

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 demonstrated 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 100,000,000 tons of magnetite have been proved by the owners. The Atikokan district, west of Sabawa lake, contains approximately 15,000,000 tons of magnetite, while the Atikokan mine, to the east of the lake, has shown 10,000,000 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. The "Iron Ore Committee" appointed by the Ontario Government investigated the situation and recently presented their report, recommending that the government offer a bounty of 1 cent per unit of iron on each long ton of merchantable iron ore marketed from Ontario mines, the "unit" being 1 per cent of iron in each ton of iron ore. Thus, if the ore assayed 40 p.c. iron, the bounty would be 40 cents per ton. This bounty is being granted for a period of 10 years from the date at which it becomes effective.

**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 5,000,000 tons of magnetite. The Glen iron mine on the south side of Kamloops lake, estimated to contain reserves of 8,000,000 tons, has been worked intermittently for several years, the ore being shipped to Tacoma and to the Revelstoke Smelting Works.

#### 26.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron, calendar years 1909-1923.

Years.	Ore shipments from Canadian mines.	Production of Pig Iron.							
		Nova Scotia.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Total.	
		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	424,994	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	25,025,960
1918....	211,608	415,870	10,451,400	7,449	419,521	747,650	21,324,857	1,195,551	33,495,171
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....	59,599	169,504	4,407,104	683	17,758	495,489	12,882,714	665,676	17,307,576
1922....	17,971	135,261	3,139,994	—	—	293,662	6,493,513	428,923	9,633,507
1923....	30,752	310,972	5,360,099	—	—	674,428	15,995,496	985,400	21,355,595

<sup>1</sup>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.