

shipper was penalized according to the amount of the zinc present. A new schedule was announced in April, 1922, providing for payment for zinc in ores on a sliding scale running from 30 to 35 p.c. zinc.

### 25.—Production of Zinc in Canada, calendar years 1911-1923.

Years.	Production of Zinc.			Years.	Production of Zinc.		
	Quantity <sup>1</sup> .	Value.	Average price per pound.		Quantity <sup>1</sup> .	Value.	Average price per pound.
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1911.....	1,877,479	108,105	5.758	1918.....	35,083,175	2,862,436	8.159
1912.....	4,283,760	297,421	6.943	1919.....	32,194,707	2,362,448	7.338
1913.....	5,640,195	318,553	5.648	1920.....	39,863,912	3,057,961	7.671
1914.....	7,246,063	377,737	5.213	1921.....	53,089,356	2,471,310	4.655
1915.....	9,771,651	1,292,789	13.230	1922.....	56,290,000	3,217,536	5.716
1916.....	23,364,760	2,991,623	12.804	1923.....	60,416,240	3,991,701	6.607
1917.....	29,668,764	2,640,817	8.901				

<sup>1</sup>Estimated smelter recoveries, including, for years 1916 to 1923, the actual zinc recovered at Trail, B.C.

### 8.—Iron.<sup>1</sup>

The fact that iron ore is widely distributed in Canada has long been known, and extensive deposits have been discovered from time to time. The development of the iron-mining industry, however, has been retarded by the abundant supply of the higher-grade ores of Wabana, Newfoundland, and of the Mesabi range of the state of Minnesota.

**Nova Scotia.**—The Wabana section of Newfoundland, containing the largest single deposit of iron ore in the world, is operated by the British Empire Steel Corporation of Nova Scotia. The probable reserves have been estimated at 3,635,000,000 tons, and analysis has shown that the Wabana ore consists of an exceptionally high-grade hematite. Ore to the amount of 887,360 tons was shipped in 1922 to the blast-furnaces of the company at Sydney, where the proximity of the adjacent coalfield favours the economical production of pig iron and steel. Development work carried on also at Torbrook in Annapolis county indicates that the deposits there are very extensive. The ore is red hematite, containing a good percentage of iron rather high in phosphorus. An important iron ore field in Antigonish county is the Arisaig district.

**New Brunswick.**—The most important deposits so far discovered are those in the Austin Brook district of Bathurst county, where mining experts state that great masses of iron ore have been located.

**Quebec.**—It is estimated that there are many millions of tons of iron magnetite sands, containing a high percentage of iron, along the north shore of the St. Lawrence at Moisie, Mingan, Natashkwan and other places in the county of Saguenay. The sands contain a high percentage of titanium, rendering the briquetted iron sands unfavourable for blast-furnace treatment. There are a number of deposits of bog iron ore in the St. Lawrence valley, remarkably free from sulphur and phosphorus. The bog iron ores were successfully used in charcoal blast-furnaces at Radnor Forges and Drummondville for many years. Iron ore deposits also exist along the Gatineau

<sup>1</sup>A sketch of the iron and steel industry of Canada was given of pages 452 to 456 of the 1922-1923 Year Book.