

Canadian hemlock is allowed to rot for want of a market." The president declared himself in favor of reciprocal duties. Mr. Graham pointed out that the adoption of the desired duty on lumber would result, for one thing, in the starting of lumber mills at Rat Portage and elsewhere to supply the Northwest market. Mr. Flavelle pointed out that if the citizens wished to make the Board of Trade a power for good they must attend the session regularly. Since the board was inaugurated—but possibly not entirely through their efforts—several new industries had been secured for the town, and the prospect for others was good.

KINGSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the Kingston Board of Trade was held on Tuesday last, 11th April. The report submitted referred to the work of the year, and the various subjects, national and local, which had come before the board. Officers were elected unanimously as follows: President, E. J. B. Pense, proprietor of The Whig; vice-presidents, John McKelvey, G. E. Hague; council, James Minnes, R. J. Carson, A. Chadwick, G. Richardson, W. B. Dalton, John Hewton, C. Livingston, Jas. Redden, John Gaskin, D. E. Starr; secretary-treasurer, F. E. King.

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURES.

It is significant of the enormous requirements of a wide-spread concern such as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, to learn that it purchased 7,000,000 pounds copper wire for extensions in December last.

According to the Bras d'Or Gazette an expert is expected at Whycocomagh, C.B., next month from England, who will carefully go over the property, in the interests of would-be purchasers. "Should the decision be favorable, the opening up of the Whycocomagh mines may not be far distant."

A consolidation of safe-making works in the United States is now on the cards. A few days ago a meeting was held to discuss it. The combination if effected is to include the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company, the Mosler Safe Company, the Diebold, and in fact practically every safe manufacturing company in the country.

A property near the railway station at North Sydney, C.B., is declared to possess economical advantages for the manufacture of coke, and it is said that the Nova Scotia Steel Company has decided to establish works within the limits of this town for the manufacture of coke. Mr. Graham Fraser, manager of the Nova Scotia Steel Works, has examined the locality carefully. Coal from the General Mining Association can be dumped off the cars alongside the works. This coal was tested at the New Glasgow steel works last year, and found to be suitable for coke and smelting, and freer of sulphur than coal from any other mine in the province. Again, the George's river iron deposit is quite close, where also there is an abundance of limestone. In order to secure abundance of this article, Mr. Fraser has bonded the extensive limestone deposits at Point Edward and Northwest Arm. At present says The Herald, the company will draw the coal from Cape Breton to Ferrona for the manufacture of coke. It takes two cars of coal to make one of coke.

Some western newspapers have been hammering Sir William Van Horne very hard because the C.P.R. had laid the Crow's Nest railway with old rails; and Sir William's explanation is: "We have learned better than to put our heaviest rails on new earth-work, where they would be damaged during construction and early operation. On a great part of the Crow's Nest line the heaviest rails are already laid, and the rest will follow as soon as we deem it wise to put them down. When the Crow's Nest branch is completed it will be just as good as the best sections of the main line."

An estimate of the various water powers in the Ottawa Valley has been made by Mr. Andrew Holland of Ottawa. He makes the total close to 900,000 horse-power. His calculation is as follows: Ottawa river, 664,000 h.p.; Rideau river, 1,300 h.p.; Mississippi river, 14,700 h.p.; Madawaska river, 20,600 h.p.; Bonaventure river, 3,400 h.p.; Petit Nation, 2,000 h.p.; Blanche river, 2,000 h.p.; Lievres river, 98,450 h.p.; Little Blanche, 300

h.p.; Quyon river, 100 h.p.; Coulange river, 27,600 h.p.; Black river, 24,000 h.p.; Gatineau river, 31,675 h.p.; total 890,225 h.p.

One of our exchanges in London, England, The Consular Journal, says, in its issue of 25th March: We are evidently badly bitten on this side with Uncle Sam's combine mania. We referred, a week ago, to a perambulator amalgamation; this week, it is an amalgamation of the machine makers in Bradford, Keighley and Halifax, which demands notice. It is said that some half-dozen firms have already consented to join the combination, the capital of which is to be £350,000! This sum does not appear excessive.

According to the Belleville Intelligencer, tenders for the erection of the rolling mills and spike factory of the Mitchell-Abbott Company in that city will be called for next Saturday, 15th April. Preparation of the plans has caused delay.

Word continues to come in of the growing business done by American firms in machinery for foreign countries. Since last issue we find in two of our exchanges accounts of orders from France for high-speed steam engines in one instance; another is the receipt of a contract from Paris by the Niles Tool Works Co. of a contract for boring and turning mills for an engine works in Paris. The second important order for paper-making machinery from Copenhagen, Denmark, this season was placed by New York merchants on Friday last. Then we hear of American engines being ordered for Queensland, and electrical machinery for New South Wales.

Describing the condition of the American iron trade The Iron Trade Review says: "The iron trade is not now disposed to ask how much further prices are to advance. That query was more pertinent a month ago. . . . In Bessemer pig iron the basis has been established—a minimum, that may also be not far from the maximum. In foundry iron there have been contracts all the way along the upward course, and some of them at the top prices, so that to-day foundry furnaces are practically sold up into fall, and foundries are generally provided for through an equal period."

There was a meeting of the town council of Lachine, Que., a week ago, when a deputation from the Silver Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company was present, and made application to the town for a bonus of \$15,000 and exemption from taxes for a term of ten years. They would spend \$30,000 in the erection of a factory and plant, and would employ one hundred hands. Another application was made by the Rolland Bros. Furniture Manufacturing Company, for a bonus of \$20,000, without exemption of taxes. They were willing to spend \$25,000 in erecting a building, plant, etc., and would employ 75 hands. After some discussion by the council, both applications were left until another meeting. We should not at all wonder to see the Lachine Councillors agree to the terms of these companies, just as the St. John's council and the Coaticook council and the Hull council have done. Would it be too much to suggest that the Lachine fathers ask how the bonus system has worked in other places before they go into it wholesale?

The quantity of anthracite coal that Canada imports from the United States in a year is very considerable. In the twelve months ended with June, 1898, our fiscal year, 1,460,701 tons was entered, valued at \$5,847,000, which is nearly \$4 per ton. In this is included anthracite coal dust. The quantity imported by each province is shown in the following table:

	Tons.	Value.
Ontario	939,500	\$3,769,925
Quebec	391,380	1,596,402
New Brunswick	65,612	214,656
Nova Scotia	44,860	169,069
Manitoba	16,412	87,938
Prince Edward Island.....	2,807	9,419
British Columbia and N.W.T..	130	204
Total.....	1,460,701	\$5,847,605

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

The inward and outward foreign trade of Toronto in the month of March, 1899, amounted in value to \$3,521,863, an aggregate surpassing that of March last year, which in turn was the largest for years. Last month's imports are represented by \$2,542,083 and exports by \$979,780. More than a