

exports to Canada have increased from \$28,340,174 in 1880 to \$117,506,058 in 1903, of which \$83,000,000 were domestic manufacturers and products of the United States, while in the same period the exports of Canada to the United States only increased from \$31,902,318 to \$48,402,545. It considers this growth quite satisfactory from the United States standpoint, and therefore there is no urgency for such a treaty.

This is a very natural reflection from the United States side of the fence but this very one-side trade development makes the Canadian now feel very much as the American felt during the old reciprocity treaty. Reflecting that this is because the United States has a tariff so much higher than that of Canada, and framed in some respects for the specific purpose of injuring Canadian trade, the question many people now ask is, If we cannot have reciprocity of trade should we not have reciprocity of tariffs? This is not desired in the spirit of reprisal, but to redress an uneven balance.

—Three or four years ago the High Commissioner for Canada in London permitted his office to be the medium of communication for firms in Canada desirous of opening up business connections in Great Britain and for British firms wishing to be represented in Canada. The idea was a good one, and was generously taken up by Canadian newspapers and trade journals, who published these notices gratis, and in many cases kept the names of the applicant firms on file, so that firms here could communicate direct with them upon applying at the office of the paper publishing the notices. But red tape has now conspired to kill the usefulness of these announcements by suppressing the names of the firms who desire the favor. The fault is probably not with the High Commissioner's office, but the applicants themselves, some of whom are aiming to get the service of Canadian and British papers for nothing and yet conceal their own identity. Why these people should make such a mystery of their application is inexplicable. The Canadian papers moreover do not publish the names of the firms, but only keep them on file for reference when Canadian firms wish to respond. This saves a month of time in responding to enquiries, but the publication of the applications without having the names for reference is useless, and this journal along with most of the other Canadian papers will, therefore, discontinue these announcements, as well as the like announcements sent out by the Imperial Institute.

—The September Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers of the United States quoting an editorial on the tariff in the July number

of this journal, points to a parallel in recent legislation in the United States. It says: "Before the adoption of the Canadian preferential tariff, local mills supplied all but 10 per cent. of the woollens used in Canadian clothing factories; since its adoption all but 25 per cent. comes from British mills. This experience of Canada indicates the distress a uniform preference may bring upon one branch of manufacturing while many others may escape embarrassment; and it makes the adjustment of a preference—to benefit the Mother Country and at the same time not to injure home industries—a most perplexing problem. A similar danger threatened many industries in this country when the effort to pass the Morrison Horizontal Reduction Tariff Bill was made in Congress. To some it was of no consequence; to others it meant disaster." The opinion expressed by so many woolen manufacturers, clothing manufacturers and tailors that the raising of the woolen duties from 23 to 30 per cent. would not materially benefit the Canadian manufacturer is borne out by that of the Textile Recorder of Manchester, which, in commenting on the recent change of duty, from the British point of view, says: "Fortunately the rise is not serious, and will be easily met by the skilful manipulation of the woolen manufacturers; but the worsted branch may suffer since only pure wool can be used in that industry. It is reported that the preference in our favor will still be ample, since foreign countries will have a tariff 20 per cent. higher than our own to contend against."

—An interesting possibility for the textile trades of Canada is the raising of Angora goats. As most of our readers know, this is the animal from which the mohair of commerce is obtained. It is a native chiefly of Asia Minor, and is at home in the dry hills of Asiatic Turkey, where, like other goats, it thrives on fare which would starve most other animals. About thirty years ago an enterprising farmer of the Cape Colony went to Turkey, and at much expense and pains brought to South Africa the first few Angora goats, and began to breed them in the upland districts of the Cape, where they thrive remarkably. Since then the mohair exports of the Cape and other South African colonies have become important items of trade, and not only so, but Angora goat raising has been introduced into the United States and Australia with success. They have succeeded best when placed in dry and hilly regions. In the United States the industry has extended in Texas, Missouri and some of the Western States, such as Montana, Washington and California. James Bray, of Portage la Prairie, Man., imported half a dozen from Washington State a couple of years ago, and three of these were on show at the Winnipeg exhibition in July. J. B. Jickling, of