

there was "a great cry" because of the "little wool" affected. It was pointed out by the dealers that 99 per cent of the wool stored in Boston was grown outside of the state, and so the order was modified to the extent that wool could be shipped from such warehouses as contained no New England wool. This, however, only lifted the embargo in a few cases, as most dealers had a few pounds of New England wool in the same warehouse with heavy stocks of foreign and western wools; and hence the officials have been held up to the scorn of wool merchants whose operations have been stopped. But the wool dealers and the trade press should remember that there is more than one consideration besides the loss of profits to a few wool dealers. The public and the agricultural community are concerned in this matter, and it is better that some wool dealers lose a few sales than that the foot and mouth disease should be allowed to spread over the whole continent, to the great damage of the wool interests of both the United States and Canada.

WOOLEN AND COTTON CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND.

Late advices from England convey some interesting information respecting the condition of woollen and cotton manufacturing in that country. In the woollen trade employment continues good, and is better than a year ago. In the worsted trade it is good on the whole. Information respecting woollen and worsted factories employing about 30,000 women and girls shows that 93 per cent, were employed in factories giving full employment compared with 90 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in December, and 57 per cent. in January, 1902. Employment in the hosiery trade, although still good generally, shows a decline in Nottingham. Employment in the flax trade is fair in the spinning branch, and good in the weaving branch. In the jute trade it is good.

During the past month, employment in the spinning branch of the cotton trade continued good, and showed little change compared with a year ago. In the weaving branch employment was fairly good, and was better than in December and a year ago. Information respecting cotton factories employing about 93,000 women and girls shows that 92 per cent. of those in spinning mills were working in mills giving full employment during the whole month, compared with 94 per cent. during December and 93 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding percentage of full time for those employed in weaving factor-

ies was 85 per cent. during January, compared with 78 per cent. during December, and 75 per cent. a year ago.

TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN FATHERS.

The British people who rejoiced at the advent of the United States into the Philippines as a step that would insure that the government of those islands would be carried on solely in the interests of the governed, and that the "inalienable rights" of the Philipinos to "life," liberty and the pursuit of happiness would be respected are rather shocked to see how the traditions of 1776 have been carried out in their new political sphere. There is no tax on tea, but the manila hemp growers of the island are obliged to sell their products to United States merchants at 5 per cent. less than to others—the same thing in another form. The position is described as follows by "A Merchant" in a London paper: "In reference to the recent legislation in the United States, giving preference to Cuba sugar, etc., it may not be known generally that British trade with the Philippines has been practically captured by preferential treatment of the main export from these islands—namely, Manila hemp. Hitherto, the bulk of the business has been carried on via British merchants in London, Liverpool, etc. Last year, in order to divert the trade to the States, an export duty of, roughly, 5 p.c. was made law in the Philippines on hemp shipped to all other countries than the United States of America, the States themselves being exempt. As the purposes for which this fibre is used—rope, yarn, etc.—involve a simple process of manufacture, the above-named rate of duty is practically sufficient to kill both the trade of handling the fibre and the manufacture for Europe, etc., as regards Britain. About one million sterling of this produce, which in former years was shipped to Britain, was last year sent to the States direct from Manila. Not content with this, the Americans interested in the trade have swamped the producing market in those islands, or, at all events, they have managed to produce large supplies of the fibre in order to lower prices to the detriment of British firms, who are the parties chiefly interested in present stocks; meanwhile the negotiations between London and Washington drag their slow course. New Zealand hemp, not so strong as Manila, but a competitor against that fibre, is largely used in America, but Jonathan is as free in that market to buy and sell as any house. Free Trade or Fair Trade,