

No. 12.

GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA ET FRANCE.

Convention concernant les relations commerciales entre la France et le Canada, signée à Paris le 19 septembre 1907, Convention Complémentaire, signée à Paris le 23 janvier 1909, et échange de notes du 8 janvier 1909. Denonciation des Conventions sus-mentionnées de la part du Canada, en date du 19 mars 1920.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND FRANCE.

Convention and Supplementary Convention regulating the commercial relations between Canada and France. Signed at Paris September 19, 1907/January 23, 1909, and exchange of notes. January 8, 1909. Denunciation on the part of Canada, March 19, 1920.

No. 12.—*CONVENTION AND SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION REGULATING THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE. SIGNED AT PARIS, SEPTEMBER 19, 1907, AND JANUARY 23, 1909. EXCHANGE OF NOTES, JANUARY 8, 1909. DENUNCIATION ON THE PART OF CANADA, MARCH 19, 1920.

No. 12.—*CONVENTION CONCERNANT LES RELATIONS COMMERCIALES ENTRE LA FRANCE ET LE CANADA, SIGNÉE À PARIS LE 19 SEPTEMBRE 1907, SUIVIE D'UNE CONVENTION COMPLÉMENTAIRE SIGNÉE À PARIS LE 23 JANVIER 1909, ET DE L'ÉCHANGE DE NOTES DU 8 JANVIER 1909. DÉNONCIATION DES CONVENTIONS SUSMENTIONNÉES DE LA PART DU CANADA, EN DATE DU 19 MARS 1920.

Textes officiels français et anglais communiqués par le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, aux effets de l'enregistrement, le 7 septembre 1920. L'enregistrement de ces conventions et de la dénonciation y relative, a eu lieu le septembre 1920.

French and English official texts forwarded on September 7, 1920, by the British Foreign Office for registration. The registration of these conventions and denunciation took place on September 7, 1920.

CONVENTION.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the French Republic, being desirous of improving and extending the commercial relations between Canada and France, have resolved to conclude a Convention with that object and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India :

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Cross of the

* Les ratifications ont été échangées à Paris le 1 février 1910.

CONVENTION.

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes, et le Président de la République française, également animés du désir d'améliorer et d'étendre les relations commerciales entre le Canada et la France, ont résolu de conclure une Convention à cet effet et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes :

Son Excellence le Très Honorable Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, Chevalier Grand-Croix du Très Honorable Ordre de Saint-Michel et Saint-Georges, Chevalier Grand-Croix de l'Ordre

* Ratifications exchanged at Paris, February 1, 1910.

Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic ;

The Honourable William Stevens Fielding, a Member of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council for Canada, a Member of the Parliament of Canada, Minister of Finance and Receiver-General of Canada ;

The Honourable Louis-Philippe Brodeur, a Member of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council for Canada, a Member of the Parliament of Canada, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada ;

And the President of the French Republic :
Mr. Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister of Foreign Affairs ;

Mr. Joseph Caillaux, Deputy, Minister of Finance ;

Mr. Gaston Doumergue, Deputy, Minister of Commerce and Industry ;

Mr. Joseph Ruau, Deputy, Minister of Agriculture ;

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

Article 1.

The natural and manufactured products of Canadian origin enumerated in Schedule A to this Convention shall enjoy, on their importation into France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China, the benefit of the Minimum Tariff and of the lowest rates of Customs duty applicable to like products of other foreign origin.

Article 2.

Every reduction of Customs duty granted by France to any foreign country whatever on any of the products enumerated in Schedule A shall apply to the fullest extent to similar Canadian products.

Article 3.

The natural and manufactured products enumerated in Schedule B to this Convention originating in France, Algeria, the French

Royal Victoria, Chevalier Commandeur du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire près le Gouvernement de la République française ;

L'Honorable William Stevens Fielding, Membre de l'Honorable Conseil privé de Sa Majesté pour le Canada, Membre du Parlement du Canada, Ministre des Finances et Receveur général du Canada ;

L'Honorable Louis-Philippe Brodeur, Membre de l'Honorable Conseil privé de Sa Majesté pour le Canada, Membre du Parlement du Canada, Ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries du Canada ;

Et le Président de la République française :
M. Stephen Pichon, Sénateur, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères ;

M. Joseph Caillaux, Député, Ministre des Finances ;

M. Gaston Doumergue, Député, Ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie ;

M. Joseph Ruau, Député, Ministre de l'Agriculture ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants :—

Article 1.

Les produits naturels et fabriqués énumérés dans le tableau A annexé à la présente Convention, originaires du Canada, bénéficieront à leur entrée en France, en Algérie, dans les colonies et possessions françaises et dans les pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine, du tarif minimum et des taxes de douane les plus réduites applicables aux produits similaires de toute autre origine étrangère.

Article 2.

Toute réduction de droit de douane accordée par la France à un pays étranger quelconque sur l'un des produits énumérés au tableau A sera applicable de plein droit au produit similaire Canadien.

Article 3.

Les produits naturels et fabriqués énumérés dans le tableau B annexé à la présente Convention, originaires de France, d'Algérie, de

Colonies and Possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China shall enjoy, on their importation into Canada, the benefit of the Intermediate Tariff and of the lowest rates of Customs duty applicable to like products of other foreign origin.

Article 4.

Every reduction of Customs duty granted by Canada to any foreign country whatever on any of the products enumerated in Schedule B shall apply to the fullest extent to similar products originating in France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China.

Article 5.

The natural and manufactured products enumerated in Schedule C to this Convention originating in France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China, shall enjoy, on their importation into Canada, the benefit of the Customs duties set forth in the said Schedule C.

Article 6.

Every reduction in the Customs duties set forth in Schedule C granted by Canada to any foreign country whatever on any of the products enumerated in the said Schedule shall apply to the fullest extent to similar products originating in France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China.

Article 7.

If any product now exempt from Customs duty under the French minimum tariff in France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China shall hereafter become liable to Customs duty, such product on its importation from Canada shall enjoy the benefit of the lowest rate of duty applicable to a like product when imported from any other foreign country. Reciprocally if any product now admitted free of duty under the Canadian intermediate tariff in Canada shall hereafter become liable to

colonies et possessions françaises et des pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine, bénéficieront, à leur entrée au Canada, du tarif intermédiaire et des taxes de douane les plus réduites applicables aux produits similaires de toute autre origine étrangère.

Article 4.

Toute réduction de droit de douane accordée par le Canada à un pays étranger quelconque sur l'un des produits énumérés au tableau B sera applicable de plein droit au produit correspondant, originaire de France, d'Algérie, des colonies et possessions françaises et des pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine.

Article 5.

Les produits naturels et fabriqués, énumérés dans le tableau C annexé à la présente Convention, originaires de France, d'Algérie, des colonies et possessions françaises et des pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine, bénéficieront, à leur entrée au Canada, des droits de douane inscrits audit tableau C.

Article 6.

Toute réduction des droits de douane inscrits au tableau C accordée par le Canada à un pays étranger quelconque sur l'un des produits énumérés audit tableau sera applicable de plein droit au produit correspondant, originaire de France, d'Algérie, des colonies et possessions françaises et des pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine.

Article 7.

Si un produit admis actuellement en exemption de droit de douane en vertu du tarif minimum français à l'entrée en France, en Algérie, dans les colonies et possessions françaises et dans les pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine, devenait passible de droits de douane, ledit produit lorsqu'il sera importé du Canada bénéficiera du tarif le plus réduit applicable au produit similaire importé d'un pays étranger quelconque. Par réciprocité, si un produit admis actuellement en franchise à l'entrée au Canada en vertu du tarif canadien intermédiaire,

Customs duty such product when imported from France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China shall enjoy the benefit of the lowest rate of duty applicable to a like product when imported from any other foreign country.

Article 8.

To enjoy the benefits of the aforementioned tariff advantages, products originating in France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China, shall be conveyed without transshipment from a port of those territories or from a port of a territory enjoying the preferential tariff or intermediate tariff into a sea or river port of Canada.

To enjoy the benefits of the aforementioned tariff advantages, Canadian products shall be conveyed without transshipment from a Canadian port or from a port of a country enjoying the French minimum tariff to a port in France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China.

Provided however that nothing in this Article shall exempt the products of either country from any surtaxe d'entrepôt that is now, or hereafter may be, imposed on products imported indirectly.

Article 9.

For the purposes of the foregoing articles Canada and France may require that the products be accompanied by certificates of origin or declarations made in conformity with the laws of the respective countries.

If the Canadian Government or the French Government deem it necessary to have such certificates or declarations *visés*, they may appoint or designate for such purpose officers who shall give such *visés* free of charge.

Article 10.

Canada and France undertake not to establish one against the other any prohibition or restriction of importation, exportation or transit which shall not at the same time be applicable to other countries.

devenait passible de droit de douane, ledit produit, lorsqu'il sera importé de France, d'Algérie, des colonies et possessions françaises et des pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine, bénéficiera du tarif le plus réduit applicable au produit similaire, importé d'un pays étranger quelconque.

Article 8.

Pour bénéficier des avantages tarifaires stipulés aux articles ci-dessus, les produits originaires de France, d'Algérie, des colonies et possessions françaises et des pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine devront être transportés sans transbordement d'un port de ces territoires ou d'un port d'un territoire jouissant du tarif préférentiel ou du tarif intermédiaire dans un port maritime ou fluvial du Canada.

Pour bénéficier des avantages tarifaires stipulés aux articles ci-dessus, les produits canadiens devront être transportés sans transbordement d'un port du Canada ou d'un port d'un pays jouissant du tarif minimum français dans un port de France, d'Algérie, des colonies et possessions françaises et des pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine.

Ces dispositions ne dérogent en rien au régime des surtaxes d'entrepôt qui sont ou pourront être établies dans l'un et l'autre pays, sur les importations indirectes.

Article 9.

Pour l'application des articles précédents, le Canada ou la France pourront exiger que les produits soient accompagnés de certificats d'origine ou de déclarations établis en conformité de leurs législations respectives.

Si le Gouvernement canadien ou le Gouvernement français estiment nécessaire que ces certificats et ces déclarations soient *visés*, ils pourront nommer ou désigner, à cet effet, des agents qui donneront ce visa gratuitement.

Article 10.

Le Canada et la France s'engagent à n'établir l'une envers l'autre aucune prohibition ni restriction d'importation, d'exportation ou de transit, qui ne soit en même temps applicable aux autres pays.

Provided however that Canada and France reserve to themselves the right to establish in regard to products originating in or destined for the one or other country any temporary prohibition or restriction of importation, exportation or transit which either of them adjudges necessary to protect the public health, to prevent the spread of animal disease or the destruction of crops, or in view of the events of war.

Article II.

Except as regards tariff provisions Canada and France accord to each other reciprocally the most favoured nation treatment in everything relating to importation, exportation, re-exportation, transit, warehousing, storage, transshipment, consumption, fulfilment of Customs formalities, and in general to everything relating to the pursuit of trade and industry.

These provisions shall not apply :

- (1) To privileges which have been or may be granted to bordering states for facilitating frontier traffic within a limit not exceeding fifteen kilometers on each side of the boundary ;
- (2) To special privileges arising out of the Customs union of France with Monaco.

Article 12.

Products of Canadian origin of any kind imported into France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties of excise, internal consumption or octroi than those which are or may be charged upon like products of French origin.

In like manner, products of any kind originating in France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China, when imported into Canada shall not be subject to any other or higher duties of excise, internal consumption or octroi than those which are or may be charged upon like products of Canadian origin.

Toutefois, le Canada et la France se réservent le droit de prononcer, à l'égard de tout produit en provenance ou à destination de l'un ou de l'autre pays, les prohibitions ou les restrictions temporaires d'entrée, de sortie ou de transit qu'ils jugeraient nécessaires d'établir pour des motifs de police sanitaire, pour empêcher la propagation des épizooties ou la destruction des récoltes, ou bien en vue d'événements de guerre.

Article II.

Réserve faite des dispositions tarifaires, le Canada et la France se concèdent réciproquement le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée pour tout ce qui concerne l'importation, l'exportation, la réexportation, le transit, l'entreposage, l'emmagasinage, le transbordement, la consommation, l'accomplissement des formalités de douane et, en général, pour tout ce qui se rapporte à l'exercice du commerce et de l'industrie.

Les dispositions qui précèdent ne s'appliquent pas :

- 1°) Aux faveurs qui sont ou pourraient être accordées à d'autres États limitrophes pour faciliter le trafic frontière dans un rayon qui ne dépassera pas 15 kilomètres de chaque côté de la frontière ;
- 2°) Aux faveurs spéciales résultant de l'union douanière de la France avec le Principauté de Monaco.

Article 12.

Les produits de toute nature, originaires du Canada et importés en France, en Algérie, dans les colonies et possessions françaises et dans les pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine ne pourront être assujettis à des droits d'accise, de consommation intérieure ou d'octroi autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui grèvent ou grèveraient les produits similaires d'origine française.

De même, les produits de toute nature, originaires de France, d'Algérie, des colonies et possessions françaises et des pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine, importés au Canada, ne pourront être assujettis à des droits d'accise, de consommation intérieure ou d'octroi autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui grèvent ou grèveraient les produits similaires d'origine canadienne.

The natural and manufactured products of either country when imported into the territory of the other and intended for warehousing or transit shall not be subject to any internal duty.

Article 13.

Drawbacks on the exportation of French or Canadian products shall not exceed the amount of Customs duties, excise duties, duties of internal consumption, or duties of octroi, collected on the said products or the materials used in the manufacture thereof.

Article 14.

Products liable to duty serving as patterns or samples, imported into Canada or into France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China, by commercial travellers or agents shall be admitted on payment of duty, which shall be refunded after re-exportation of such products.

This provision shall be subject to the conditions of the law of the respective countries. The time within which the re-exportation of such patterns or samples may take place shall not exceed twelve months.

Article 15.

For the application of *ad volorem* duties, exporters of products originating in France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions, and the territories of the Protectorate of Indo-China, and reciprocally exporters of Canadian products, may produce certificates of value issued by any Chamber of Commerce or by any other similar commercial organization. Such certificates shall be taken into consideration by the respective Customs officials, in levying the duties to which the imported products may be liable, without however restricting their rights of appraisal.

Article 16.

If importers of French wines furnish certificates of analysis thereof issued by the scientific establishments under the control of the Minister of Agriculture of France and designated by him,

Les produits naturels et fabriqués de l'un des deux pays, importés dans le territoire de l'autre et destinés à l'entreposage ou au transit, ne seront soumis à aucun droit intérieur.

Article 13.

Les drawbacks à l'exportation des produits français ou canadiens ne pourront être supérieurs au montant des droits d'entrée, d'accise, de consommation intérieure ou d'octroi perçus sur lesdits produits ou les matières employées à leur fabrication.

Article 14.

Les produits passibles de droits et servant de modèles ou d'échantillons, qui seront introduits au Canada ou en France, en Algérie, dans les colonies et possessions françaises et dans les pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine par les voyageurs ou représentants de commerce, seront admis moyennant versement des droits, lesquels seront remboursés après réexportation.

Ce régime fonctionnera sous les conditions de la législation respective de chaque pays. Le délai de réexportation des modèles ou des échantillons ne pourra dépasser douze mois.

Article 15.

Les exportateurs de produits originaires de France, d'Algérie, des colonies et possessions françaises et des pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine, et réciproquement, les exportateurs de produits d'origine canadienne, pour l'application des droits d'entrée *ad volorem*, pourront produire des certificats de valeur délivrés par les Chambres de commerce ou par toutes autres institutions commerciales analogues. Ces certificats seront pris en considération, pour la perception des droits dont seront passibles les produits importés, par les autorités douanières respectives, sans toutefois lier leurs pouvoirs d'appréciation.

Article 16.

S'il est produit par les importateurs de vins français au Canada des certificats d'analyse délivrés par les établissements scientifiques placés sous le contrôle du Ministre de l'Agric-

such certificates shall be taken into consideration for determining the alcoholic strength of such wines by the Canadian Customs authorities, without however restricting their rights of appraisement.

Article 17.

Canada and France grant to each other reciprocally the most favoured nation treatment for the protection of trade marks, patents, commercial names and industrial designs and patterns.

Article 18.

This Convention may be extended to Tunis on a declaration to that effect exchanged between the High Contracting Parties.

Article 19.

From the date of the coming into force of this Convention, the Agreement of the sixth day of February, 1893,* respecting the commercial relations between Canada and France shall be terminated.

Article 20.

This Convention, after being approved by the French Chambers and by the Parliament of Canada, shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as practicable.

It shall come into force immediately after the completion of that formality and shall remain in force for a period of ten years, unless however one of the Contracting Parties shall within such period signify to the other Party its intention to terminate this Convention, in which case this Convention shall cease to have effect twelve months after the reception by the other Party of the notification as above.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have signified before the expiry of such term the intention of terminating this Convention, it shall remain binding until expiry of twelve months from the day on which either of the two Parties shall have denounced it.

* De Martens, Nouveau Recueil Général des traités deuxième série, Tome XXVII, p. 198.

culture de France et désignés par lui, ces certificats seront pris en considération, pour déterminer le taux alcoolique des vins, par les autorités douanières canadiennes sans toutefois lier leurs pouvoirs d'appréciation.

Article 17.

Le Canada, et la France se concèdent réciproquement le régime de la nation la plus favorisée pour la protection des marques de fabrique et de commerce, des brevets d'invention, des noms commerciaux, des dessins et modèles industriels.

Article 18.

La présente Convention pourra être étendue à la Tunisie par une déclaration échangée à cet effet entre les Hautes Parties contractantes.

Article 19.

A partir de la date de la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention, l'arrangement du 6 février 1893* réglant les relations commerciales entre le Canada et la France cessera ses effets.

Article 20.

La présente Convention, après avoir été approuvée par les Chambres françaises et par le Parlement du Canada, sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris, aussitôt que faire se pourra.

Elle entrera en vigueur immédiatement après l'accomplissement de cette formalité et demeurera exécutoire pendant une période de dix années, à moins cependant que l'une des parties contractantes ne vienne, au cours de cette période, à notifier à l'autre partie son intention de mettre fin à la Convention, auquel cas la présente convention cessera ses effets douze mois après la réception par l'autre partie de la notification en question.

Dans le cas où aucune des Parties contractantes n'aurait notifié avant l'expiration du terme ainsi fixé son intention de faire cesser les effets de la présente Convention, celle-ci restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration de douze mois, à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des Parties l'aura dénoncée.

* British and Foreign State Papers, Vol. 85, 1892-1893, p. 28.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done, in duplicate, at Paris, the 19th day of September in the year 1907.

(L.S.) FRANCIS BERTIE.
(L.S.) W. S. FIELDING.
(L.S.) L. P. BRODEUR.

En foi de quoi, les soussignés ont dressé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Paris, en double exemplaire, le 19 septembre 1907.

(L.S.) S. PICHON.
(L.S.) J. CAILLAUX.
(L.S.) GASTON DOUMERGUE.
(L.S.) J. RUAU.

ANNEX I bis TO THE CONVENTION RESPECTING THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE.

SCHEDULE A.

Canadian Products enjoying the benefit of the Minimum Tariff.

No. of the French Tariff.	Products.
1	Horses.
4	Oxen.
5	Cows.
6	Bulls.
7	Steers, bullocks and heifers.
Ex 14 bis	<i>Poultry.</i>
16	Fresh meat : mutton ; pork ; beef and other.
17	Meat, salted : pork (ham, bacon, etc.) ; beef and other.
17 bis	Pork-butchers' produce.
Ex 18	<i>Poultry, dead.</i>
19	Meat, preserved in tins.
20	Extracts of meat, in cakes or otherwise.
30	Animal fat, other than fish oils : tallow ; lard ; other.
Ex 34	Eggs of poultry or game.
35 bis	Milk, condensed pure.
35 ter	(a) Milk condensed with addition of sugar (b) Milky farina, with an addition of sugar.
36	Cheese.
Ex 37	Butter, salted.
38	Honey.
41	Bone black (animal black).
45	Fish ; fresh ; fresh water : of the salmonoid family ; other. Fresh sea fish.
46	Fish, dried, salted or smoked : cod (including klippfish) ; stockfish ; herrings ; other.
47	Fish preserved " au naturel," pickled or otherwise prepared.
49	Lobsters : fresh ; preserved " au naturel " or prepared.
51	Fish oils.
52	Spermaceti.
53	Roe of cod and of mackerel.
68	<i>Wheat, spelt, and meslin :</i> grain ; flour.
69	<i>Oats :</i> grain ; meal.

SCHEDULE A—continued.

No. of the French Tariff.	Products.
70	<i>Barley :</i> <i>grain ;</i> <i>meal.</i>
71	<i>Rye :</i> <i>grain ;</i> <i>meal.</i>
72	<i>Maize :</i> <i>grain ;</i> <i>meal.</i>
73	<i>Buckwheat :</i> <i>grain ;</i> <i>meal.</i>
74	<i>Malt.</i>
76	<i>Groats ; grits (coarse flour), pearled or cleaned grain.</i>
76 bis	<i>Millet, hulled or cleaned.</i>
80	<i>Pulse :</i> <i>beans, decorticated or broken, whole, in clusters or pods ;</i> <i>bean meal ;</i> <i>chick peas (pois pointus).</i> <i>Other ;</i> <i>in the grain ;</i> <i>decorticated ;</i> <i>in flour.</i>
83	<i>Potatoes.</i>
Ex 84	<i>Table fruits : fresh :</i> <i>apples and pears :</i> <i>for table use ;</i> <i>for cider and perry ;</i> <i>peaches.</i>
Ex 85	<i>Table fruits : dried or drained :</i> <i>apples and pears :</i> <i>for table use ;</i> <i>for cider and perry ;</i> <i>peaches.</i>
86	<i>Table fruits candied or preserved.</i>
89	<i>Seed grain (including the Jarosse, a kind of pea).</i>
89 ter	<i>Luzern, and clover seed.</i>
93	<i>Syrups, bombons, and candied fruits.</i>
95	<i>Preserves :</i> <i>manufactured with sugar or honey ;</i> <i>without sugar or honey ;</i>
115 bis	<i>Tar.</i>
128	<i>Woods, common :</i> <i>logs round, rough, not squared, with or without the bark, of any length, and of a circumference at the thickest end of more than 60 centimetres ;</i> <i>wood, sawn, or squared, 80 millimetres in thickness and above ;</i> <i>wood squared or sawn, less than 80 millimetres, and exceeding 35 millimetres ;</i> <i>wood sawn, 35 millimetres in thickness or less.</i>
129	<i>Paving blocks sawn.</i>
130	<i>Stave wood.</i>
131	<i>Splints.</i>
131	<i>Hoopwood and prepared poles.</i>
132	<i>Perches, poles, and staffs, rough, exceeding 1 metre 10 centimetres in length, and of a maximum circumference of 60 centimetres at the thickest end.</i>
133	<i>Resinous woods in logs, with or without the bark, of any diameter, of a maximum length of 1 metre 10 centimetres.</i>
135 bis	

SCHEDULE A—continued.

No. of the French Tariff.	Products.
136 136 bis 158	Charcoal and charred boon. Straw, or wool of wood (<i>paille ou laine de bois</i>). Vegetables : fresh ; salted or pickled ; preserved or dried.
164	Fodder.*
165	<i>Bran from any kind of cereal.</i>
168	Cellulose pulp (wood pulp), mechanical or chemical.
174	Spirits.
* 174 quater 178 ter	Mineral waters (receptacles included). Emery on paper or tissues, grindstones and whetstones of emery, or emery in any other form.
185	Cement : slow ; quick.
190	<i>Coal ; coal or coke ; cinders of.</i>
205	Cast iron : foundry iron, and forge-pig, containing less than 25 per cent. of manganese ; ferro-manganese, containing more than 25 per cent. of manganese ; ferro-silicon, containing more than 5 per cent. of silicon ; rich silico-spiegel iron, containing at least 30 per cent. of silicon and manganese ; chromic iron, containing 10 per cent. or more of chromium ; ferro-aluminium, containing 10 per cent. or less of aluminium. ferro-aluminium, containing more than 10 per cent. and less than 20 per cent. of aluminium.
206	Wrought iron crude, in blooms, prisms or bars.
207	Iron, drawn in bars, angle and T-iron, axles and tyres, in the rough.
210	Sheet and plate iron : rolled or hammered, flat, more than 1 millimetre in thickness ; thin, and black iron plates, flat, more than 6/10 of a millimetre and up to 1 millimetre in thickness. thin, and black iron plates, flat, of 6/10 of a millimetre or less in thickness.
212	Iron or steel wire, whether tinned, coppered, zincked, galvanised or not.
212 ter	Rails of iron or steel.
213	Steel in bars.
214	Axles and tyres rough, in steel.
216	Steel : in sheets or bands, brown, hot rolled ; in sheets or bands, white, cold rolled.
221	Copper : ore ; pure, or alloyed, with zinc or tin ; of first fusion, in lumps, bars, pigs, or slabs ; rolled or hammered in bars or plates ; in wire of all sizes, polished or not, other than gilt or silvered. aluminium bronze, crude not containing more than 20 per cent. of aluminium ; gilt, or silvered, in lumps or ingots hammered, drawn, rolled, or spun on thread or on silk ; filings and fragments of old manufactures.
222	Lead : ores, mattes, and slag of all kinds ; in crude lumps, pigs, bars, or slabs : argentiferous ; not argentiferous ; alloyed with antimony in lumps ; hammered or rolled ; filings and fragments of old manufactures.

* Hay is included in this item.

SCHEDULE A—continued.

No. of the French Tariff.	Products.
225	Nickel : ore ; produce of first fusion (cast, matte, speiss) ; refined, in ingots or crude lumps ; pure, hammered, rolled, or drawn ; alloyed with copper, with or without zinc, in ingots, or crude lumps ; alloyed with copper, with or without zinc, hammered, rolled, or drawn.
227	Antimony.
238 bis	Extract of chestnut-wood, and other tannic vegetable saps, liquid or solid.
282	<i>Chemical products not mentioned.*</i>
315	Compound medicines : distilled waters.
316	Compound medicines not specified.
318	Starch.
324	Isinglass, glue manufactured from tendons of whales, and other similar glues.
361	Incandescent electric lamps.
Ex 363	Yarns of hemp not glazed, pure and raw in skeins up to 5,000 metres of single thread to the kilogramme, for the manufacture of fishing lines and nets, and of cordage.
Ex 363 bis	Yarns of hemp not glazed, twisted, unbleached in skeins up to 5,000 metres single thread to the kilogramme for the manufacture of fishing lines and nets, and of cordage.
Ex 366 bis	Yarns of phormium tenax, abaca, and other vegetable fibres not mentioned, not glazed, pure or mixed ; the phormium, abaca, etc., predominating in weight, for self-binding harvesters.
461	Paper or card.
462	Card board, rough in sheets, weighing at least 350 grammes per square metre.
462 bis	Moulded card board, called papier maché.
463	Card board cut, or shaped for boxes.
464	Card board boxes covered or not with white or coloured paper.
464 bis	Cylindrical and conical tubes called " busettes " for spinning and weaving.
464 ter	Card board goods ornamented with paintings, reliefs, stuffs, wood, plaited straw, and common metals.
Ex 476	Skins and hides prepared, simply tanned, tawed, or smoothed, not including goat, kid, sheep and lambskins.
478	Soles, cut out, of beaten and smoothed leather, and heels.
479	Uppers of top boots, shoes, vamps, galoches (cambered or not) and upper heels of calf, cow, horse, goat, or kid leather and skins.
480	Top boots.
481	Boots for men and women.
482	Shoes.
484	Gloves.
488	Transmission belts, etc., of leather, hose of leather, and other articles of leather or skins for machinery.
490	Trunks of wood or pasteboard, covered with leather.
493	Peltries : prepared, or in sewn pieces ; sea lions and sea otters ; seals and bluebacks ; grey squirrels and pouches of grey squirrels ; hamsters and white rabbits ; astrakhan clouded and curled, in skins and " touloupes " ; white hares and pouches of white hares ; goats, in skins and covers ; sheep and mouflons of the Caucasus in skins and covers ; not specially mentioned.
494	Peltries made up into articles.
512	Locomotives, and traction engines.
513	Tenders for locomotives.
522	Agricultural machinery (motors not included).
523	Sewing machines.
524	Dynamos.
Ex 525	Typesetting machines known as linotypes.

* Calcium carbide is included under this number.

SCHEDULE A—continued.

No. of the French Tariff.	Products.
Ex 525 <i>bis</i>	General machinery, transmission gearing, balances, scales, presses, lifting apparatus, apparatus not mentioned driven by mechanical power.
Ex 526 <i>quater</i>	Gas buoys in iron or steel plate of over one millimetre in thickness, not galvanized or tinned.
534	Springs of wrought steel, for carriages, railway carriages, and locomotives, not polished.
536	Dynamo-conductors.
536 <i>bis</i>	Arc lamps known as regulators.
537	Tools: with or without handles.
541	Wire gauze, of iron or steel.
542	Wire gauze, of copper or brass: ordinary; for paper machines.
552	Railway chairs, plates or other castings from the open mould.
554	Iron castings for machinery or for ornament.
557	Rough articles of malleable cast iron, of wrought iron and of cast steel.
558 <i>ter</i>	Iron work for carriages, and especially such as enters into the construction of railway rolling stock.
565	Wire nails of iron, or steel, machine made, whether tinned, coppered, zincked, or coal-tarred or not.
567	Tubes of iron or steel, not welded; tubes of iron or steel, welded; jointings of all kinds; tubes of iron or steel, stamped or without welding.
576	Lead pipes, and all other manufactures of lead.
576 <i>bis</i>	Electric accumulators.
579	Articles of nickel, alloyed with copper or zinc (German silver) or of nickeled metals.
590	Furniture of bent wood, fitted or not.
591	Furniture, other than of bent wood: chairs: neither carved, inlaid, ornamented with copper, gilt, nor lacquered; of common wood; of cabinet makers' wood; carved, inlaid, ornamented with copper, gilt or lacquered, of any kind of wood.
592	Furniture, other than of bent wood, other than chairs veneered with any kind of wood.
592 <i>bis</i>	Furniture, other than of bent wood, other than chairs massive: of common wood; of cabinet makers' wood.
593	Furniture, upholstered in any manner.
597	Builders' and cartwrights' wood, shaped: hard wood; soft wood.
600	Wood, planed, grooved and (or) tongued, planks, strips or veneers for parquetry, planed grooved, and (or) tongued: of oak or other hard wood; of fir or other soft wood.
601	Doors, windows, wainscoting and other carpenters' work, fitted together or not: of hard wood; of soft wood.
602	Small wooden wares: boxes of white wood, wood shaped for brushes, and small handles for tools, less than 10 centimetres in length; bobbins for spinning and weaving, tubes, skewers, biots, spindles, busettes: not exceeding 10 centimetres in length; exceeding 10 centimetres in length. small reels of common wood for sewing thread, neither varnished nor stained. other articles: not varnished; varnished.

SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

No. of the French Tariff.	Products.
<i>602 bis</i>	Wood turners' wares.
<i>602 ter</i>	Wood turners' wares varnished.
603	Wood squared for shuttles less than 500 grammes in weight.
<i>603 bis</i>	Shuttles for any kind of weaving, finished or not.
<i>603 quater</i>	Other articles of wood.
Ex 604	Pianos.
	Organs, harmoniums, instruments with free metallic reeds, with one or several stops.
	Church organs, complete, and detached parts thereof.
Ex 605	Accessories, and detached parts of musical instruments above mentioned (Ex 604).
Ex 614	Carriages (not for rail uses) :
	carriages properly so called ;
	carts for trade, agricultural purposes, and transport ;
	tramway cars ;
	bodies, or parts of bodies for tramway cars.
Ex 615	Seagoing ships of wood.
Ex 616	Hulls of seagoing ships of wood.
Ex 617	River boats of any size, of wood.
620	Manufactures of india-rubber and gutta-percha.
<i>620 bis</i>	Articles of asbestos, spun, felted, woven, or moulded, with or without admixture of textile, or mineral substances.
<i>620 ter</i>	Mica in sheets or flakes, articles in mica, "micanite" and agglomerates of mica, mica paper and tissues.
Ex 646	Typewriters, without nickeled parts.

NOTE 1.—Articles *in italics* are those appearing only in the general tariff, or on which the duties are identically the same in both tariffs.

NOTE 2.—The numbers of the tariff items have reference to the present French tariff.

NOTE 3.—The term "ex" in the case of the number of an item means a part of the item to which the number refers.

FRANCIS BERTIE.
W. S. FIELDING.
L. P. BRODEUR.
S. PICHON.
J. CAILLAUX.
GASTON DOUMERGUE.
J. RUAU.

ANNEX 2 bis TO THE CONVENTION RESPECTING THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE.

SCHEDULE B.

French Products enjoying the benefit of the Intermediate Tariff.

No. of the Canadian Tariff.	Products.
8	Canned meats, canned poultry and game; extracts of meats and fluid beef not medicated, and soups of all kinds.
17	<i>Cheese.</i>
23	Preparations of cocoa or chocolate, n. o. p.
67	Macaroni and vermicelli.
72	<i>Garden, field, and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n. o. p., sunflower, canary, hemp, and millet seed, when in packages weighing one pound each.</i>
78	Florist stock, viz.: palms, ferns, rubber plants (Ficus), gladiolus, cannas, dahlias, and peonies.
81	Trees, viz.: apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, and quince, of all kinds, and small peach trees known as June buds.
82	Grape vines; gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and rose bushes; fruit plants, n. o. p.; trees, plants, and shrubs, commonly known as nursery stock, n. o. p.
Ex 86	Tomatoes, and cooked corn in cans or other air-tight packages, n. o. p., the weight of the packages or cans to be included.
88	Pickles, sauces, and catsups.
94	Dates and figs, dried.
99	Prunes and dried plums, unpitted; raisins and dried currants.
105	Fruits in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages, n. o. p., the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.
109	Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecans, and shelled peanuts, n. o. p.
112	Nuts of all kinds, n. o. p.
114	Nuts, shelled, n. o. p.
Ex 120	Anchovies, sardines, sprats, and other fish, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, the weight of the tin box to be included in the weight for duty.
	(a) When weighing over twenty ounces, and not over thirty-six ounces each;
	(b) When weighing over twelve ounces, and not over twenty ounces each;
	(c) When weighing eight ounces each or less.
121	Fish preserved in oil, n. o. p.
141	Sugar candy and confectionery of all kinds, including sweetened gums, candied peel, candied pop-corn, candied fruits, candied nuts, flavouring powders, custard powders, jelly powders, sweetmeats, sweetened breads, cakes, pies, puddings, and all other confections containing sugar.
152	Lime juice and other fruit syrups and fruit juices, n. o. p.
156	<i>Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, n. o. p.; gin of all kinds, n. o. p.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n. o. p.; amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil; methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxilic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirits or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, n. o. p.; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n. o. p.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam, and other schnapps; tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters, or beverages; and wines, n. o. p., containing more than forty per cent. of proof spirit.</i>
159	<i>Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, or ethereal and spirituous fruit essences, n. o. p.</i>
160	<i>Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, Cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth, and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kinds.</i>

SCHEDULE B—continued.

No. of the Canadian Tariff.	Products.
162	<i>Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent. of proof spirit.</i>
180	Photographs, chromos, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, paintings, drawings, pictures, decalcomania transfers of all kinds, engravings or prints or proofs therefrom, and similar works of art, n. o. p.; blue prints, building plans, maps and charts, n. o. p.
213	Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, n. o. p., and vinegar.
Ex 220	<i>All medicinal, chemical, and pharmaceutical preparations compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, and oils, n. o. p.:</i>
	(a) <i>When dry.</i>
	ex (b) <i>Others containing alcohol.</i>
	Provided that drugs, pill mass and preparations, not including pills or medicinal plasters, recognized by the British or United States pharmacopœia or the French Codex as official, shall not be held to be covered by this item.
228	Soap powders, powdered soap, mineral soap, and soap, n. o. p.
230	Castile soap.
232	Glue, liquid, powdered, or sheet, and mucilage, gelatine, casein, adhesive paste, and isinglass.
233	Pommades, French or flower odours, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each.
234	Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, viz.: hair oils, tooth, and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, n. o. p., used for the hair, mouth, or skin.
236	Antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries, and suspensory bandages of all kinds.
237	Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured; moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manufactured; and celluloid lamp shade blanks and comb blanks.
256	Printing ink.
257	Writing ink.
264	Essential oils, n. o. p.
287	Tableware of china, porcelain, white granite, or ironstone.
290	Cement, Portland and hydraulic or water lime, in barrels, bags, or casks, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.
316	Electric light carbons, and carbon points, of all kinds, n. o. p.
318	Common and colourless window glass.
320	<i>Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes, not exceeding seven square feet each, n. o. p.</i>
321	<i>Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, n. o. p.</i>
323	Silver glass, bevelled or not, and framed or not.
326a	Articles of glass, not plate or sheet, designed to be cut or mounted; and manufactures of glass, n. o. p.
339	Manufactures of lead, n. o. p.
352	Brass and copper nails, tacks, rivets, and burrs or washers; bells and gongs, n. o. p.; and manufactures of brass or copper, n. o. p.
354	Manufactures of aluminium, n. o. p.
361	Gold, silver, and aluminium leaf; Dutch or schlag metal leaf; brocade and bronze powders.
362	Articles consisting wholly or in part of sterling or other silver ware, nickleplated ware, gilt, or electroplated ware, n. o. p.; manufactures of gold and silver, n. o. p.

SCHEDULE B—continued.

No. of the Canadian Tariff.	Products.
366	Watch actions and movements and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, including winding bars and sleeves.
368	Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements.
418	Wire cloth, or woven wire of brass or copper.
419	Needles, of any material or kind, and pins manufactured from wire of any metal, n. o. p.
420	Buckles and clasps of iron, steel, brass, or copper, of all kinds, n. o. p. (not being jewellery).
426	Knives and forks, and all other cutlery, of steel, plated, or not, n. o. p.
438	Locomotives and motor cars, for railways and tramways; and automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds.
Ex 453	Telephone and telegraph instruments, electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors, dynamos, generators, sockets, insulators of all kinds; electric apparatus, n. o. p.; and iron and steel castings, and iron or steel integral parts of all machinery above specified.
454	Manufactures, articles or wares of iron or steel, or of which iron and steel (or either) are the component materials of chief value, n. o. p.
506	Manufactures of wood, n. o. p.
512	Picture frames, and photograph frames, of any material.
519	House, office, cabinet or store furniture of wood, iron, or other material, in parts or finished; wire screens, wire doors and wire windows; cash registers; window cornices and cornice poles of all kinds; hair, spring and other mattresses; curtain stretchers, furniture springs and carpet sweepers.
526	White and cream coloured lace and embroideries, of cotton or linen.
536	Cotton, or linen thread, n. o. p.; crochet and knitting cotton.
563	Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, alpacas, Orleans, cashmeres, henriettas, serges, buntings, nun's cloth, bengalines, whip cords, twills, plain or jacquards of similar fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, or like animal, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, when imported in the grey or unfinished state for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.
567	<i>Fabrics, manufactures, wearing apparel and ready-made clothing, composed wholly or part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, or other like animal, n. o. p.; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloth, n. o. p.</i>
570	Mats, door or carriage, other than metal, n. o. p.
571	Carpeting, rugs, mats and matting of cocoa, straw, hemp, or jute; carpet linings and stair dasp.
573a	Church vestments of any material.
574	White cotton bobinet, plain, in the web.
Ex 575	Braids, n. o. p.; fringes, n. o. p.; cords, elastic, tassels; handkerchiefs of all kinds, shams and curtains when made up trimmed or untrimmed; corsets of all kinds; linen or cotton clothing, n. o. p.
580	Black mourning crapes.
Ex 581	Velvets, other than of pure silk, velveteens, and plush fabrics.
597	Pianofortes, organs and musical instruments of all kinds, n. o. p.; phonographs, graphophones, gramophones, and finished parts thereof, including cylinders and records thereof; and mechanical piano and organ players.
598	Brass band instruments; parts of pianofortes, and parts of organs; and bagpipes.
603	<i>Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed, n. o. p.</i>
604	Dongola, Cordovan, calf, sheep, lamb, kid or goat, kangaroo, alligator, and all leather, dressed, glazed, waxed, or further finished than tanned, n. o. p.; harness leather and chamois skin.
611a	Boots, shoes, slippers and insoles of any material, n. o. p.
618	Rubber cement and all manufactures of india-rubber and gutta-percha, n. o. p.
622	Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags, tool bags and baskets of all kinds, n. o. p.

SCHEDULE B—*continued.*

No of the Canadian Tariff.	Products.
623	Musical instruments cases and fancy cases or boxes of all kinds, portfolios and fancy writing desks, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket books, flybooks and parts thereof.
624	Bead ornaments, and ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra cotta or composition; fans, dolls and toys of all kinds; statues and statuettes of any material.
627	Gloves and mitts of all kinds.
628	Braces or suspenders, and finished parts thereof.
630	Boot, shoe, short and stay laces of any material.
633	Feathers, in their natural state.
634	Feathers and manufactures of feathers, n. o. p.; artificial feathers, fruits, grains, leaves and flowers suitable for ornamenting hats.
637	Corset clasps, busks, blanks and steels, and covered corset wires, cut to lengths, tipped or untipped; reed, rattan and horn, covered.
647	Jewelry of any material, for the adornment of the person, n. o. p.
648	<i>Precious stones, and imitations thereof, not mounted or set; and pearls and imitations thereof; pierced, split, strung or not, but not set or mounted.</i>
651	Buttons of all kinds, covered or not, n. o. p., including recognition buttons, and cuff or collar buttons.
652	Combs for dress and toilet, including mane combs, of all kinds.
653	Brushes of all kinds.
655	Lead pencils, pens, penholders, and rulers of all kinds.
656	Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette cases, cigar and cigarette holders, and cases for the same, smokers' sets and cases therefor, and tobacco pouches.
657	Magic lanterns and slides therefor, physical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, n. o. p.; cyclometers and pedometers, and tape lines of any material.
710	<i>Coverings, inside and outside, used in covering or holding goods imported therewith.</i>
711	All goods not enumerated in this schedule* as subject to any other rate of duty, and not otherwise declared free of duty, and not being goods the importation whereof is by law prohibited.†

* The words "this schedule" refer to the Canadian customs tariff now in force.

† Are included under this number more especially, mineral waters in bottles, drugs, and preparations recognized as official by the French Codex.

NOTE 1.—Articles *in italics* are those on which duties are identical in the general and intermediate tariff.

NOTE 2.—Abbreviation: n. o. p. means "not otherwise provided for" elsewhere in the Canadian Tariff.

NOTE 3.—The numbers of the tariff items have reference to the present Canadian tariff.

NOTE 4.—The term "Ex" in the case of the number of an item means a part of the item to which the number refers.

FRANCIS BERTIE.
W. S. FIELDING.
L. P. BRODEUR.
S. PICHON.
J. CAILLAUX.
GASTON DOUMERGUE.
J. RUAU.

ANNEX 3 bis TO THE CONVENTION RESPECTING THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE.

SCHEDULE C.

French Product enjoying the benefit of a Special Tariff.

No. of the Canadian Tariff.	Products.	Per	Duties.
Ex 86	Vegetables, tomatoes excepted, including baked beans, in cans, or other air-tight packages, n. o. p. ; the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty	Pound	1 cent.
Ex 120	Anchovies, sardines, sprats, and other fish, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, the weight of the tin box to be included in the weight for duty :		
	(c) When weighing over eight ounces and not over twelve ounces each	Box	2 cents.
Ex 163	Wines of the fresh grape of all kinds, not sparkling, imported in barrels or in bottles :		
	(a) containing 20 % or less proof spirit*	Gallon	15 cents.
	(b) containing more than 20 %* and not more than 23 % of proof spirit†	<i>Idem</i>	20 cents.
	(c) containing more than 23 % and not more than 26 % of proof spirit	<i>Idem</i>	25 cents.
	For each degree in excess of 26 % of proof spirit until the strength reaches 40 % of proof spirit	..	3 cents.
	Provided that six quart‡ bottles or twelve pint§ bottles shall be held to contain a gallon for duty purposes under this item.		
Ex 165	Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing :		
	(a) not more than a quart, but more than a pint (old wine measure)	Dozen Bottles	\$3.30
	(b) not more than a pint, but more than one half pint (old wine measure)	<i>Idem</i>	\$1.65
	(c) one half pint, or less	<i>Idem</i>	82 cents.
	(d) over one quart (old wine measure)	Gallon	\$1.50
Ex 169	Books, viz. : Novels or works of fiction, or literature of a similar character, unbound or paper bound or in sheets, in the French language, but not to include Christmas Annuals, or publications commonly known as juvenile and toy books	..	15 %
Ex 171	Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, or parts thereof, in the French language, n. o. p. ; not to include blank account books, copy books, or books to be written or drawn upon	..	5 %
Ex 220	All medicinal, chemical, and pharmaceutical preparations, compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, n. o. p.		
	Ex (b) All other than dry, and not containing alcohol	25 %

* Or 11° 6 by centesimal alcoholometer.
 † Or 13° 3 by centesimal alcoholometer.
 ‡ Equal to .946 of a litre.
 § Equal to .473 of a litre.

SCHEDULE C—continued.

No. of the Canadian Tariff.	Products.	Per	Duties.
	Provided that drugs, pill mass, and preparations, not including pills, or medicinal plasters, recognized by the British or United States Pharmacopœia, or the French Codex as official, shall not be held to be covered by this item.		
262 Ex 575	Olive oil, n. o. p. Embroideries, n. o. p. ; lace, n. o. p. ; collars or collarettes in lace and all manufactures of lace ; nettings of cotton, linen, silk, or other material, n. o. p.	..	15 % 27½ %
Ex 581 582 583	Velvets of pure silk and silk fabrics Ribbons of all kinds, and material Manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component part of chief value, n. o. p.	20 % 25 % 32½ %

NOTE 1.—The term " Ex " in the case of the number of an item means a part of the item to which the number refers.

NOTE 2.—The numbers of the tariff items have reference to the present Canadian tariff.

FRANCIS BERTIE.
W. S. FIELDING.
L. P. BRODEUR.
S. PICHON.
J. CAILLAUX.
GASTON DOUMERGUE.
J. RUAU.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,

And the President of the French Republic,
Being desirous of further improving and extending the commercial relations between Canada and France, have resolved to conclude with that object a Convention supplementary to the Convention of September 19, 1907, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India :

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to the Government of the French Republic ;

The Honourable William Stevens Fielding, a Member of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council of Canada, a Member of the Parliament of Canada, Minister of Finance and Receiver-General of Canada ;

And the President of the French Republic :
Mr. Stéphen Pichon, Senator, Minister of Foreign Affairs ;

Mr. Joseph Caillaux, Deputy, Minister of Finance ;

Mr. Jean Cruppi, Deputy, Minister of Commerce and Industry ;

Mr. Joseph Ruau, Deputy, Minister of Agriculture.

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

Article I.

The schedule A annexed to the commercial Convention of September 19, 1907, between Canada and France, is modified as follows :

CONVENTION COMPLÈMENTAIRE.

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires Britanniques au-delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes,

Et le Président de la République Française,
Egalement animés du désir d'améliorer et d'étendre les relations commerciales entre le Canada et la France, ont résolu de conclure une Convention complémentaire de la Convention du 19 septembre 1907, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires Britanniques au-delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes :

Son Excellence le Très Honorable Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, Chevalier Grand' Croix du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, Chevalier Grand' Croix du Très Honorable Ordre de Saint-Michel et Saint-Georges, Chevalier Grand' Croix de l'Ordre Royal Victoria, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près le Gouvernement de la République Française ;

L'Honorable William Stevens Fielding, Membre de l'Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté pour le Canada, Membre du Parlement du Canada, Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada ;

Et le Président de la République Française :
M. Stéphen Pichon, Sénateur Ministre des Affaires Étrangères ;

M. Joseph Caillaux, Député, Ministre des Finances ;

M. Jean Cruppi, Député, Ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie ;

M. Joseph Ruau, Député, Ministre de l'Agriculture.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs trouvés en bonne et due forme sont convenus des articles suivants :

Article I.

Le tableau A annexé à la Convention de commerce du 19 septembre 1907, entre le Canada et la France est modifié ainsi qu'il suit :

Canadian products enjoying the minimum tariff :

No. of French Tariff.	Products.
4	Oxen
5	Cows
6	Bulls
7	Bullocks, steers, and heifers ..
} to the exclusion of animals in fat condition for butchering.	

Article 2.

The state of the animals included in Article 1 shall, under the conditions of the declarations contained in the notes attached to this Convention, be determined by sworn special Agents of the Ministry of Agriculture whose findings shall be final.

Article 3.

This Convention, after being approved by the Parliament of Canada and by the French Chambers, shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as practicable.

It shall come into force immediately after the completion of that formality and shall remain in force for a period of ten years, unless, however, one of the Contracting Parties shall within such period signify to the other Party its intention to terminate this Convention, in which case this Convention shall cease to have effect twelve months after the reception by the other Party of the notification as above.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have signified before the expiry of such term the intention of terminating this supplementary Convention, it shall remain binding until expiry of twelve months from the day on which either of the two Parties shall have denounced it.

Produits canadiens bénéficiant du tarif minimum :

No. de tarif français.	Désignation des produits.
4	Bœufs
5	Vaches
6	Taureaux
7	Bouvillons, taureillons et génisses.
} à l'exclusion des animaux en état d'engraissement pour la boucherie.	

Article 2.

L'état des animaux compris à l'article premier sera, dans les conditions précisées par les lettres ci-après annexées, déterminé par les Agents spéciaux assermentés du Ministère de l'Agriculture, dont les constatations seront définitives.

Article 3.

La présente Convention, après avoir été approuvée par le Parlement du Canada et par les Chambres Françaises, sera ratifiée et les Ratifications en seront échangées à Paris aussitôt que faire se pourra.

Elle entrera en vigueur immédiatement après l'accomplissement de cette formalité et demeurera exécutoire pendant une période de dix années, à moins cependant que l'une des parties contractantes ne vienne, au cours de cette période, à notifier à l'autre partie son intention de mettre fin à la Convention, auquel cas la présente Convention cessera ses effets douze mois après la réception par l'autre partie de la notification en question.

Dans le cas où aucune des Parties contractantes n'aurait notifié avant l'expiration du terme ainsi fixé son intention de faire cesser les effets de la présente Convention complémentaire, celle-ci restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration de douze mois, à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des Parties l'aura dénoncée.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this supplementary Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done, in duplicate, at Paris, on January 23, 1909.

(L.S.) FRANCIS BERTIE.
(L.S.) W. S. FIELDING.

En foi de quoi, les soussignés ont dressé la présente Convention complémentaire et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Paris, en double exemplaire, le 23 janvier 1909.

(L.S.) S. PICHON.
(L.S.) J. CAILLAUX.
(L.S.) JEAN CRUPPI.
(L.S.) J. RUAU.

ANNEXES.

(I.)

M. Fielding, Ministre des Finances du Gouvernement canadien, à M. Ruau, Ministre de l'Agriculture de la République française.

PARIS,
le 8 janvier 1909.

M. LE MINISTRE,

A la suite des négociations poursuivies depuis quelques jours entre le Gouvernement français et moi-même tendant à la modification du tableau A de la Convention commerciale franco-canadienne du 19 septembre 1907, par l'exclusion de la liste des produits canadiens jouissant du bénéfice du tarif minimum, des animaux en état d'engraissement pour la boucherie, j'ai examiné votre suggestion d'adopter un pourcentage de viande nette comme ligne de démarcation entre les animaux bénéficiant du tarif minimum et ceux qui en sont exclus. Je suis d'opinion qu'il ne serait pas opportun d'inclure ce *modus operandi* dans la Convention elle-même, car cette suggestion ne touche qu'au mode d'exécution.

Je préférerais que la rédaction projetée fût inscrite dans notre accord en termes généraux qui indiquerait bien notre pensée commune, et je laisserais au Gouvernement français le soin de donner à cette clause complémentaire une interprétation juste et équitable au moyen de règlements de douane.

Si les autorités françaises croient devoir adopter cette méthode de pourcentage, nous n'y objectons aucunement, car elle pourrait être changée ou modifiée au cas où l'expérience

ANNEXES.

*TRADUCTION—TRANSLATION.

(I.)

Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance of the Canadian Government, to M. Ruau, Minister of Agriculture of the French Republic.

PARIS,
January 8, 1909.

Sir,

As a result of the recent negotiations between members of the French Government and myself with a view to the recasting of Schedule A of the Franco-Canadian Commercial Convention of the 19th September, 1907, by the exclusion from the list of the Canadian products enjoying the benefit of the minimum tariff of animals in fat condition for butchering, I have considered your suggestion to adopt a percentage of "neat meat" as a line of demarcation between animals to be admitted under the minimum tariff and those excluded therefrom. I am of opinion that it would not be expedient to include this *modus operandi* in the Convention itself, as it touches only the methods of carrying out what is proposed.

I would prefer that the proposed formula be inscribed in our agreement in general terms indicating our mutual understanding, and I would leave with the French Government the duty of giving to this complementary clause a fair and reasonable interpretation by means of customs regulations. We would have no objection whatever to the adoption by the French authorities of the percentage method, should they prefer that method, as it could be changed or modified in case the working out of said

démontrerait que cette méthode ne donne pas satisfaction, et le Gouvernement canadien se réserverait alors le droit de faire les représentations voulues à votre Gouvernement.

Veuillez, etc.
W. S. FIELDING.

(2.)

M. Ruau, Ministre de l'Agriculture de la République française à M. Fielding, Ministre des Finances du Gouvernement canadien.

PARIS,
le 8 janvier 1909.

EXCELLENCE,

Les négociations qui se sont poursuivies ces jours derniers entre vous et le Gouvernement français avaient pour effet, en ce qui concerne mon Département, de modifier le tableau A de la Convention franco-canadienne du 19 septembre 1907, par l'exclusion, aux articles 4, 5, 6, 7 de la liste des produits canadiens devant jouir du tarif minimum, des animaux en état d'engraissement pour la boucherie. Vous avez bien voulu me faire savoir, par votre lettre en date du 8 janvier 1909, que, sans repousser le système de la fixation d'un pourcentage de viande nette comme moyen d'établir une ligne de démarcation entre les animaux qui ne devront acquitter que les droits du tarif minimum et ceux soumis aux droits du tarif général, vous préféreriez que la rédaction projetée fût inscrite dans notre accord en termes généraux. Vous avez ajouté que vous laissiez au Gouvernement français le soin de donner à cette clause une interprétation juste et équitable au moyen de règlements de douane. Dans le cas où les autorités françaises adopteraient la méthode de pourcentage dont il est parlé plus haut le Gouvernement canadien n'y ferait aucune objection, étant entendu que si l'expérience démontrait qu'elle ne donne pas satisfaction, votre Gouvernement se réserverait alors le droit de faire les représentations voulues au Gouvernement français.

J'ai l'honneur, en réponse à votre communication, de vous informer que nous sommes pleinement d'accord sur la rédaction suivante à inscrire au tableau A de la Convention du

method would demonstrate that it does not give satisfaction; and the Canadian Government would reserve then to itself the right of making the necessary representations to your Government.

I am, etc.,
W. S. FIELDING.

* TRADUCTION—TRANSLATION.

(2.)

M. Ruau, Minister of Agriculture of the French Republic, to Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance of the Canadian Government.

PARIS,
January 8, 1909.

EXCELLENCY,

The object of the negotiations which have been proceeded with for these last few days between yourself and the French Government was, as far as my own Department is concerned, to modify Schedule A of the Franco-Canadian Convention of the 19th September, 1907, by the exclusion from items 4, 5, 6, 7 of the list of the Canadian products admitted to the benefits of the minimum tariff of animals in fat condition for butchering. By your letter dated the 8th January, 1909, you were good enough to let me know that, without rejecting the suggested system of a fixed percentage of "neat meat" as a fair line of demarcation between animals enjoying the minimum tariff and those submitted to the general tariff, you would prefer that the proposed change should be inscribed in our agreement in general terms; and you add to this that you would leave to the French Government the duty of interpreting this clause as fairly and reasonably as possible by means of customs regulations. In case of the adoption by the French authorities of the percentage system above mentioned, the Canadian Government would make no objection to said adoption, it being understood that should the experiment be found unsatisfactory your Government would reserve to itself the right of making the necessary representations to the French Government.

In answer to your communication, I have the honour to inform you that we are fully in accord as to the following formula to be used in Schedule A of the Convention of the

19 septembre 1907, intéressant les produits canadiens jouissant du tarif minimum :—

No. du tarif français.	Produits.
4	Bœufs
5	Vaches
6	Taureaux
7	Bouvillons, taureaux et génisses
	} à l'exclusion des animaux en état d'engraissement pour la boucherie.

19th September, 1907, as to the Canadian products enjoying the minimum tariff :—

No. of French Tariff.	Products.
4	Oxen
5	Cows
6	Bulls
7	Bullocks, steers, and heifers.
	} to the exclusion of animals in fat condition for butchering.

En ce qui concerne le système à appliquer pour apprécier quels seront les animaux à soumettre soit au régime du tarif minimum, soit au régime du tarif général, le Gouvernement français se réserve la faculté de suivre la méthode du pourcentage de viande nette ou toute autre juste et équitable.

Etant bien entendu, d'ailleurs, et pour éviter toute contestation entre les importateurs et le Gouvernement français, que l'état des animaux au point de vue qui nous occupe sera déterminé par des agents spéciaux assermentés du Ministère de l'Agriculture, dont les constatations seront définitives.

J'ajouterai que dans le cas improbable où l'expérience démontrerait à nos deux Gouvernements, et en se basant sur une série de faits bien constatés que la méthode appliquée par l'Administration française est défectueuse, le Gouvernement canadien et le Gouvernement français recherchent d'un commun accord un autre *modus operandi*.

Veillez, etc.
Le Ministre de l'Agriculture,
RUAU.

With regard to the system to be applied in order to ascertain what animals are to be subject to the minimum tariff and what to the general tariff, the French Government reserves to itself the right to follow the method of the percentage of "neat meat" or any other fair and equitable method, it being well understood that, in order to avoid any dispute between the importers and the French Government, the condition of the animals, as to the matter in hand, shall be determined by duly sworn special agents of the Ministry of Agriculture, whose findings shall be final.

I beg to add that, in the unlikely event of experience founded on a series of well-authenticated instances demonstrating to our two Governments that the method adopted by the French Government is defective, the Governments of Canada and France would jointly seek another *modus operandi*.

May I beg, etc.
The Minister of Agriculture,
J. RUAU.

* TRADUCTION—TRANSLATION.

Enclosure in Lord Derby's despatch 885 of the 19th March.

BRITISH EMBASSY, PARIS,
19th March, 1920.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL,

The denunciation by the French Government of the Franco-Canadian Commercial Conventions of September 19, 1907, and January 23, 1909, took effect on September 10, 1919,

* Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

Annexe à la note 885 de Lord Derby, en date du 19 mars.

BRITISH EMBASSY, PARIS,
19 mars 1920.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL,

La dénonciation des Conventions Commerciales Franco-Canadiennes du 19 septembre 1907 et du 23 janvier 1909 faite par le Gouvernement français, est devenue effective le 10 septembre

* Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

but the two Conventions have since then remained in force, subject to termination upon three months' notice by either of the Contracting Parties.

The Canadian Government have now decided to terminate the two Conventions in question, and I therefore have the honour, under instructions from His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to notify that they will accordingly cease to be in force after a delay of three months as from the date of this note.

I have the honour to be, with the
highest consideration,
Monsieur le Président du Conseil,
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) DERBY.

His Excellency Monsieur Millerand,
President of the Council,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

1919, mais les deux Conventions sont depuis lors demeurées en vigueur, sous réserve d'un pré-avis de trois mois notifié par l'une quelconque des Parties Contractantes.

Le Gouvernement canadien a maintenant décidé de mettre fin aux deux Conventions en question et, en conséquence, j'ai l'honneur, suivant les instructions du Principal Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté pour les Affaires Étrangères, de notifier à Votre Excellence qu'elles cesseront par suite d'être en vigueur dans un délai de trois mois à partir de la date de cette note.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, etc.

(Signé) DERBY.

A Son Excellence Monsieur Millerand,
Président du Conseil,
Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.