

boring apparatus and pumps, pianos and organs, railroad cars for passengers and freight, street cars, mining apparatus, wooden goods, paper, maps, slates, canned meats and preserves, etc.

In 1888-1889 Mexico received the following articles of import:—

Cotton goods from United States, England, France, Germany.....	\$ 7,534,089
Comestibles from United States, Spain, Italy..	4,893,706
Drugs, from United States, France, Germany	1,697,830
Woolen Goods, from France, England, United States, Germany.....	1,613,186
Iron and Steel ware from United States, England, Germany, France.....	1,510,310
Paper, from United States, Spain, France, Germany, Italy.....	1,352,143
Linen and Hemp Goods, from England, France	673,029
Hardware, from United States, Germany, France.....	658,854
Glass and porcelain from United States, France, Germany.....	607,727
Copper ware, from United States, France, Germany.....	593,167
Machines, from United States.....	539,582
Furs, from United States.....	414,100
Gold ware, silver ware, from United States...	320,844
Arms and munition, from United States.....	280,453
Carriages, from United States.....	213,796
Stone and earthen ware, from United States..	81,816
Led ware, tin ware, zinc ware, from United States.....	75,969

The value of the exports from Mexico for the financial year 1891 was more than \$63,000,000 and of the imports more than \$50,000,000. Of the exports for 1892 the United States received \$50,000,000, Great Britain \$15,000,000, France \$5,000,000, Germany \$4,000,000. There are more than 7,000 miles of railroad open to traffic. The telegraph lines have a total length of 38,000 miles. The postoffice receipts of the Mexican Government were in 1891-92 \$1,142,182. Mexico possesses a merchant navy of 1,268, vessels, and more than 30 excellent harbors.

The Federal Government of Mexico has liberally consented to admitting free of duties all materials and machinery to be used in the construction of any buildings on the Exposition grounds, while all goods and articles imported from abroad for the Exposition will be treated by the Mexican Government as imported "in bond" and import duties will have to be paid only in case of sale.

The exhibitors and concessionaires—those who sell foreign articles, or have hotels, restaurants, bar-rooms, theaters, circuses, and other shows in the foreign section, are to be exempt from all federal taxes.

The railway and steamship companies will carry exposition freight for considerably less than the regular tariff.

It is proposed to offer special premiums for the best model houses of different countries, said houses to be entirely constructed of material produced in the country which they represent.

Prizes will also be offered for large hotels which are to be erected on the American and European plans, an inducement which will certainly incite the competition of prominent architects and builders of different countries.

Concessions will be granted by special contract for the sale of souvenirs and novelties of every kind.

To encourage immigration the Mexican Government

has granted free introduction of constructing and repairing materials for tramways for a period of 30 years, it will give concessions for hotels free from taxes for a period of 10 years and will allow a free introduction of all furniture, crockery, glassware, etc., to be used in said hotels. It has promised to a Colonization Land Co., which is now being organized at Chicago, the special concessions of free introduction of houses, implements, etc., and the liberation from paying taxes for a period of 10 years.

There is no doubt, that Mexico's population will in the next future increase in the most surprising manner, and there will be a vast field for American enterprise and business speculation.

The visitors of the Exposition of 1896 will to a great extent consist of Spanish talking people. Mexico and Costa-Rica, Cuba and Guatemala, Honduras and Porto-Rico, the Argentine Republic and Brazil, Chile and Colombia, Paraguay and Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela will be represented by thousands of people, who will investigate and compare the exhibits of all nations and of all individual firms and who will form their opinions according to their experience. To exhibit in Mexico means to make a display of samples to all Latin-American States.

BOILER INSPECTION.

During the recent session of the Pennsylvania legislature the Boiler Manufacturers' Association of that state, urged the enactment of a law which provided for the appointment of a supervising inspector who should be a practical steam engineer, who had had charge of steam engines and boilers for not less than ten years. The duty of this inspector, assisted by a sufficient number of local inspectors, would be to inspect all boilers used or sold in the state, each boiler to be subjected to such hydrostatic pressure as would satisfy the inspectors that it was made of good and proper material. Every piece of boiler plate must be inspected and subjected to a tensile strain before being used in boiler construction. One clause of the bill stated that all engineers must be examined by the inspectors and licensed before being permitted to perform their duties in any establishment in the state. They must show a thorough understanding of the duties of an engineer, and must take oath that they will comply with all instructions and regulations.

The American Manufacturer tells us that this latter feature of the bill had been embodied in measures that had been presented years ago. At that time good reasons were given for the passage of such a bill, and these reasons are even more forcible to-day. Statistics are given showing that 52 per cent. of the boiler explosions which occurred in the United States during 1892 were in saw mills, rolling mills and mines. Under the marine laws, the man who takes charge of the engines on the smallest tug or tow-boat must undergo an examination, although there may not be more than half a dozen hands employed on the craft, while under the present local laws an incompetent engineer may get into a mill or manufacturing establishment and endanger the lives of hundreds. In these days when steam power plants are being rapidly extended, and boiler batteries growing larger, the need of competency and carefulness in their management is more imperative.