WATERFALLS AS CENTRES OF INDUSTRY.

Within a very short time two important installations of electric power-transmission plants have been installed at waterfalls, one at Niagara and the other at Snoqualmie. Primarily, the object of the plants is to transmit electrical energy to cities at a distance where it may be utilized for various commercial purposes, but it now seems that a new phase is being manifested. A few days ago an electro-lytic refining company, having a plant in the vicinity of Niagara, contracted for a heavy increase in the horsepower furnished it by the power plant, and will extend its works at a cost of nearly a million dollars. This may be taken easily to indicate that the great power-transmission plants which are located at waterfalls throughout the country will soon become large centres of manufacture. Real estate in the cities is expensive and often unsatisfactory, but in the country land is much cheaper, and, with ordinary railroad or water transportation facilities, great industries are locating at the various power plants and erecting factories which will operate at less expense, producing the same, or better results than they could in the more crowded cities.-Electrical Review.

ONTARIO MINES.

The mining outlook in the Province of Ontario appears to be more encouraging this year than before, the evidence pointing to a decided increase in the quantity and value of output of metalliferous mines and furnaces over the year 1900. In a quarterly report just issued by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, some figures are given, showing the expansion in mining.

The quantity of iron ore smelted into pig iron at the three furnaces of Ontario, all of which are in steady operation, was 48,663 tons, of which 21,083 tons were from Ontario mines, and 27,580 tons were imported ore. The proportion of native ore smelted during the quarter rose to forty-three per cent. of the whole, as against twenty-three per cent. in 1900. In addition to the ore, 3,486 tons of scale and mill cinder-were smelted.

The total quantity of nickel and copper ore mined during the period was 72,036 tons, being a proportional increase, as compared with the whole of 1900, of thirty-one per cent. The new nickelcopper and copper mining companies are beginning to raise considerable quantities of ore, but not much of it has yet been smelted. The quantity of gold ore crushed was 10,174 tons.

The output of the metalliferous mines and works of Ontario for the three months ending March 31, 1901, as returned to the Bureau of Mines, was as follows:—

	Quantity	Value.
Iron ore, tons	36,503	\$44,106
Pig iron, tons	28,694	438,659
Nickel, pounds1,	805,691	190,858
Copper, pounds 1,		75,625
Arsenic, pounds		12,046
Gold, ounces	3,150	54,520
Silver, ounces	20,077	12,046
Total		\$827,860

The total value of the above products for 1900 was \$2,541,131, consequently the output for the first three months of the present year shows a proportional increase of about thirty per cent. The largest increases are in iron ore and pig iron; nickel and copper remain at about the same level of production; arsenic shows a decided increase, while gold and silver have fallen off.

IRON AND STEEL BOUNTIES.

In the fiscal year ended with June 30, 1899, the iron and steel bounties paid by the Dominion Government amounted to \$280,109.

Last year, according to the auditorgeneral's report, the Dominion gave \$312,774 as bounties on iron and steel, the distribution being as follows: Radnor Forges. Three Rivers

naumor rorges, inree Rivers,	
Que	\$18,234
Deseronto Iron Co., Deseronto,	- /
Ont	27,026
Hamilton Blast Co., Hamilton,	
Ont	107,009
John McDougall & Co., Mont-	
real.	5,485
Nova Scotia Steel Co., New Glas-	
gow, N.S	137,522
Mineral Products Co	7,378
Ontario Rolling Mills, Hamilton,	
Ont	1,200
Hamilton Steel & Iron Co., Ham-	
ilton Ont	8,920
Total bounties paid	312,774
The bounty paid is \$3 a ton on	pig iron

