

IRON

The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographically and geologically. From Vancouver Island in the west to Cape Breton Island in the east they occur at varied intervals. Sir William Fairbairn, in "Iron, its History, Properties, and Processes of Manufacture," says: "In the Mineral and Geological Department of the Exhibition of 1862 were exhibited striking specimens of iron ore from the colonies, among which was the remarkable collection from Canada, consisting of oxide, red hematite and bog ores. The thickness of some of the beds from which the specimens were taken is worthy of notice. In Nova Scotia some of the richest ores yet discovered occur in boundless abundance. The iron manufactured from them is of the very best quality, and is equal to the finest Swedish metal." In the same province the iron ore, the coal and the flux lie in close contiguity to each other, and are within a comparatively short distance from fine ship harbours, making that province one of the best regions in the world for the seat of iron and steel ship-building on a large scale.

Magnetic ores occur abundantly throughout several counties of Ontario. An important deposit in the township of South Crosby has been worked for years. A very fine and valuable ore exists as a large deposit in North Crosby. The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore. In the region west of Lake Superior, the province of Ontario has a country rich in iron ore. In the province of Quebec there are large and valuable deposits of magnetic ore. In the county of Beauce a bed of granular iron ore, about two-thirds magnetic with a vein of 45 feet wide, occurs in serpentine.

Hematite iron ores are found in all parts of Canada. One of the most valuable deposits of Quebec province is near Hull—opposite Ottawa—a specular ore, assaying from 64 to 68 per cent of metallic iron. In New Brunswick large deposits of hematite ore are found near Woodstock. Limonite and bog ores are widely distributed.

Chromic iron.—During the year 1895 large deposits of chromic iron were found in Coleraine, province of Quebec. The ore averaged over 50 per cent of metal, is easily mined, and finds a ready market in the United States.

The Dominion Parliament, in 1883, authorized the payment of a bounty of \$1.50 a ton upon all pig-iron manufactured in Canada. This bounty was continued until 1st July, 1889, when the rate was made \$1 a ton. A further change was made on 1st July, 1892, when the rate was increased to \$2 a ton until 1st July, 1897.

In the session of 1894 an Act was passed providing that the Governor in Council may authorize the payment of a bounty of \$2 per ton on all pig-iron made in Canada from Canadian ore, or a bounty of \$2 per ton on all puddled bars made in Canada from Canadian pig-iron made from Canadian ore, and a bounty of \$2 per ton on all steel billets manufactured in Canada from Canadian pig-iron and such other ingredients as are necessary and usual in the manufacture of steel billets. These bounties were applicable till March 26, 1899, in the case of furnaces in operation on March 27, 1894, and in the case of furnaces commencing operations subsequent to that date, but before March 27, 1899, for five years from the date of commencing.

This Act was repealed by Chap. 6 of the Acts of 1897, which authorized the Governor General to give (1) a bounty of \$3 per ton on steel ingots