

industries there must be taken into consideration these three points: On the one side the natural incidence of protection afforded to home manufactures by the relative great distance of Australia from the great producing centres, equivalent to from 10 to 15 per cent., and, on the other, the difficulty of getting skilled and efficient labor, and the fact that the tariff, being revenue-producing, levies, or proposes to levy, duties on raw material of manufacture, as timber, iron, food products, leather, paper, clothing, etc. There is a long free list. Of the total anticipated imports into the Commonwealth of £34,000,000 it is presumed that thirteen millions will be free goods. The Canadian trade embraces some lines that are proposed to be free, but not many. Among these are carriages, woodwork, cartridges, canvas, typesetting machines, typewriters, discs for plows and harrows, locks, traps and sewing silks."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An esteemed correspondent writes us as follows: "A man may chin, and a man may work for the temperance cause all day; but he can't go a-fishin' and observe prohibition, because he ain't built that way." There are others; and the remarks apply equally to those who go a-huntin' also.

A telegram from London states that Sir A. Heine, Premier of Natal, South Africa, had, on a recent occasion, while making a statement referring to the prospects of the adoption by the Colonial Conference to be held next year of preferential tariff for British goods, said that he was entirely in favor of such a tariff provided Great Britain granted reciprocity, and that the other colonies agreed to the same policy. He pointed out that British free trade simply encouraged foreign commercial rivalry. The Premier expressed the hope that the subject would be thoroughly discussed at the forthcoming meeting of Colonial Premiers in London.

Hon. O. P. Austin, Chief of United States Bureau of Statistics, informs us that the entire series of reciprocity treaties and agreements made by the United States since 1850, and the pending unratified treaties from which the injunction of secrecy has been removed, are published in full in the September Summary of Commerce and Finance, recently issued by his Bureau. The fact that reciprocity is now and is likely to be during the coming session of the United States Congress, a subject of much discussion, and that the small number of these documents which he is permitted to print, should remind those who may possess them, and are interested in the subject, of their value as matters of reference. Information contained in an editorial in the last issue of this journal was obtained from this source.

A new candidate for public favor soon to appear will be The Trade Press, to be published quarterly by L. L. Cline, Detroit, Mich. The initial number is to appear during the current month, and it is to be devoted to the interests of trade journals. Mr. Cline says that other branches of journalism have their organs, most of them very successful ones, and nearly all of them have done much to belittle the influence of trade papers and the methods of their advertising patrons; and to correct ignorance and misconceptions in this particular is his excuse for launching The Trade Press. It is intended to interest advertisers—not only the man who constructs the advertising but also the man who pays the bills; and much space will be given to information regarding the various fields of trade, the nature of supplies consumed, the amount of trade to be had in various fields and how to reach it, conditions of trade, etc.

The Department of Trade and Commerce is in receipt of a report from Mr. G. E. Burke, Commercial Agent for Canada in Jamaica, in which he makes some interesting observations upon the conditions of trade between Canada and that colony. He points out that Canada still supplies but a small portion of the canned goods, textile fabrics and shoes consumed in Jamaica, owing, he says, to the inattention of manufacturers to local needs. The importations of Canadian butter continue to increase most satisfactorily, while the consumption of Canadian cheese shows a falling off, due to the local preference for smaller sized cheese than are put up in this country. It is pointed out that although a considerable quantity of Canadian-cured hams and bacon, after being shipped to England, is re-bagged and re-packed for the Jamaica market, only 35 pounds reached Jamaica direct from Canada. The Dominion, it appears, monopolizes the market for oats. In lumber and flour the United States producers continue to hold the market. In the matter of exports to Canada the insignificance of our direct importations of bananas and oranges, as compared with the large quantities imported through the United States, is strong proof, Mr. Burke says, of the necessity for improved steamship communication. He adds: "The Jamaica Government may yet be convinced of its short-sighted policy of false economy in not meeting the Canadian Government half way in a joint subsidy to a fast fortnightly line of up-to-date steamers." Mr. Burke strongly favors making St. John, N.B., a Canadian port of call, in addition to Halifax.

The Ontario Government has received and accepted the resignation of Prof. A. E. Shuttleworth, professor of chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Mr. Shuttleworth, it is understood, has accepted a good position as agricultural superintendent and chemist with the Ontario Sugar Co., who intend shortly to establish a factory in Ontario, probably at Berlin. Prof. Shuttleworth has given a good deal of attention to the subject of sugar beets during the last year or so of his work at Guelph, and has come into prominence in this connection. Professor R. Harcourt, who has been assistant professor in chemistry at the College, has been awarded the position vacated by Prof. Shuttleworth.

The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union has been fortunate in securing a promise from Dr. H. W. Wiley, Washington, D.C., to give an address at the Guelph Agricultural College on the sugar beet industry. Dr. Wiley is the chief of the division of chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and as he has made a special study of the sugar beet industry there is probably no better authority on this subject on the American continent. As sugar beet growing in Ontario is now in its infancy the information which Dr. Wiley will be able to give will be greatly appreciated. This address will be given at the time of the annual meeting of the Experimental Union, and will likely take place in the convocation hall of the college, on Monday evening, December 9. As there will be cheap rates on the different railroads to the meeting of the Experimental Union and to the Provincial Winter Show, a great many people will have an opportunity to hear Dr. Wiley's lecture on a subject which is receiving so much attention in Ontario at the present time.

A study of the figures having reference to the imports of woollen goods into Canada in the four years during which the preferential tariff has been in operation is interesting. As heretofore shown in these pages the values and proportions were as follows:

Year.	Preferential Tariff.	Per Cent.	General Tariff.	Per Cent.	Total.
1898....	\$7,127,333	89.2	\$858,514	10.8	\$7,985,847
1899....	7,649,861	78.	2,153,336	22.	9,803,197
1900....	6,998,762	71.4	2,802,703	28.6	9,801,465
1901....	7,339,543	74.	2,604,572	26.	9,944,115