

COTTON MANUFACTURERS, Etc.—Continued.

and customs will follow, and, as intelligence combined with industry multiply the natural products of the soil, and promote intercourse with other nations, the use of cotton fabrics will grow and create large demand in the producing districts of the world." In concluding his address he paid a graceful tribute to the Queen, "whose pure life, devotion and loyalty to the social, moral and material interests of her subjects have enshrined her in their hearts, and made her the model queen of history."

Mr. Tompkins' paper on "Export Trade," was an exceedingly able one. He referred to the close connection of the spinners and weavers of America—not alone of the United States, but of Canada as well. He emphasized the importance of the Eastern trade, especially in China, calling attention to the fact that England had done much in maintaining an open door in China; and he expressed the hope that the United States would join hands with England and Canada in insuring the continuance of that open door, and in preventing the partition of China.

About 190 delegates and ladies accompanying were present at the convention. On Friday afternoon, The General Electric Company took the visitors and their friends to Valleyfield to see the hydraulic electric installation for driving the cotton mill there. The members expressed themselves as astonished at the ease with which the machinery was operated. The four principal cotton companies, who were doing the entertaining, took their guests down the Lachine Rapids, and in the evening there was a theatre party for ladies and their escorts to attend "The Sign of the Cross" at the Academy. The weather was beautiful throughout, and it was remarked that the streets were unusually clean, whether by accident or design no one would be positive.

The subjects of the papers read were as follows:

"Export Trade."—D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N.C.

"Valuation of Manufacturing Property for Taxation."—Chas. T. Main, Boston, Mass.

"Various Systems of Computing Costs of Manufacture."—James G. Hill, Lowell, Mass.

"Textile Education by Mail."—Christopher P. Brooks, New Bedford, Mass.

"Eli Whitney and His Cotton Gin."—W. F. Foster, Wilford, N.H.

"Cotton Ginning."—J. E. Cheesman, New York City.

"The Round Bale."—Louis Simpson, Valleyfield, Que.

"The Dederick Bale."—W. H. Perkins, Boston, Mass.

"What Must Be Done to Spin Fine Yarn on a Filling Frame."—Arthur H. Gulliver, Ashton, R.I.

"Oiling Fly Frame Spindles."—Russell W. Eaton, Brunswick, Me.

"Practical Results Obtained in the Drying of Textile Fabrics with the Assistance of a Vacuum."—Charles H. Fish, Dover, N.H.

"Economy of Using Turbines at Full Gate."—Frank P. Vogl, Claremont, N.H.

"Advantages of Coke Over Coal as a Fuel for Generating Steam."—Arthur C. Freeman, Waltham, Mass.

"Mechanical Stokers."—Byron Eldred, Boston, Mass.

The Canadian active members of the association are:

Chas. Owen Dexter, Hamilton, Ont.

Lewis Dexter, Jr., Milltown, N.B.

Alfred Hawkesworth, Montreal, Que.

Fred Hawkesworth, Montreal, Que.

W. S. Hume, Hochelaga, Que.

Harry W. Kimball, Magog, Que.

Fred Lacy, Valleyfield, Que.

A. T. Macdonald, Hamilton, Ont.

J. Muir Farquharson, Milltown, N.B.

John H. Parks, St. John, N.B.

Lewis Simpson, Valleyfield, Que.

Jas. M. Young, Hamilton, Ont.

John R. Cudlip, Marysville, N.B.

S. Greenwood, Cornwall, Ont.

W. F. Journey, of Weymouth, N.S., who was burned out sometime ago, has built a store which is not only a credit to himself, but an ornament to the town, it having a fine plate-glass front. Mr. Journey not only carries a general dry goods stock, but has men's furnishings, millinery department and ladies' dressmaking. One good feature he has adopted in his business and that is conducting it on a cash basis.

OUR TRADE WITH AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

An Export Museum Opened in Montreal.

FOREIGN countries are evidently going to make fresh efforts to get a share of Canada's custom now that it is growing more valuable. One of the first European countries to seek advantage from our growing time is Austro-Hungary, and, with this end in view, an export museum of Austro-Hungarian manufacturers has been opened in Montreal at 45 St. Francois Xavier street.

The museum, or exhibition, owes its creation to the Austro-Hungarian Export Association, of Vienna, under the auspices and protectorate of the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. It embraces the nations' leading productions in staples and novelties, and is well worthy of an inspection by Canadian importers. The export museum has been established in Montreal at the suggestion of Mr. Otto Thorning, secretary to the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General. There is a fine collection of laces, jewelry, cloths and all kinds of novelties for the manufacture of which the Austrians and Hungarians are justly famous. The object of the museum is the bringing of Canada into closer commercial relations with Austro-Hungary. It is thought that a line of steamships might, with profit, be established between Montreal and Trieste and Fiume.

The blue books do not show adequately the trade we already do with Austro-Hungary, as on account of the lack of direct steamship communication the exports from Canada to Austro-Hungary are either credited to Germany when going via Hamburg, or to the United States when being shipped via New York. Austro-Hungary should prove a good market for our products of the fisheries, the mine, and even agricultural, dairy and other animal products, thus opening a new field to the enterprise of our exporters of the productions of our great national industries.

From official figures it appears that out of total imports of 870,768,758 florins during the year of 1898, Austro-Hungary imported of articles, which would interest our Canadian exporters, as follows:

	Florins.
Breadstuffs, chiefly grain of all kinds.....	77,167,755
Apples, green and dried.....	1,634,439
Clover and flax seeds.....	3,932,647
Fish.....	5,146,348
Eggs, butter and cheese.....	16,994,169
Lard and provisions.....	16,035,289
Hides, skins and leather.....	36,624,487
Wool.....	29,870,992
Minerals.....	11,903,093
Wood pulp.....	161,704
Timber and lumber, and manufactures of wood.....	12,584,326
Agricultural instruments and bicycles.....	1,983,592

The United States have already found a profitable market in Austro-Hungary, and have actually exported to that country during the year 1898, in all, 318,638 tons of merchandise, chiefly of the above-specified articles, while Canada only furnished 704 tons.

It is, therefore, plain that this export museum, which will be the means of bringing Austro-Hungary before the Canadian public, might, on the other hand, succeed in developing the Canadian export trade, in so far as through its semi-official character it will be in a position to furnish to interested parties the names of responsible importing firms in Austro-Hungary. The museum is in capable hands, and every attention is paid to the visiting public.