

Toronto's great Exhibition would not be wholly worthy of condemnation if it existed solely as a provider of innocent enjoyment to the multitude. The Industrial Fair avowedly has a higher mission, and they are its best friends who would not make it less amusing but would make it more instructive. The Exhibition is not strong in some departments that should be illustrative of the country's progress along the line of industrial achievement. For instance, why should not the Fairgoers be able to see in operation the process of manufacturing paper or Canadian tweed? The directors would have to financially encourage manufacturers to branch out thus; but the money spent in developing the Fair on its illustrative side would be well expended.—Toronto Telegram.

The fact is, there were quite a number of machines of various descriptions in operation at the Fair, and thousands of visitors found much pleasure and instruction in watching the production of the articles being made upon them. But according to the ethics observed among Toronto daily newspaper men, no mention whatever was made by them of these exhibits; and now the Telegram suggests an idea that has been exemplified at the Fair for years. Last year in the Main Building was a power loom upon which carpet was being made, and another loom upon which web was woven for the manufacture of suspenders, but the Toronto daily newspapers were oblivious of the fact. Some of the girls at the candy counters in the neighborhood objected to the noise, and so not to interfere in the taffy traffic these looms were not at the Fair this year.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in alluding to the political, fiscal and industrial situation now prevailing in the United States, Mr. James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, says that the iron and steel industries of that country are greatly depressed, and business generally is far from good. While the silver question may be, to a certain extent, responsible for this depression, the chief cause is the threat of unfavorable tariff legislation. Were this removed the prospect for a speedy revival of business would be much better. Mr. Swank sincerely hopes that the enemies of protection in both Canada and the United States will not be successful in their efforts to overthrow the policy which has done so much towards establishing important enterprises in both countries.

THE Newark and South Orange, N.J., Railroad Company equipped and ran its first car to South Orange by electricity on October 7, scarcely 12 hours after the South Orange Board of Trustees had unanimously passed an ordinance granting it that privilege. There was a rumor that an injunction would be asked for to prevent the running of the cars, so the railroad people put a large gang of men to work Friday night as soon as the ordinance passed. Poles were erected, wires strung, and the current turned on at 10.40 o'clock Saturday morning, when the first car was run to the South Orange terminus.

THE Corinth ship canal, which unites the gulfs of Lepanto and Ægina, and cuts in two the Peloponessus, was completed during the past summer by a French company which began its construction in 1881. The canal is about four miles long, its width is 75 feet, the same as the Suez Canal, and its depth 26.4 feet. It will shorten the voyage of vessels from the Adriatic to Constantinople and Asia Minor 185 miles.

THE recent meeting in Montreal of the rolling mill proprietors was held with closed doors, a tyler being stationed outside the entrance with a drawn sword in his hand to keep off cowans and eavesdroppers, but it has leaked out that a subject of much interest that was discussed was that so frequently spoken of in the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER *re* the increase of duty upon wrought scrap iron. Some of the gentlemen, gulping down the choking sensation in their throats, like boys passing a graveyard at night, declared in loud whispers that they would not be afraid to meet the spook, and would quite cheerfully assent to the change if it could be shown that it would be for the good of the country to make it. These gentlemen can save some money by accepting the situation right now, and boldly declaring that the tariff ought to be increased for the good of the country. If they do not do it, by and by they will have to go down into their pockets for "influence" that will not influence the change that is bound to come.

IRON DEVELOPMENT IN PICTOU COUNTY, N. S.

Editor THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER:

SIR,—Nature's nest is never empty. This is a truism which leaves a deeper impression the more closely we analyze it. In the opening of the East River iron mines, we recognize an event of the greatest importance to the Dominion of Canada, an event which, in the coming years, will be celebrated as the dawning of the New Era, in which Canada commenced to take her place among the iron producing and manufacturing countries of the world.

A few months ago everything here lay dormant; now the scene is changed. From the glowing mouths of two furnaces there flows the molten metal, which, even at this early date, has found its way to Montreal, Toronto and the West, there to be tested, and to be pronounced by the users as giving the utmost satisfaction. What do we find here? Everything necessary for the production of Iron. Side by side, within a radius of a few miles, are inexhaustible deposits of coal, lime, and iron ore, the National Policy being the magic key which has unlocked the portals to this great storehouse of Nature's wealth. At Bridgeville we are in the very heart of the iron district. Here the very hills are of iron. The best known deposits are in the valley formed by the East River, which flows into Pictou harbor. Other valuable deposits are found in the bed or the banks of the Sutherland River, which flows into Antigonish Harbor. Then, again, some valuable ores are found on the highland between these rivers. The ore is found in the lower Carboniferous or upper Silurian formation. The lower Carboniferous rocks of the Pictou coal fields rest directly on the Silurian, and the iron ores are found in both. Brown Hematite has been traced over a distance of five miles in the East River Valley, near Springville. The ore is of good quality, though variable in richness, the average being 50 per cent. Specular ore averages 60 per cent. Seams run from 5 feet to 40 feet in width. In the Bridgeville mine they have sunk to a depth of 400 feet, where the ore appears in great abundance, being a true vein which is found to carry in depth as tunnels are driven. The height of the hills above the East River is from 300 to 400 feet. Already these mines in their present development give abundant evidence that very large quantities of iron ore are in existence. Limestone is found quite near in great quantities. The quarry near Springville shows a bed of it over 20 feet thick, and underlying it is another bed 12 feet thick. The New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, have erected, at Ferrona, a plant of the most improved style. The size of the furnace is 65 feet high, 15½ feet bosh, crucible 9 feet in diameter. They have 54 coke ovens, from which the coke is rammed while hot, thus making a large saving in cost of production. They have a patent machine for washing the coal, which frees it from all impurities. The output of this furnace is 84 tons per day of No. 1 pig, which is being shipped as fast as made. Mr. Daniel Aitkin, of Glasgow, Scotland, is the foreman, and Mr. Harvey Graham is the secretary of the company.

In connection with the works they operate 12 miles of railway, which is well equipped, carrying passengers and freight, and connecting with the Intercolonial Railway at Eureka Junction. The furnace company give employment to 450 hands.

The Pictou Charcoal Iron Co., (Ltd.), was incorporated under the laws of Nova Scotia, in November, 1891, with an authorized