

and dried table fruits, rough-hewn or sawn lumber, and some other articles of wood, but had not given the same advantage to Canada, it became highly important to attempt to obtain concessions.

The Canadian Government, on a report by Hon. Mr. Foster setting forth these facts, requested the Governor General to cause a letter to be sent to the Colonial Secretary asking the good offices of the Imperial Government in the matter, and requesting that Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., be appointed joint plenipotentiary with Lord Dufferin and Ava to approach the Government of France on behalf of Canada.

After diplomatic discussions of some length, the following agreement was signed at Paris on February 6th, 1893 :—

AGREEMENT REGULATING THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE IN RESPECT OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the French Republic, being alike desirous of facilitating and extending commercial relations between Canada and France have resolved to conclude an agreement to this end, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Excellency the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a member of the Most Honourable Privy Council, Vice-Admiral of Ulster, Warden and Keeper of the Cinque Ports, Constable of the Castle Dover, etc., Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, and Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet, High Commissioner for Canada in London,

The President of the French Republic, Son Excellence M. Jules Develle, Deputy and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Son Excellence M. Siegfried, Deputy, Minister for the Department of Commerce, Industry and of the Colonies,

Who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form have agreed upon the following articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

Wines, sparkling and non-sparkling, common soaps, savons de Marseille (Castile soaps) and nuts, almonds, prunes and plums of French origin entering Canada, shall enjoy the following advantages :—

1. Non-sparkling wines gauging 15 degrees by the centesimal alcoholmeter or less, or according to the Canadian system of testing containing 26 per cent or less of alcohol, and all sparkling wines shall be exempted from the surtaxe or ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.
2. The present duty charged on common soaps, savons de Marseille (Castile soaps) shall be reduced by one-half.
3. The present duty charged on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums shall be reduced by one-third.

ARTICLE 2.

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

ARTICLE 3.

The following articles of Canadian origin imported direct from that country accompanied by certificates of origin shall receive the advantage of the minimum tariff on entering France, Algeria or the French colonies :—

Canned meats.