

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 limited the time and provided for a yearly diminishing rate of bounty. The Act of 1903 provided for the payment of bounties on rolled wire rods (\$6 per ton) other rolled shapes (\$3) and rolled plates (\$3), the articles to be manufactured in Canada from steel produced in Canada from ingredients of which not less than 50 per cent consisted of pig-iron made in Canada. The Act further provides that the bounties for 1903-4 shall be 90 per cent of the amount fixed by chap. 6 Acts 1897; 75 per cent in 1904-5; 55 per cent in 1905-6; 35 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 was authorized to pay \$1 per ton of pig-metal product on 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. This fund has been exhausted by the payments made for the bounty year ended October 31, 1904.

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 1904, 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 (8) Furnaces; Londonderry Iron and Mining Co.; (9) and the Lake Superior Corporation, numbers 5, 6 and 7 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. have completed 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 1904 to 278,219 tons, as compared with 265,418 tons in 1903; 319,557 tons in 1902; 244,976 tons in 1901; 86,090 tons in 1900; 94,077 tons in 1899; 68,755 tons in 1898. Of the production last year 258,748 tons were made with coke and 19,471 tons with charcoal. Of the total production 60,209 tons were basic-pig iron, 147,116 tons were Foundry pig-iron, 19,271 tons were charcoal pig-iron, 17,856 tons were malleable Bessemer pig-iron and 29,021 tons were Bessemer and Low phosphorous pig-iron. Neither spiegel nor ferromanganese was made. The unsold stock of pig-iron amounted, on December 31, 1904 to 37,630 as compared with 19,290 tons