

about the fisheries, securing Americans the fullest rights on the banks, and Canadians the perpetual right of free access to American markets.”

This is exactly the position which we take in our Review and we call upon every business man on this continent to give us his support.

Practical tests of differential duties against Canada.—Our exhibitors in Paris have had a practical test of the differential duties against Canada. Mr. Malcom, of Toronto, had to refuse orders for his very superior saddlery from the best sportsmen in France, because, coming from Canada, it was prohibited: While his more favoured rivals, from other countries, paid only 10 per cent. One of the largest clothing firms in Paris, wishing to order 6,000 pieces of Canadian tweed, had to be told that tweeds coming from Canada, were prohibited, although imported at 10 per cent in France from other countries.

In agricultural implements, several large orders were taken. On one of them, consisting of 1,000 mowers and reapers, the Canadian manufacturer had to pay a differential duty of \$12,400, against 4,000 that would have been paid by the implement manufacturer of any European nation.

Under these circumstances how can our workshops be kept busy? Our woollen and cotton mills, our boot and shoe factories, our foundries and iron ware shops are actually prohibited from exporting any of their goods to Europe. While our ship-yards, our agricultural implement factories, our saw works, wooden ware and furniture shops, sewing machines and other manufactures are practically cut off from the civilized world, by differential duties against Canada, amounting, to practical prohibition.

In this most unfair and disastrous position, how can our commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests be prosperous? How can the Canadian producer compete with advantage against his more furtu-