

together possess 320 horse power, besides four turbines of 136 horse power, about 300 workmen being employed.

The Dannemora mines have been worked for over 300 years and are still yielding ore profitably at a depth of 260 metres. They did not become celebrated through the richness of their ores, and in that respect are not nearly so rich as many less valuable mines, but the excellence of the ore consists in its freedom from phosphorus, the analyses showing only from two and a-half-thousandths to five-thousandths of one per cent. of phosphorus. In other words, the Dannemora ore contains only from one-twentieth to one-tenth the quantity of phosphorus permitted in ores for making Bessemer steel, and its extreme freedom from this impurity gives it its special value in its suitability for making the finest tool steel, the ores available for this purpose being rare and difficult to obtain.

It may, however, surprise our readers to learn that a large deposit of such ore has been found in the Province of Ontario not much more than a hundred miles from Toronto, and within about forty miles of navigation on Lake Ontario, with both of which points it is connected by rail.

Mr. Wm. Molin, a Swedish mining engineer, but now of New York, reports as follows of the Belmont iron mine, into which a railway ten miles in length has recently been constructed to connect with the Central Ontario and the Canadian Pacific Railways.

Mr. Molin says:—"It has been estimated that the Belmont ore bed contains over one million tons of ore within 100 feet of the surface, and the stripping is very light. The ore bed has been thoroughly explored, and of the numerous samples which I have analyzed a fair average shows the ore to contain metallic iron 65.10, phosphorus 0.005, sulphur 0.07, Titanic acid 0.04, Silica 3.83, Lime 2.95, while some samples assayed as high as seventy per cent. metallic iron."

"It will be noticed," says Mr. Molin, "that the Belmont ore equals the best of the famous Swedish Dannemora ore in regard to its low phosphorus contents, contains much less sulphur, and from ten to twenty per cent. more iron. Like the Dannemora ores, the Belmont ore varies a trifle in phosphorus, which element, however, in no instance has been found to exceed the limit allowed in ores for the manufacture of materials for remelting in crucible for the highest grades of crucible tool steels. In the manufacture of crucible tool steels, the highest grades are made by remelting Swedish bars, especially those made from Dannemora ores, the superiority of which iron depends on their freedom from impurities, method of manufacture and the nature of the ores used in their production."

Mr. Molin further says:—"The best way to make such an ore deposit as the Belmont most profitable to the owners, would be to adopt the Swedish method and engage in the manufacture of bars for the crucible steel trade. With such ores as this, there is no reason why America (Canada) should not supply existing needs. Superior steel always fetches a good price, and nobody knows this better than the tool maker who insists on having English steel because it is made from Swedish bar which is the product of the purest magnetic ores."

It appears that the Sheffield tool manufacturers, who use the highest grades, import their crude steel from Sweden, as none of this quality is smelted in England.

There is therefore no reason why Canadian ores, which are of as high grade as Dannemora and the best Swedish ores, should not be converted into crude steel for the Sheffield market in the same way that has been for so many years and is still being successfully done in Sweden.

If it is desirable to use charcoal in the smelting of these ores, Canada possesses abundance of wood suitable for charcoal, and has all the advantages that can be found in Sweden for such manufacture, and with the inducements which both the Canadian and Ontario Governments are offering in the way of bounties for iron and steel made from native ores, there could not be a more favorable time for starting such an enterprise.

The Belmont ore bed appears to be very extensive, and judging by other magnetic iron mines of similar character in the State of New York and others in the State of New Jersey which have produced millions of tons and have been working for a century or more, there seems no doubt that the Belmont mine also contains an immense quantity of ore.

The iron and steel markets not only in America but in England and indeed all Europe, show unprecedented activity with an ever-increasing demand, and the highest grades of steel such as could be produced from the Belmont ore would no doubt find a ready sale for all that could be offered.

VIOLENCE VS. THE LAW.

Recent events transpired in the city of London, Canada, wherein the employes of the city street railway and their sympathizers sought to remedy what they considered a grievance by violently interfering with the operation of the cars and the destruction of the company's property, emphasizes the fact that such acts are unlawful and subjects the offenders to legal and severe punishment. The incident also brings up the question as to whether the City Council of London have a right to debar any citizen of Canada from working in that city under any circumstances; and whether in doing so the city is not liable to the railway company for exemplary damages.

A precisely parallel case occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, quite recently, in which Judge Hammond of the United States Circuit Court allowed the injunction asked for by the American Steel and Wire Co. against the strikers who had been patrolling the neighborhood of its works for several weeks. The court says in its decision that the Debs case, as passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, settles every suggested defence of the Cleveland wire mill strikers, and that the writ of injunction approved in that case could be adopted almost verbatim in the present one. The portion of the decision which covers the question especially at issue in the proceedings, and a question raised in connection with nearly every strike, is as follows:

The whole fallacy of the defense against this bill and the proof offered to sustain it lies in a convenient misapprehension or a necessary misunderstanding of the character of that force and violence which all agree is not permitted in the conduct of a strike. It seems to be the idea of the defendants that it consists entirely of physical battery and assault, and that if any of these appear in the proof, and they can be justified as they might be on a criminal indictment or in a police court, that ends the objection, and the justified assaults and batteries will not support an injunction.

The truth is that the most potential force or violence may exist without lifting a finger against any man or uttering a word or threat against him. The very plan of campaign