

treatment, not enjoyed by the United States, we would soon have scores of American manufacturers establishing works in this country to enable them to obtain a concession that they could not possibly hope for at home.

The King's head now appears upon the Dominion postal notes, which are issued by the Canadian postal authorities. These notes are made by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and are the first official documents made in Canada which bear the King's head, replacing that of the late Queen Victoria.

Were British newspapers carried in the British mails at the same price as Canadian newspapers are carried in the Canadian mails, the result would be that a much more extensive circulation of British periodicals and journals would be witnessed in this country, says The Shareholder. It is to be regretted that the interchange of this literature between the United Kingdom and the Dominion is not of larger volume, for we believe that the circulation of Canadian literature in the form referred to would be greatly increased in the Mother Land were the rates of postage reduced. Here United States publications from the office of publication pass through the Canadian mails on the same terms as Canadian publications, and in the United States a corresponding privilege is accorded to publications from this country. In this way the people of the two countries are kept in constant communication one with the other, and are, as a result, led to take an interest in what is going on on both sides of the border.

Canada's tariff should be framed wholly with a view to what is best for Canada. When the preferential tariff was adopted it was found to be possible to favor the goods of our best customer, the Mother Country, while advantaging our own consumers. What was best for Canada was not lost sight of in that transaction. What is best for Canada will not be lost sight of in our tariff relations with the United States. We will not hurt ourselves in trying to impress on the Americans the value of our trade to them. In fact, we will have no eye on any other people in any fiscal arrangements we may make, but solely on what is best in the general interests of the Canadian people. The larger part of our trade now has got into channels that possess the inestimable commercial quality of permanence. The whole of our English trade has this characteristic, and any trade we may promote between ourselves and our sister colonies would partake largely of that character. Our policy, therefore, would seem to be to make it easy to carry on this commerce, to afford it good transportation, postal and telegraph facilities, and remove such obstacles as would tend to destroy the confidence that ought to exist between the seller and the buyer. If we find it profitable to buy from the United States we will unquestionably do so, but the tendency of trade will be to exchange with the countries with which it is easiest to exchange, and that will most likely be with the countries to whom we sell most.—The Globe.

Mr. Marconi expects to have his system for the regular transmission, by wireless telegraphy, of messages across the Atlantic in operation by May or June next. At first the rate of transmission will not exceed sixteen words a minute, as against about forty by the cables, but the speed will probably be quickened as the system develops. The Canadian station is to be at Table Head, Glace Bay, N.S., and not Port Morien, as previously announced. Mr. Marconi expects to have no

difficulty in arranging for land connections. If the Government does not bear the cost of erecting the station, it will be built as a private enterprise.

Mr. Henry Souther, consulting metallurgical engineer and State chemist, of Hartford, Conn., delivered a lecture in the rotunda of the Board of Trade building, Toronto, January 18 on "Power and its Economical Transmission," under the auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Souther's lecture dealt with the generation of power as applied to shaftings, hangers, pulleys, etc., where improvements and economy may often be secured.

The monthly dinner and debate under the auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will occur in Hamilton on the evening of January 23, upon which occasion Hon. Dr. Montague, ex-Minister of Agriculture of Canada, will speak on "Trade Opportunities for Canada in Australia." Dr. Montague has recently returned from Australia, where he spent over a year in the interest of the Independent Order of Foresters, by which he was given a grand reception in Toronto a few days ago.

Long-distance wireless telephony now seems to be within hearing and realization. It is said that a man named Nathan Stubblefield, living at Murray, a small town in Kentucky, who has for several years been making experiments in electricity, has invented a method by which he is able to carry on conversation at a distance of about 2,000 yards. He claims that it is quite as easy to telephone without wires for as many miles as yards.

For years Germany has supplied the millions of wooden shoe soles so extensively used in the large iron and mining districts of England. Recent expression in Germany of hostility to England, coupled with Canada's patriotic stand for the empire, has evidently brought about a determination among the importers of these soles to buy them in Canada, if possible, rather than Germany. A letter to the Department of Trade and Commerce gives the price at which the clogs would have to be laid down in Liverpool, and samples are furnished. These are of birchwood and of such simple shape that they could probably be turned out in large quantities by machinery at a cost that would leave a good margin of profit.

One of the leading Canadian trade journals very properly calls attention to the great extent to which German manufactures are imported into the Dominion as British goods, thereby obtaining the benefit of the 33½ per cent. preferential tariff reduction. There is, says the British Trade Journal, no doubt that considerable quantities of foreign manufactures are exported from this country as British, and it is unfair to manufacturers, both in this country and in such countries as Canada, which grant a tariff reduction on goods of British origin only. The source of the mischief will be found in the regulations made by the British Customs, and these in their turn were due to the influential firms in this country who are interested in the transshipment trade. It was at their suggestion that the Merchandise Marks Act regulations were modified, and a similar policy was adopted with reference to foreign manufactured goods shipped via England to Canada. If Canada wishes to have her preferential treatment applied to goods of British origin only, she must give very implicit and peremptory instructions to her High Commissioner in London, and she must be prepared, unless he finds a remedy, to withdraw her tariff preference as a whole to all classes of goods shipped from England. Canada is also entitled to know what Lord Landsdowne is doing to bring about a better treatment of Canadian goods in Germany.