naces called the Siscoe, the cost of making a ton of pig iron, is thus stated by a writer in the Railway Journal:

Ores		-		-	\$4	12c
Charcoal -	-		-		8	40
Flux and labor -		-		-	2	70
Repairs, interest, &c.	•		-		3	00
					\$ 18	22

Thus for about £4 11s., we can make a ton of pig iron, or by adding the expense of moulding, a tone of castings can be turned out, affording ample profit on the investment. The cost of this furnace was 54,903 78c. The wood cost 2 per cord. The manufacturers purchase the wood and make the charcoal in kilns prepared for the purpose. One cord of wood makes 56 bushels of charcoal, and 160 bushels of charcoal make one ton of iron.

At the following furnaces in the State of New York, the cost of making a ton of pig iron is,-

At the	Crown Point	Furnace		-		•		-	\$17	58c
66	East Mount	44	-		-		-		19	53
46	Mount Hope	"		-		-		-	21	00
46	Brasher	4	-		-		-		22	50
"	Constantin	"		-		-		-	17	50
"	Clinton	46	-		-		-		12	81

In all these places wood costs about \$2 per cord, a price which would be very acceptable to our farmers in the vicinity of our mines, where they cannot sell the wood at all, but are obliged to burn it to clear the land; the absence then of mineral coal is no objection to the manufacture of iron in Canada. What we want is such increased activity in our iron manufactures generally, as will create a larger demand for the raw material, and offer more inducement for men of energy and capital to embark in its manufacture. Parties thoroughly acquainted with making iron, can make it from our ore as cheap as in any of the places mentioned. Here, fuel is as cheap and labor cheaper than there, and in proportion to our population, the demand for iron wares is as great. Why then can we not with the same, if not better advantages, do as well as the Americans? Though I am in favor of fostering every branch of our manufactures that can be profitably carried on in the country, still in the article of pig iron, it is not advisable at present to interfere with foreign importations of it by a high duty. It ought to be classed among raw materials, admitted at a low duty, particularly as iron made in Canada, has been found to mix well with Scotch No. 1 pig iron, which is of a softer nature. With a mixture of our pig iron it is found to be better adapted to most descriptions of castings.

In the manufacture of refined iron, we might supply the demand by a substitute that would take the place of English, Russian, Swedes, and American, now imported of any shape or size; the expense of machinery and capital required in making it, has hitherto been the barrier to extensive operations in this branch. An immense quantity of scrap and old iron is annually exported to the United States and there refined and wrought into shape. There