

meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in favor of closer trade relations between those great British dependencies, and in favor of supplementing the recently established steamship line by a submarine cable, which should also touch at Honolulu. He made an instructive and impressive speech, and there is little doubt that under the new arrangements Canadian manufacturers can find a large and friendly market for many wares. But the Australians will before many years do most of their own manufacturing. In every great country more can be made by cultivating the home market than any or all foreign markets, that is, in most lines.—Home Market Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

The holders of Canadian fleeces are said to be confident of disposing of a large quantity of their stock in the United States at profitable prices as soon as the Wilson Bill becomes a law. They are advised, however, by one of the leading authorities of the Dominion not to count too much upon such a possibility. Attention is called to the fact that the manufacturers of the United States in the present state of trade cannot consume their home supply of raw material, and that there is no guarantee that prices will remain even at their present level in case the proposed free wool policy should go into effect. In fact, it is extremely probable that such a change would be followed by a still further drop in prices. Under these circumstances the outlook for a large market here for Canadian wool is certainly not of the brightest, even on a free wool basis.—New York Industrial Record.

There are scores of business men who, when told that the circulation of a trade paper is 3,000 to 4,000, are inclined to ridicule its claims as an advertising medium, not knowing that a single edition of a trade paper, with a circulation of 1,000 copies, reaches more persons whom they wish to reach than the issue of a daily paper of 100,000 copies. Those who may be surprised at this statement and imagine that the figures are incorrect may easily convince themselves of their error by referring to the commercial agency reports. To reach the consumer of general merchandise the daily papers are a valuable medium; to reach those particularly interested in trade the trade papers alone cover the field.—Journal of Building.

The Canadian Magazine for March is throughout entertaining, and it contains several striking articles equal in interest to any in current magazine literature. Amongst the contributions in the current number is a remarkable article by Mr. Arthur Harvey on "A Physical Catastrophe to America." The writer ingeniously brings the cataclysmic theory to his aid in picturing a change beginning in 1894, which culminates in the raising of the Atlantic seaboard, the destruction of Chicago and the permanent submergence of the Mississippi, Red and Nelson valleys in ocean waters. The industrial, social and political changes consequent on the cataclysm are not less interestingly described than the physical convulsions preceding them. Dr. John Ferguson contributes a strong article in favor of the abolition of the "Death Penalty." Among the illustrated articles is Mrs. E. Molson Spragge's "The Garden of British Columbia," Dr. Bryce's exceedingly entertaining and well written article on "Mexico and Its People," and Faith Fenton's charming description of "The Winter Carnival at Quebec." Amongst other contributions are "Vancouver and Hawaii," by Rev. H. H. Gowen; "Canadian Art Schools," by J. A. Radford; "Brummagem Jewellery," by Bernard McEvoy; "The Canadian Premier and the United States President," by John A. Cooper; "Lenten and Easter Observances," by Thos. E. Champion; "Milestone Moods and Memories," by David Boyle, and two excellent stories. The Canadian Magazine is published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, for \$2.50 per annum.

The March number of Godey's Magazine comes filled with brilliant articles and excellent illustrations. The most important feature is

the first of a series of hitherto unpublished papers, on "William H. Seward," by his son, Frederick W. Seward. The March paper treats upon "Seward and Napoleon III." There are also the closing chapters of Margaret Lee's novel, "This Man and This Woman;" an excellent story, "A New Thing Under the Sun," by Julia Magruder; "Richard Eversleigh's Viola," an hypnotic story, by Stinson Jarvis, and there are four illustrated articles, on the "Old Drury Lane Theatre, London;" "About Albani," a Neapolitan sketch; and in the boys' department, "The Right Way to Row," by Ralph D. Paine, of Yale; Albert Hardy contributes an Easter poem, illustrated by Sidney Moran; Godey's fashions and the other departments are all good.

Scribner's Magazine for March opens with the second article by Joel Chandler Harris on "The Sea Island Hurricanes." Mr. Harris in his tour for Scribner's Magazine through all these islands, has presented not only the distressing part of the catastrophe but the humorous side of it which the sea-island negro so plentifully furnishes. The illustrations by Daniel Smith, made from sketches on the spot, add to this impression of reality. Two articles of very practical interest are entitled "The High Building and its Art," by Barr Ferree and "The Cable Street Railway," by Philip G. Hubert, Jr. The High Building illustrations are selected from notable high buildings in the great cities of the country. In the Cable Railway article Mr. Hubert gives a clear description in un-technical language of the mechanical achievements which have resulted in the cable car. The illustrations show some of the huge machinery in the power-house; also the mechanism in the trench below the street. In Fiction this number is notable, containing the first instalment of a four-part story "A Pound of Cure," by William Henry Bishop, the author of "The House of a Merchant Prince." The first of Octave Thanet's Sketches of American Types is also published, under the title "The Farmer in the North"—a very clever and faithful characterization of the types of farmer seen around the State Buildings at the World's Fair, with illustrations by Mr. A. B. Frost. The third instalment of "John March, Southerner," Mr. Cable's great serial of the New South, is notable for its humorous negro characterizations and for a charming bit of love-making.

We are in receipt of the following from the Halifax, N.S., Colliery Guardian, which explains itself: "We beg to draw your attention to the accompanying number of the Canadian Colliery Guardian, Critic, and Journal of the Iron and Steel Trades of Canada, which has absorbed The Critic. We are as yet imperfectly organized, but in a very short time we will comprehend in our columns the operation of the coal, gold, iron and steel trades of the entire Dominion and furnish a thorough representation of such to the outside world, which we believe is desirous of some such source of information as the Colliery Guardian is to become. In order that the circulation of the paper may become extensive and wide we have fixed our subscription at a nominal rate, (\$1.00 if paid in advance) and trust that you will give us all the publicity and assistance that you can." Live and let live is a good precept, and we wish this new journalistic venture every success. There is plenty of room in Canada for a good live paper of this description. The Colliery Guardian has received a good fraternal welcome from The Canadian Mining Review, so unique and characteristic in its way that we reproduce it. Here it is:—

Charles Ochiltree Macdonald, erstwhile an itinerant writer on space in The Colliery Guardian, and at one time the promoter of a windy and short-lived English financial sheet, and whose proposed "corner" in the Canadian spruce gum and maple sugar trade The Review on a previous occasion referred to, has joined hands with Howard Clark, a fanciful and eccentric scribbler of mining items on The Halifax Critic; and this brilliant galaxy of intellect and genius, supported by a "powerful company," will henceforth cater to the public under the high sounding and pretentious title "The Canadian Colliery Guardian, Critic and Journal of the Iron and Steel Trades." Among the vicissitudes of his journalistic career, we understand the promoter of the new enterprise did a "turn" with the pick (also short-lived) in the pits at Cow Bay, and it is quite evident he there inhaled freely of the atmosphere that is gassy. An explosion may follow when The English Colliery Guardian takes steps to interdict what is unquestionably a characteristically impudent infringement of its old established and world-wide trade mark. In the meantime, while anticipating a new source of amusement from the perusal of this weekly *omnium gatherum* of political, commercial, financial, mining and general news, edited by the paste pot and scissors, we cannot restrain a tear for such of the unfortunate investors as may have been induced to put their money into what cannot fail to be a short-lived and unprofitable venture.

A new departure in loading coal and ore vessels will be made in the construction of the proposed ore docks at Conneaut, O. Permanent bridges will span slips 100 feet wide for the operation of electric hoisting machines. These bridges will be high enough to clear the decks of the whaleback barges by 30 feet. The design is for the steamers, which will tow two consort each, to put the barges far into these great slips, and then to follow, head in, the three passing under the trestle bridges, except that the stern of the steamer, with her stack, will be outside the outer trestle. The cars will then run directly over the hatches, dumping the ore on either side of the slip. After the power house is supplied with men, the electric hoists require only one man to a car. He travels with the bucket and dispenses with the signal men and extra engineers and firemen required by the steam hoists. The same power that propels the machinery