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THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association have assigned the Canadian Manufacturers' Association their accustomed office room in the Press Building on the Fair Grounds, and I take pleasure in announcing that it will be thus occupied during the two weeks of the forthcoming Fair beginning on September 3. All members of the Manu-

facturers' Association will make this their headquarters during the Fair; and all Canadian manufacturers, and American manufacturers, and all other manufacturers, and all their friends their sisters and their cousins and their aunts are invited to make use of the accommodations which will be there provided. As usual, the latch string will hang on the outside of the door; and on the inside will be found conveniences which will be appreciated under the circumstances. The Fair promises to be exceedingly interesting to all concerned, and particularly so to manufacturers. The management are doing all within their power to make it thus, and they will undoubtedly succeed, as they always do. The Toronto Fair is always of great pecuniary advantage to exhibiting manufacturers.

J. J. CASSIDEY, Secretary,
 Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

A decided and important departure has been made in Canadian affairs in the ratification by the Dominion Parliament of the treaty recently made with France negotiated by Sir Charles Tupper on the part of the British Government. The event is one of great importance to Canada, as it is unique in the history of the country that it should have been made specially at the request and through the efforts of our High Commissioner; and indicates the large and constantly increasing importance and influence of Canada not only with the Mother Country but with the world at large. The time has arrived when Canada may not only shape her own internal fiscal affairs to suit herself, but may also negotiate fiscal treaties with other nations and to exercise all the important functions of independent statehood.

It is important to note, then, the advantages Canada is to derive from this treaty, and the price we will have to pay for those advantages. The application of it is restricted to but a few articles, and the advocates of it—the Government—seem to think that, all things considered, the arrangement will result in much good to this country. The treaty provides that non-sparkling wines containing twenty-six per cent. or less of alcohol, according to the Canadian system of testing, and all sparkling wines shall be exempt from the surtaxe or ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.; the present duty on Castile soaps shall be reduced one-half; the present duty charged on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums shall be reduced by one-third. In return France will admit at the minimum tariff Canadian products of canned meats, condensed milk, pure; fresh water fish, fish preserved in their natural form, lobsters and crayfish preserved in their natural form; apples and pears, fresh, dried or preserved; fruits preserved; rough and sawn building timber, wood pavement, staves, wood pulp, extract of chestnut and other tanning extracts, common paper, machine made; prepared skins, boots and shoes; furniture of common wood, furniture, other than chairs, of solid wood, common flooring in pine or soft wood and wooden sea-going ships. Canada agrees to extend to France any commercial advantage granted to any other