and Drummondville for many years. Iron ore deposits also exist along the Gatineau river, in Hull township, within a few miles of the city of Ottawa. The Bristol mine, in Pontiac county, has been proved to contain large deposits of magnetite, but the ore is high in sulphur and would require roasting.

Ontario.—The iron and steel industry in Ontario is chiefly dependent on imported ores, but several companies have continued to demonstrate what can be done by the beneficiation of low grade Canadian ores. The Moose Mountain iron range is situated about 35 miles north of Sudbury and over 100 million tons of magnetite have been proved by the owners. The Atikokan district, west of Sabawa lake, contains approximately 15 million tons of magnetite, while the Atikokan mine, to the east of the lake, has shown 10 million tons. The deposits of non-Bessemer ore in the Michipicoten district are extensive and millions of tons of red hematite were taken from the Helen mine. The Magpie mine produces siderite, which is roasted before being shipped to the blast furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie owned by the Algoma Steel Co.

British Columbia.—Owing to the lack of a local iron smelting industry the production of iron ore in British Columbia has not reached important dimensions. On the northeast coast of Texada island there are extensive deposits estimated to contain five million tons of magnetite. The Glen iron mine on the south side of Kamloops lake, estimated to contain reserves of 8 million tons, has been worked intermittently for several years, the ore being shipped to Tacoma and to the Revelstoke Smelting Works.

24.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron, calendar years 1909-1922.

Years.	Ore shipments from Canadian mines	Production of Pig Iron.							
		Nova Scotia.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Totals.	
	Short tons.	Short tons.	$	Short tons.	$	Short tons.	$	Short tons.	$
1909....	268,043	354,380	3,453,800	4,770	125,623	407,012	6,002,441	757,162	9,581,864
1910....	259,418	350,287	4,203,444	3,237	85,255	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622
1911....	210,344	390,242	4,682,904	658	17,282	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125
1912....	215,883	424,991	6,374,910	–	–	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999
1913....	307,634	480,068	7,201,020	–	–	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012
1914....	244,854	227,052	2,951,676	–	–	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856
1915....	398,112	420,275	5,463,575	–	–	493,500	5,910,624	913,775	11,374,199
1916....	275,176	470,055	7,050,825	–	–	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898
1917....	215,302	472,147	10,387,234	–	–	684,642	13,902,867	1,170,480[1]	25,025,960[1]
1918....	211,608	415,870	10,451,400	7,449	419,521	747,650	21,324,857	1,195,551[1]	33,495,171[1]
1919....	197,170	285,087	7,141,641	7,701	331,797	624,993	17,104,151	917,781	24,577,589
1920....	129,072	332,493	7,687,614	8,835	379,348	749,068	22,252,062	1,090,396	30,319,024
1921....	59,509	169,504	4,407,104	683	17,758	495,489	12,882,714	665,676	17,307,576
1922[2]....	17,971	135,261	3,139,994	–	–	293,662	6,493,513	428,923	9,633,507

[1]Included in the totals is additional pig iron made in electric furnaces from scrap metal other than in the province of Quebec. The amounts and values were in 1917, 13,691 short tons with a value of $735,859 and in 1918, 24,582 tons with a value of $1,299,393.
[2]Subject to revision.

3.—Non-Metallic Minerals.

1.—Coal.

The fuel situation of Canada is somewhat anomalous, as in spite of the enormous resources of coal in the country, about 50 p.c. of the consumption is imported from the United States. The Canadian coal areas are situated in the eastern and western