

new enterprises. The census has disclosed the fact that Australia is gaining little increase of white people from abroad. The immigration scarcely balances the emigration. There is no surplus of useful labor in the Commonwealth. It is true that several governments are much troubled by the demands of the unemployed, but the great majority of these men are either disinclined to steady work or unfit for it. The opening of new industries would seriously disturb the labor market and render it difficult to man the factories. Mr. Larke hears that it is proposed to ship large quantities of frozen fish to Australia shortly, but advises that it will be unwise to do so unless proper arrangements have been made for distribution.

CANADIAN DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

The Canadian Trade Index gives the names of four concerns, all in Ontario, and none anywhere else, as engaged in the manufacture of butter, not one of which are in the business; and the names of six concerns, all in Ontario, and none anywhere else, as engaged in the manufacture of cheese, but one of which is in the business.

The Winnipeg Commercial, the publisher of which is, we believe, a member of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association, publishes an interesting article re the dairying industry, in which we are told as follows:—

The phenomenal development which has taken place in the export trade in Canadian butter and cheese in the past five years may be seen from the following statement of the amount and value of the exports:—

BUTTER.		
Year.	Quantity—Pounds.	Value.
1896.....	5,889,241	\$1,052,089
1897.....	11,453,351	2,089,173
1898.....	11,253,787	2,046,686
1899.....	20,139,195	3,700,873
1900.....	25,259,737	5,122,156

CHEESE.		
Year.	Quantity—Pounds.	Value.
1896.....	164,689,123	13,956,571
1897.....	164,220,699	14,676,239
1898.....	196,703,323	17,572,763
1899.....	189,827,839	16,776,765
1900.....	185,984,430	19,856,324

The great bulk of our exports of both butter and cheese goes to Great Britain. In fact, almost the total export goes to Great Britain. Germany takes a few thousand dollars worth of butter and no cheese, and a few thousand dollars worth of each go to the United States and some other countries.

Ontario is the centre of the dairy interests at present, there being 1,203 cheese factories in that province in 1899 (latest official report), and 323 butter factories. In 1893 there were 897 cheese and 74 butter factories. In New Brunswick there were 54 cheese factories and 33 butter factories or skimming stations. Nova Scotia had 33 butter and cheese factories. The industry is comparatively new in the maritime provinces, but is now making good headway.

Last year (1900) there were reported to be 32 cheese and 29 butter factories in Manitoba. During the year 1900 the total output amounted to 3,338,431 pounds, valued at \$541,661.04. The total output of cheese was 1,021,258 pounds, valued at \$102,380.05; making the grand total of dairy products for the province \$643,991.09. The production of butter and cheese in Manitoba during each year since 1895 is set forth in the following table:—

Year.	BUTTER. Pounds.	CHEESE. Pounds.
1895.....	1,763,252	553,192
1896.....	2,245,025	986,000
1897.....	2,397,464	978,007
1898.....	2,116,644	800,084
1899.....	2,357,049	848,587
1900.....	3,338,431	1,021,258

In the Territories there are 20 butter factories and 15 cream separating stations, which are operated by the Dominion Government, with a view to encouraging the establishment of a dairying industry in that part of the country.

The misleading and inaccurate statements of the Index makes it not only worthless, but absolutely pernicious as a hand-book of Canadian industries.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is the aim of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to make the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York a lever whereby the British empire may be enlightened as to the wealth and resources of Canada. With this object in view, at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, a special committee was appointed to draw up an article for the information of the newspaper correspondents who accompany the Duke; and it is stated that it is in contemplation to tender a banquet to these newspaper reporters when they reach Toronto. Considering the fact that the Executive Committee, after a year's preparation, have already and recently issued a Trade Index having reference to the wealth and resources of Canada, it would seem that all that remains to be done will be, at the proposed banquet, to present copies of it to the reporters.

The Canadian Trade Index tells us that the fishing industry of Canada, so far as the product is smoked, or canned, or pickled fish for export to foreign countries is concerned, is very largely located in Nova Scotia and British Columbia; and under the item "Fish, canned (salmon)" it enumerates the names of only two concerns engaged in that industry, both in British Columbia. The Winnipeg Commercial, the publisher of which, we believe, is a member of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association, publishes a very interesting account of the salmon fishing industry of British Columbia, in which it is said that there are about seventy canneries in that province which give employment during the fishing season to some 21,000 men. In 1899 the pack for the province amounted to 734,437 cases, this season promising to be a record one. The Commercial publishes a very beautiful photographic view of ships loading salmon at Steveston, B.C., by which it can be seen that some of the largest and finest sailing ships of the world, as well as steamers, are employed in the distribution of this wealth; and it is quite ridiculous for the Index to intimate that there are only two concerns in British Columbia engaged in the salmon canning industry.

Mr. C. D. Massey, of the Massey-Harris Co., headed a delegation of agricultural implement men who waited on Premier Laurier, Messrs. Paterson, Sifton and Tarte, a few days ago, in regard to some changes they want in the tariff. The Massey-Harris Co. is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. What's the matter with the Association?

The big steel strike in the United States, which was begun July 15, and which, for several weeks, has shown signs of cessation, was definitely settled last week at a conference held in New York between leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Tin, Iron and Steel Workers, and officers of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation which were involved in the contest. At this conference an agreement was signed, under which the men returned to work on Monday in the mills which have been idle. President Shaffer and the other officials of the Amalgamated Association made a fatal miscalculation when they ordered the strike, and their methods alienated public sympathy from the beginning. The steady disintegration of the strike is sufficient proof that the leaders no longer have the moral support of a majority of the rank and file of the steel workers. No battle was ever won by men who had lost confidence in their leaders.