

in Ontario of deposits of iron ore which do not require special treatment before being charged to the blast furnaces. This makes Ontario ore more expensive to treat than the high-grade ore readily available from the Mesabi range in the State of Minnesota.

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.

18.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron and of Steel Ingots and Castings, calendar years 1909-1930.

Year.	Ore Shipments from Canadian Mines. tons.	Production of Pig Iron.						Production of Steel Ingots and Castings. short tons.
		Nova Scotia.		Ontario.		Totals. ¹		
		short tons.	\$	short tons.	\$	short tons.	\$	
1909.....	268,043	354,380	3,453,800	407,012	6,002,441	757,162	9,581,864	754,719
1910.....	259,418	350,287	4,203,444	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622	822,284
1911.....	210,344	390,242	4,682,904	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125	882,396
1912.....	215,883	424,994	6,374,910	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999	957,681
1913.....	307,634	480,068	7,301,020	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012	1,168,993
1914.....	244,854	227,052	2,951,676	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856	828,641
1915.....	396,112	420,275	5,463,576	493,500	5,910,624	913,775	11,374,199	1,020,896
1916.....	275,176	470,055	7,050,825	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898	1,428,249
1917.....	218,302	472,147	10,367,234	684,642	13,902,867	1,170,480	25,025,960	1,745,734
1918.....	211,608	415,870	10,451,400	747,650	21,324,857	1,195,551	33,495,171	1,873,708
1919.....	197,170	285,087	7,141,641	624,993	17,104,151	917,781	24,577,589	1,030,342
1920.....	129,072	332,493	7,987,614	749,068	22,252,062	1,090,396	30,319,024	1,232,697
1921.....	59,509	169,504	4,407,104	495,489	12,882,714	665,676	17,307,576	747,562
1922.....	17,971	135,261	3,139,994	293,662	6,493,513	428,923	9,633,507	544,020
1923.....	30,752	310,972	5,360,099	674,428	15,995,496	985,400	21,355,595	990,942
1924.....	1,480	177,078	3,842,593	415,971	9,525,786	593,049	13,368,329	728,773
1925.....	3,978	226,010	4,402,674	413,247	8,040,015	639,257	12,442,689	842,803
1926.....	200	280,266	6,165,852	567,929	10,495,122	548,195	16,600,974	869,413
1927 ²	2,029	279,496	-	515,366	-	794,861	-	1,016,555
1928 ²	2,244	339,087	-	823,168	-	1,162,254	-	1,382,885
1929 ²	2,748	348,097	-	861,682	-	1,209,779	-	1,543,387
1930 ^{2*}	412	238,456	-	598,687	-	837,142	-	1,133,152

¹ Including a small production from Quebec in certain years. ² Owing to the fact that much of the pig iron produced in Canada is used by the firms producing it for further manufacture in their own plants, no attempt has been made since 1926 to place a nominal value on such production. ^{*} Preliminary figures.

Section 5.—Production of Non-Metallic Minerals.

Subsection I.—Fuels.

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 provinces, while Ontario and Quebec are more easily and