Exports from Japan.

	Yen.
Coal	20,032,000
Porcelain ware	2,472,000
Copper	12,863,000
Raw silk	44,657,000
Silk manufactures	26,794,000
Cotton yarn and tissues	31,138,000
Tea	9,035,000
Rice	3,576,000
Other comestibles	8,167,000

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The manufacturers have been getting in some good work at their annual convention which has been held in Montreal this week, and judging from the number of important topics discussed they have not wasted much time. As might be expected, the subject in which the keenest interest was shown was the tariff. What the Woolen Manufacturers' Committee want is a net duty, after the reduction of the preferential tariff, of not less than 30 per cent., or its equivalent, upon all classes of finished woolen, worsted and knitted goods and carpets, and of 20 per cent. or its equivalent, on all classes of yarns." This is equivalent to an advance in the duty on manufactured woolen goods of 45 per cent. gross, or 30 per cent. net, and on yarns of a duty of 30 per cent. gross or 20 per cent. net. Other tariff changes discussed were as under: Oatmeal, on which a specific duty of 60c. per 100 lbs. is demanded; lithograph covers on package goods, 6c. per lb.; increase on agricultural implements; folding boxes, 6c. per lb.; shirts, collars, cuffs and blouses—ad valorem—same as paid on their new material, plus specific duty as follows: Collars, 24c. per doz.; cuffs, 48c. per doz.; shirts, $1 per doz.; blouses, $1 per doz. White pine, red (Norway) pine, hemlock, tamarac, spruce, Douglas fir, cedar, $2 per 1,000 feet; shingles, 30c. per 1,000, and laths, 20c. per 1,000. Liquorice, finished for confectionery.

The report of the Membership Committee showed the total number of members in good standing to be 825, with 28 new applications pending.

An important question brought up by Mr. Robert Munro, of Montreal, the president-elect, was that of insolvency legislation, on which the opinion was strongly expressed that no efforts should be spared to get the Government to introduce a uniform act.

The retiring president, Mr. P. W. Ellis, of Toronto, in his annual address, gave a strong presentation of the importance of Canada's manufactures, from an export point of view. He showed that of all Canadian exports, manufactured goods amounted to over 38 per cent. About 575,000 people in Canada were employed in, and 2,300,000 people supported by, manufacturing industries.

The value of the raw materials used by Canadian manufacturers was approximately $256,000,000, the value of the finished product $476,000,000. In other words, the industries of the country were responsible for retaining $220,000,000 of money within our own borders. For the year already entered upon the manufacturing industries of Canada have been a net source of wealth to the country of approximately $400,000,000. From the report of Mr. Ellis' remarks anent reciprocity with the United States, we should judge that he is not greatly impressed with the likelihood of much benefit—to Canada—arising from such a policy.

Two very interesting features of the convention were papers read by Mr. James Cummings and Mr. W. Whyte. The former gentleman was Canadian trade commissioner to South Africa, and the latter described his recent trip to Asiatic Russia in the interests of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The banquet held on Wednesday evening proved probably the most successful in the history of the association, over 400 guests being present, including Sir Wilfred Laurier, three other members of the Government, Mr. Borden and Lord Strathcona.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

The tariff is down, and as usual all sides grumble. "It is not protectionist and it is too protectionist," so the criticism goes. The Federal Minister of Customs had a hard task. The needs of some of the States of our Federation and the vicious system which compels him to return three-fourths of his excise and customs revenue to the several States compelled him to raise a large sum. He had to do it on a probable importation of thirty-four million pounds, of which he has made only twenty-one millions dutiable. He needed nearly nine millions from that twenty-one millions. The bulk of his supporters are stiff protectionists, so he had to create a pretty stiff, and yet composite, revenue-producing and home-industry-developing tariff.

I send you a newspaper copy of it, no other is available just now. The report of the tariff is so far as I can judge accurate, but the comments upon it are I think erroneous. For instance, in its comments it places the duty on flour at a penny per lb. I can only make it to be two and six per cental, and that is heavy enough.

Of the six States one had a free trade tariff, three very high revenue-producing, and two protectionist tariffs. The treasurer had to raise more money on fewer articles, as intercolonial products are now free, and he has about averaged the old tariffs as nearly as the circumstances would permit him to do.

The Canadian Commissioner here thinks that while in some articles Canada is pretty heavily hit, yet on the whole the trade is not likely to suffer much. Flour, he thinks, is prohibited, so long as Australia has a good harvest. It would have to be sold at twelve pounds per ton, or nearly twice the price of local flour to enable the Manitoba article to be landed at present prices and rates. The cheaper lines of boots and shoes are hurt. Reapers and binders are yet free. Other implements have the old duty or less in five of the six States. Bicycles are fixed at 20 per cent., but the parts are taxed at 15, which won't help local manufacture greatly. Rubber shoes are weighted with 25 per cent., which may tell in some years. Other rubber goods 15, which is bearable. Cottons at 10 and 15 will still come in. One of the surprises is a pound per ton on printing paper. Pulp is free, so that if Canada loses its market for paper it will get one for pulp; but the two mills now shipping paper here are not likely to have a lessened demand. The same can be said of canned salmon and timber, the productions of British Columbia. Indeed the placing of a duty on New Zealand kauri, hitherto free in Victoria, will help Oregon pine in that State.

The Canadian agents that I have had a chance to hear from in the hour at my disposal are much of the Commissioner's opinion. A large order for flour has been cancelled, I believe, which is the only result so far. One question was on the lips of every one interested in Canadian trade. "What is Canada doing about reciprocity?" To this there is no answer. If the Canadian Commissioner knows he won't tell, and no one else knows; but all wonder at the silence.

Sydney, N. S. W., 9th October, 1901. F. W.

EXPORT OF CANADIAN HOG PRODUCTS.

A report of the trade done up to the close of last fiscal year in hog products, as compared with former years, shows that the most remarkable increase has taken place in the export of lard, especially to Great Britain. During the year ended with June 30th last, the quantity of this commodity exported from this country was 846,638 pounds, all but 11,000 of which went to the Mother Country. In 1897, the total export was 228,203 pounds, of which 172,000 pounds went to Great Britain. The figures for bacon were 103,020,661 pounds, and 59,546,050 pounds respectively, almost all of these quantities going to Great Britain. In hams, on the other hand, there has been a great falling off. During the year ended June 30th, 1897, 3,582,402 pounds went out of the country, as compared with 2,528,844 pounds last year. Pork also has gone behind. During the year ended June 30th, 1897, 771,798