

manufactured from ingredients of which not less than 50 per cent of their weight consists of pig-iron made in Canada, (2) a bounty of \$3 per ton on puddled iron bars made from Canadian-made pig-iron, (3) a bounty on pig-iron manufactured from ore, of \$3 per ton on the proportion produced from Canadian ore and \$2 on the proportion produced from foreign ore.

An Act of 1898 provides that the provisions of the Act are to be held to have come into force on April 23, 1897. An Act of 1899 provides that these bounties shall continue to be paid to 30th June, 1907, at a yearly diminishing rate from 1902; 90 per cent of the bounties to be paid in 1902-3; 75 per cent in 1903-4; 55 per cent in 1904-5; 35 per cent in 1905-6, and 20 per cent in 1906-7.

The Legislature of Ontario passed an Act in the session of 1894 appropriating the sum of \$125,000 to be known as the Iron Mining Fund. Out of this fund the treasurer is authorized to pay \$1 per ton of pig-metal product of iron ores raised or mined and smelted in the province of Ontario, the amount so paid not to exceed in any one year, \$25,000. Under this Act the sum of \$84,741 has been earned, to 31st December, 1902.

The annual consumption of iron and steel and their products in Canada is between 800,000 tons and 820,000 tons.

The active works in Canada in 1902, are (1) The Nova Scotia Steel Company blast furnace at Ferrona, Nova Scotia; (2) The Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Hamilton; (3) The Canada Iron Furnace Company, Midland; (4) The Dominion Iron and Steel Company furnaces at Sydney; (5) The Canada Iron Furnace Company, Radnor; (6) Deseronto Iron Company, Deseronto; (7) The Drummondville Furnaces; the last three are charcoal furnaces. The annual aggregate capacity of all the completed and unfinished furnaces is nearly 1,100,000 gross tons. The Lake Superior Power Co. are building at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., a very extensive plant for the manufacture of pig-iron, steel and steel rails, the latter the first established in Canada.

The united investment at Sydney, Hamilton, Deseronto, Midland, New Glasgow, Radnor, Drummondville and Ferrona amounts to \$24,500,000, which will be increased to \$35,000,000, by new plant now building. Within five or six years the total investment will aggregate, approximately, \$50,000,000.

The production of pig-iron in the Dominion of Canada, as ascertained from the manufacturers by circular, amounted in the calendar year 1902 to 326,962 gross tons, as compared with 244,976 tons in 1901; 86,900 tons in 1900; 94,077 tons in 1899 and 68,755 tons in 1898; 53,796 tons in 1897; 60,030 tons in 1896 and 37,829 tons in 1895. Of the production last year 310,118 tons were made with coke and 16,844 tons with charcoal. The production of Bessemer pig iron, included above amounted to 14,753 tons. Neither spiegel nor ferromanganese was made. One Company produced 18,921 net tons of steel ingots by the Open Hearth Process.

On Dec. 31, 1902, the unsold stocks of pig-iron in Canada amounted to 20,328½ gross tons, as compared with 59,472 tons at the close of 1901. Of the unsold iron on hand on December 31, 1902, 19,641 tons were coke pig-iron and 687½ tons were charcoal pig iron. On December 31, 1902 there were 12 completed furnaces in Canada and four furnaces were in course of construction. Of the completed furnaces seven were in blast and five were idle on the date named. During 1902, two furnaces were erected by the