

creameries. In 1891 the output per factory was \$5,400. At the same rate the output in 1897-98 would be about \$3,018,000, an increase of over \$2,000,000. Since 1891, Nova Scotia has increased the number of its creameries and cheese factories from ten to fifty-six; Ontario from 638 to 1,317; Prince Edward Island from four to thirty-five; Manitoba from thirty-one to sixty-six, and the Northwest Territories from seven to thirty-two, and British Columbia from one to four.

For the past few months there has been more or less activity amongst the furniture factories, due to a very large extent to the fact that some of them had turned their attention to foreign trade. This had the effect of taxing the other factories to produce goods for the home market. The activity must not therefore be considered as an indication of an unusual revival of trade. The truth of the matter is, that while there has been a welcome improvement in trade, there has been nothing to warrant great enthusiasm. When a period such as that through which the furniture trade is just now passing occurs, the inevitable boomster is sure to get in his deadly work. Factories increase their capacity to an abnormal degree, and outsiders imbued with the idea that there is a fortune in furniture-making organize factories. This country is too many factories now, and that is the only reason why such an effort is being made to open up foreign channels for our goods. Prices are such to-day that the percentage on invested capital is most meagre. Anyone who runs away with the belief that furniture manufacturers are making money in anything but the slowest manner is sadly misled. Furniture manufacturers who rush up extensions and push their capacity ought to ponder the fact that the population of this country has not very materially increased within the past two or three years, and there are more factories to-day than ever.—Furniture and Upholstery Journal.

It has for some days been known that certain of the American lumbermen affected by the action of the Ontario Legislature in prohibiting the export of saw logs have been taking steps to make an international question of the matter, and that communications have been made by the Secretary of State for the United States questioning the right of Ontario to take such action, and suggesting that this legislation be included in the questions to be discussed at the Quebec Conference. The papers in the case have been transmitted through the proper channels to the Attorney-General, and a reply has been forwarded which takes firm ground in assertion of the exclusive right of Ontario to legislate in regard to its timber. As the matter is still the subject of correspondence and negotiations, the correspondence on the subject cannot as yet be made public, but it is understood that Hon. Mr. Hardy in his reply argues strongly that the regulation imposed in December last was absolutely within the scope of the powers and rights of the Legislature and the Government.

A committee of the Halifax, N.S., Marine Board of Trade has been appointed to present a memorial to Sir Louis Davies for his use as Canadian commissioner at the Quebec conference. The committee authorized Sir Louis, in their behalf, to offer to the United States the free use of Canadian inshore fisheries

by American fishermen on the same terms as enjoyed by Canadians. This privilege is to be given in exchange for access to Porto Rico and Cuba for Canadian products, and the same customs tariff as is imposed on United States products.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago and other western cities, and also of Ogdensburg, N.Y., are doing what they can to get the International Commission to effect the removal of the tolls upon grain passing through the Welland canal. It is urged that the removal of the tolls will result in greatly increasing the business from the west to Montreal, for export, and that the Canadians will gain in the increased traffic much more than they will lose by the abolishment of the tolls, which amount to one-half cent. per bushel. The change would be of great advantage to the smaller class of vessels, both American and Canadian, which have been forced down to starvation rates by the construction of the large carriers the past few years. The big fellows are shut out from the Welland Canal trade, and the smaller boats would have the field to themselves. Millions of dollars worth of vessel property would be greatly enhanced in value by the removal of tolls in this way. We do not see that Canada would raise any objection in the matter if Great Britain would impose a small duty upon all grain going to that country that was not shipped through a port of a British colony. No doubt New York and Buffalo would do some kicking, but then neither the west nor Montreal would care much.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mark Twain is the next famous man to be "anecdotalized" by the Ladies' Home Journal, and his closest friends have contributed twenty funny stories about the humorist for the article. The stories will show that all the good things about Mark Twain have not been told. Several ludicrous "snap-shot" pictures of Mark have also been loaned by his friends—all printed for the first time. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

The War Articles in the September Scribner's are led by Richard Harding Davis's account of "The Rough Riders' Fight at Guadalupe." There is no information at second-hand in this article; Mr. Davis was in the thick of the fight and writes of what he saw. The illustrations give many of the best known men in the Rough Riders, and views of the country over which they fought. Episodes of the Santiago Campaign are given in brief and exciting narratives. Edward Marshall, the heroic correspondent, who insisted on dictating his account of the fight while supposed to be dying on the field, is now in a New York hospital and has written his recollections of the Guadalupe fight. What it means to be shot and to be in a field hospital expecting death has never been presented so feelingly before.

Three articles in The Methodist Magazine and Review, for September, are very fully illustrated, "With the Fisher Folk," describing the Canadian toilers of the sea; "Flemish Pictures,"—Ghent and Bruges; and "Hampton Court and its Memories." "Stories of the Underground Railway," is an interesting paper by Miss M. Murray. An able paper by Dr. Ross, on "That Other Man's Conscience," will show where the individual responsibility to our fellows rests. "The Governmental and Commercial Relations of Great Britain and the United States," is a masterly paper by Hon. David A. Wells. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. \$2.00 a year.

Pen and pencil have combined to make Outing for September a masterpiece of pictures by land and sea, and a very treasure house of useful knowledge to those who love to live in or linger over the never fading, never jading charms of mother Nature. Its hunting and fishing stories range from "Elk in the Rockies" to "Squirrels in Virginia" and "Ducking on the St. Clair Flats," and from "Bass Fishing in Lake Emile" to "How to Catch Swordfish." Its yachting embraces the new "Knockabout Cruising;" "Racing with a 51-Footer" and "The Yarn of the Yampa in the Baltic." Its travel comprises one of Nature's Links in the lovely Isle of Wight and the Cotswolds in merrie middle England.