which the author, speaking of the large area in Ontario planted with Concord vines, affirms that the vineyards of France destroyed by phylloxera have been replanted with Concord vines with *such great success that they are likely to become the principal vines in the world for the production of daret*. As many mistakes as words. The Concord vines have been rejected by French vine-growers, because they are not sufficiently refractory to phylloxera and produce a wine tasting of musk. The American varieties of vines mostly used in Europe are the Jacquez, Riparia and Herbemont, but not in the least the Concord.

Such blunders on the part of the author of the Report are utterly inexcusable.

Mr. Baines' calculations—which are nothing more than probabilities—are based on the supposition that the vineyards of the province of Ontario contain 4,038,000 vines, whilst the Industrial Office of Ontario, in its bulletin No. 92, published in 1894, sets down the number of vine plants to 3,006,682, of which 2,223,282 only are bearing plant. All the probable calculations made by Mr. Baines and based on the supposed existence of vineyards containing 4 millions of vine plants must consequently be rejected to the extent of nearly 50 p. c., in taking for a basis the Ontario Government's official statistics. The fact is this: owners of vineyards in the province of Ontario cultivate vines for the production of table grapes and very few of them care for making wine.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say that the wine-producers of the province of Ontario have themselves acknowledged that the Franco-Can-

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 worth 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

country whose general importations reach nearly a thousand million of dollars, 300 millions' worth of which are of the kind that Canada produces, and this apart from the quantity of such goods that might be absorbed by her colonies.

These colonies, most of which are nearer, geographically, to Canada, than to any European port, consume more foreign than they do French products, Algiers excepted (see Table C.), and in exchange for our goods can send us sugar, coffee, fruits, &c.

The French commercial treaty is so advantageous to Canada that the reasons that would bring about its rejection must be quite foreign to any question of trade between the two countries, and these are too well known to require mentioning.

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TABLE (A) of FRENCH IMPORTS in 1892, of ARTICLES PRODUCED and EXPORTED by CANADA
SHOWING:

1.—The total French imports of these articles.
 2.—The value of these articles imported into France, from the United States.
 3.—The value of these articles imported into Canada, in 1892, & of the same products.
 4.—The comparison of the duties imposed in France, the United States and Canada on said articles—the specific duties being converted into ad valorem duties.
 N. B.—Canadian duties being those indicated in the Budget Speech of March 1894. United States duties being those actually in force—McKinley Bill—and those of the Wilson Bill as amended by the Finance Committee of the Senate (21st March 1894).
 Ex—Exempt.

ARTICLES PUT ON THE TREATY.	IMPORTS IN FRANCE.		Total Canadian Exports.	AD VALOREM DUTIES.					
	Total.	From the U.-States.		France.		Canada.		UNITED STATES.	
				P. C.	Ex.	P. C.	Ex.	McKinley	Wilson.
Building timber in rough or sawn.....	\$ 16,273,101	\$ 1,042,754	\$ 23,961,022	{ Hard Wood 10 to 14.30 Others 11.90 to 17.50 Oak, 3.40 Others, 5.70 }	Ex.	P. C.	Ex.	P. C.	Ex.
Staves.....	3,620,065	186,735	615,061	{ Mechanical. 2.80 Chemical 5 }	Ex.	10	Ex.	10	Ex.
Flooring in pine or soft wood.....	686,357	20,737	.....	{ Mechanical. 2.80 Chemical 5 }	25	13.85	25	10 to 14	10
Wood pulp.....	3,204,073	.....	455,893	{ Mechanical. 2.80 Chemical 5 }	25	13.85	25	10 to 14	10
Canned meats.....	2,643,740	1,522,622	1,006,398	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	25	25	25	33 to 42	20
Condensed milk, pure.....	407,950	.....	.....	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	25	25	25	33 to 42	20
Fresh salmon.....	506,725	.....	130,022	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	31	33.92	31	25	Kx.
Other fresh water fish.....	397,346	.....	787,364	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	14.20	17.17	15	22.62	15
Fish preserved <i>au naturel</i>	257,163	8,433	87,756	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	12.50	17.17	15	22.62	15
Lob ter do.....	635,137	416,222	1,816,725	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	25	30	25	30	25
Apples and pears fresh, dried or pressed.....	408,799	106,406	2,731,254	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	25	30	25	30	25
Fruits preserved.....	278,951	.....	47,065	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	25	30	25	30	25
Tanning extracts.....	45,947	.....	108,065	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	35	11.43	35	15 to 20	10
Common paper, machine made.....	82,054	.....	94,297	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	Ex.	15 to 20	Ex.	15 to 20	10
Boots and shoes.....	560,680	.....	405,025	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	25	25	25	25	20
Prepared skins, whole.....	2,028,077	.....	177,197	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	15	5.88	15	10 to 35	10 to 20
Furniture of common wood (chairs excepted).....	695,167	14,686	363,016	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	8.34	36	8	36	25
Wooden sea going ships.....	228,808	.....	14,157,555	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	10	42.96	10	42.96	25
Cheese (not yet included).....	4,728,324	.....	47,748,611	{ Fresh 10 Dry etc. 26.00 }	11	18.61	11	22.76	14.68
Total.....	\$38,768,454	\$3,317,365	47,748,611	Average 9.39	19.14	22.76	19.14	22.76	14.68

FREE GOODS	IMPORTS IN FRANCE.		Total Canadian Exports.
	Total.	From the U.-States.	
Hides (fresh or dry).....	20,320,538	523,400	523,400
Bones, hoofs and horns.....	9,731,944	13,183	13,183
Total.....	29,052,482	536,583	536,583

	685,167	14,086	577,797	19,114	22,76	25
Articles of common wood (chains excepted)	255,806	11	14,157,568	18,61	42,96	25
Wooden sea going ships	4,728,354					
Cheese (not yet included)						
Total	\$88,768,454	\$3,317,365	47,743,641	Average 9.39	22.76	14.68
FREE GOODS						
Hides (fresh or dry)	29,339,538	523,400	593,019			
Bones, hoofs and horns	2,731,244	13,185	2,076,975			
Fur skins	5,361,761		298,311			
Wools	65,561,775	44,417	33,655			
Hair	1,128,391	798,450	2,283			
Tallow	2,639,719		124,082			
Flax	12,369,372	84,588	336,714			
Oil cakes	658,328	132,475	137,475			
Phosphates	408,192	29,179	39,689			
Pyrites	22,317	39,989	65,406			
Silver	632,253		26,114			
Iron	4,714,480	19,809	3,650			
Copper	3,052,084	2,329	13,596			
Lead	212,154	890,287	391,969			
Manganese	1,073,712	47,864	25,702			
Copper matte	6,965,024	17,584	120,896			
Nickel (ore, matte or press)	2,467,251		Included in "Of wood"			
Grindstone	25,218		40,770			
Pot and pearl ash	217,053		4,583,321			
Agricultural implements hard wood handles	41,517	\$2,466,864				
Total	\$139,268,813		\$2,466,864			
ARTICLES ON THE ONE DUTY SCHEDULE						
Fresh meat, mutton	1,596,490		7,671	18,80	17,13	25
" pork	251,565		81,952	10,66	24,23	25
" beef	1,234,947		21,279	14,30	28,05	25
Salted pork	1,425,113	268,113	1,970,318	4,23	41,82	25
Dried poultry	4,625,493		63,573	15,78	53,72	25
Lard	1,625,493	3,674,579	63,573	31,81	23,42	50
Wheat	71,681,431	37,067,592	7,980,333	16,77	21,42	20
Oats	1,995,373		2,533,910	22,25	55,99	20
Barley	4,422,529		914,355	19,35	64,68	20
Malt	1,521,151		1,245	13,29	36,30	20
Wheat flour	2,335,933	683,360	1,741,028	21,91	25	40
Beans	1,289,411		355,682	9,45	40,63	20
Peas and dry vegetables	3,054,573	11,574	2,601,065	15,78	18,10	20
Live Stock						
Horses	14,063		14,919			
" No.	3,711,710		1,461,157	2,83	31,55	20
Horned cattle	38,656		107,224			
" No.	1,924,385		7,745,083	12	63,22	20
Sheep	1,415,459		360,509			
" No.	8,979,225		1,247,835	16,75	25,35	20
Swine	17,376		14,800			
" No.	382,272		146,090	12,26	12,08	20
Poultry	1,409,694		61,127			
Total	\$110,157,041	\$41,718,218	\$68,687,667	21,28	32,06	21,06
Grand total	\$298,194,318	\$47,532,447	\$80,414,625	Average 15.13		

TABLE B

Showing the origin, quantities and value of French Imports, in 1892, of articles mentioned in

THE FRENCH TREATY

to receive the advantage of the **minimum Tariff** on entering France, Algiers and the French colonies when of Canadian origin and imported direct from Canada.

N. R.—Quantities are per ton of 2,200 lbs, when not otherwise specified. Cheese is not yet put on the treaty; its admission is subject to the decision of the Canadian Government.

Imported from.	BUILDING TIMBER ROUGH OR SAWN.										Wood pulp.	Cellulose.	Flooring in pine or soft wood.	Wood Pavement.	Staves.						
	OAK OR WALNUT.					OTHER WOODS.															
	Logs.		Sawn to		Squaired or sawn to 3 1/5 inches or over.	Logs.		Sawn to		Squaired or sawn to 3 1/5 inches or over.						Railway Ties.	Others.	3 1/5 to 1 1/2 inches.	1 1/2 to 1 2/5 inch or under.	Oak.	Others.
	Railway Ties.	Others.	3 1/5 to 1 2/5 inches.	1 2/5 to 1 2/5 inch or under.		3 1/5 to 1 2/5 inches.	1 2/5 to 1 2/5 inch or under.														
Austria.....	1,450	4,075	10,333	6,489					8,398			10,185	11,875	71,427	2,238	6	1,012	4,101			
Belgium.....		985		686			4,743		5,336			6,683	4,960	401	80		2,919	4,438			
Canada.....												6,683	9,330	1,873	253	10	778	16,068			
Germany.....	2,671	12,897	7,241	6,106			11,922		21,849			6,683	9,330	1,873	253						
Italy.....												6,683	9,330	1,873	253						
Norway.....							3,754		9,737			41,014	6,324	1,001	546			51,733			
Roumania.....													6,324	1,001							
Russia (Baltic Sea).....							1,797		9,758			92,997	42,047	1,301							
Russia (Black Sea).....							1,966		1,741			21,565	3,639	3,639							
Sweden.....							6,379		37,917			292,141	133,061	193			3,463	5,511			
Switzerland.....							24,786					10,600	8,099				818				
United States.....									28,837			11,100	11,100	4,127	187		414				
Other countries.....	3,269	1,169	1,451	1,476			3,426		6,224			9,475	9,684	548			130	188			
Total: tons of 2,200 lbs.....	7,420	14,251	23,378	17,061			56,907		232	129,881		433,117	236,510	28,652	3,398	16	13,277	91,377			
Total value.....	\$96,460	\$195,514	\$383,569	\$307,135			\$508,470		\$2,532	\$1,818,532		\$7,249,872	\$4,730,200	\$3,733,696	\$36,329	\$133	\$686,357	\$8,394,073			

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Total: tons of 2200 lbs	7,430	19,188	23,378	17,061	56,907	232	129,881	433,117	236,510	28,852	3,328	16	13,327	91,577
Total value.....	\$36,460	\$195,514	\$383,560	\$631,206	\$508,070	\$2,532	\$1,818,532	\$7,249,872	\$4,730,300	\$3,753,636	\$86,259	\$133	\$686,357	\$3,504,073

Imported from.	Canned meats.		Condensed milk pure.		Fresh water fish.		Preserved fish.	Preserved lobsters.	Apples and pears fresh, dried and preserved.	Fruits preserved.	Tanning extracts.	Common paper.	Boots and Shoes (pairs).	Prepared skins.	Furniture.	Wagon sea-going ships—(tons).	Cheese.
	Salmon.	Others.															
Argentine, Republic.....			531														
Austria.....									210		166	207	44,277		92		
Belgium.....	738				269				1,987		224	1,488	34,721	1,666	116	161	494
Germany.....			130		922				867	30	133	1,158	51,363	86	505	600	730
Great Britain.....	1,044		521				336	203	16	61	139	3,611	119,784	997	462	1,945	90
Greece.....										276						251	
Holland.....			154		1,124							59				820	4,780
India.....										444							
Italy.....					247		79		1,175			291		75	59	1,044	1,362
Japan.....															172		
New Caledonia.....	770																
British N. A. Colonies.....							14										
Norway.....																	
St. Pierre Miquelon.....							190										
Spain.....							93		990	62		116					
Switzerland.....					69				402		222	206	81,894	60	231	100	9,910
United States.....	5,075							892	2,662						35		
Uruguay.....	487																
Other Countries.....	163		137		14		112	5	207	351	38	210	12,105	96	62	251	18
Total: tons of 2200 lbs.	8,812		994		2,648		642	1,396	8,777	1,229	918	7,350	344,944	2,365	1,731	6,273	17,383
Total value.....	\$2,643,740		\$598,725		\$337,346		\$287,163	\$698,187	\$408,790	\$208,351	\$45,847	\$862,054	\$560,630	\$2,028,477	\$695,167	\$225,876	\$4,728,334

TABLE C

Showing the French Colonies' imports of French and Foreign goods, also the exports of said colonies.

COLONIES.		IMPORTS FROM		Foreign Countries.
		France.	Other Colonies.	
Asia	Indo-China	\$3,247,400	\$52,000	\$8,779,800
	India settlements	147,000	3,400	1,213,000
	Mayotte	60,400	111,800	56,000
	Nossi-Bé	28,000	15,000	344,200
	Reunlon	1,835,000	171,800	2,244,800
Africa	Ste. Marie, Madagascar	2,000	1,400	25,000
	Gulf of Guinée	200,200	400	433,600
	Senegal	245,300	61,600	204,720
	Senegal (South)	49,200	.....	306,000
	French Guiana	1,175,400	15,800	508,600
America	Martinique	1,591,800	132,000	2,858,600
	Guadeloupe	2,183,600	238,200	2,516,000
	St. Pierre & Miquelon?	741,400	13,800	2,115,600
Oceania	New-Caledonia	804,800	.....	1,000,400
	Other Islands	168,200	.....	600,600
Total		\$12,588,300	\$818,400	\$23,578,900
Algiers		35,740,000	.....	11,751,000
Tunis		4,009,200	.....	3,613,600
Total		\$30,749,200	.....	\$15,364,600
Grand Total Imports.		\$52,337,500	\$ 818,400	\$38,943,500
Exports from	Colonies to	12,366,600	8,818,000	10,436,800
	Algiers to	40,120,000	.....	5,845,000
	Tunis to	5,022,000	.....	3,741,000
Grand Total Exports.		\$57,508,600	\$8,818,000	\$20,022,800

TABLE

Showing the shipping returns between Canada and France and her Colonies from 1883 to 1893.

INWARD FROM SEA					OUTWARD TO SEA						
Countries whence arrived.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Quantity of freight.		Crew Number	Countries to which cleared.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Quantity of freight.		Crew Number
			Tons weight	Tons Meas.					Tons weight	Tons Meas.	
1883					1883						
France	13	7,063	4,737	915	195	France	111	67,779	17,495	82,445	1,549
St. Pierre..	42	7,229	433	.....	627	St. Pierre..	223	21,735	9,208	2,358	1,776
W. Indies..	16	1,731	1,406	468	93	W. Indies..	34	4,702	3,391	3,124	235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Africa	2	891	.....	1,798	18
Total 1883.	71	16,026	6,636	1,383	915	Total 1883..	370	95,107	30,094	89,725	3,578
1893					1893						
France	8	8,975	6,852	.....	105	France	29	16,956	1,110	28,990	376
St. Pierre..	55	13,892	11,221	.....	27	St. Pierre..	263	36,121	11,438	6,407	2,767
W. Indies..	15	1,909	1,819	.....	100	W. Indies .	3	719	170	677	26
Total 1893..	78	24,776	19,892	.....	27	Total 1893..	295	53,796	12,718	36,074	3,160

Year.

1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893

INCREASE

of United States Exports to France from 1882 to 1892.

(FRENCH STATISTICS)

Year.	Food products.	Raw materials.	Manufactured goods.	TOTAL.
1882	\$ 37,940,000	\$ 30,200,000	\$ 920,000	\$ 78,060,000
1883	28,560,000	41,300,000	700,000	70,680,000
1884	10,780,000	35,320,000	800,000	55,900,000
1885	14,320,000	30,440,000	620,000	54,380,000
1886	22,200,000	35,520,000	700,000	58,540,000
1887	25,860,000	38,280,000	840,000	64,980,000
1888	14,200,000	34,520,000	800,000	49,580,000
1889	20,620,000	30,880,000	1,000,000	61,560,000
1890	21,700,000	40,380,000	1,340,000	63,480,000
1891	47,440,000	47,740,000	2,080,000	97,260,000
1892	50,000,000	48,480,000	2,100,000	100,670,000

DECREASE

of Canadian Exports to France and her Colonies from 1883 to 1893.

(CANADIAN STATISTICS)

Year.	France.	St. Pierre Miq.	West India.	African Colonies.	Other Colonies.	Total exports.	Entered for con- sumption in France as per French statistics
1883	\$615,159	\$161,801	\$316,458	\$22,411	\$9,461	\$1,125,200	\$660,000
1884	388,162	136,814	307,369	33,375	.....	865,720	600,000
1885	303,309	151,709	141,771	5,419	1,480	603,688	340,000
1886	527,714	242,207	85,907	13,576	2,772	862,176	540,000
1887	337,323	157,570	51,451	12,215	.....	558,559	360,000
1888	382,651	210,553	48,871	4,846	28,081	675,002	200,000
1889	355,374	205,882	20,608	5,075	.....	564,939	380,000
1890	277,827	160,800	9,314	.....	3,635	451,576	160,000
1891	248,854	164,034	40,631	5,826	.....	459,345	440,000
1892	362,253	225,488	128,973	3,613	.....	720,327	103,000
1893	258,829	199,307	29,829	.....	.....	488,055	.....

Colonies.
Countries.

9,800
8,000
6,000
4,200
4,800
5,000
8,600
4,720
6,000
8,600
8,600
6,000
5,600
0,400
0,600
8,900
1,000
3,600
4,600
3,500
6,800
5,000
1,000
2,800

1893.
Crew
Number
1,549
1,776
235
18
3,578
376
2,767
28
3,169

