

Hitherto there has been no great incentive for the development of the iron-mining industry in Canada, since there are easily accessible and abundant supplies in the higher-grade ores of Wabana, Newfoundland and of the Mesabi range in the State of Minnesota. The Wabana section of Newfoundland, containing one of the largest deposits of iron ore in the world, is operated by the British Empire Steel Corporation. The probable reserves in that area have been estimated at 3,635,000,000 tons, and the Wabana ore consists of an exceptionally high-grade hæmatite. Ore to the amount of 523,918 tons was shipped in 1930 to the blast furnaces of the company at Sydney, where the proximity of the adjacent coal field favours the economical production of pig iron and steel.

In Ontario, where the iron and steel industry has reached its largest development in Canada, cheap and high-grade supplies of iron ore are readily available from the Mesabi range of Minnesota, while coal supplies are drawn from the nearby coal fields of Pennsylvania.

From Table 18 following, it will be observed that the production of pig iron in Canada in 1929 exceeded that of any previous year, while the 1929 production of steel ingots and castings was exceeded only in the war years 1917 and 1918. Production has fallen off considerably since 1929 as a result of the reaction which set in during the latter part of that year. Ontario has been the leading producer of pig iron throughout the years recorded.

18.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron and of Steel Ingots and Castings, calendar years 1909-31.

Year.	Ore Shipments from Canadian Mines.	Production of Pig Iron.						Production of Steel Ingots and Castings.
		Nova Scotia.		Ontario.		Totals. <sup>1</sup>		
		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	500,797	11,245,622	822,284
1911.....	210,344	390,242	4,682,904	526,635	7,806,939	917,535	12,307,125	882,306
1912.....	215,383	424,094	6,374,910	599,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,989	957,681
1913.....	307,634	480,008	7,201,020	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012	1,168,993
1914.....	244,854	227,052	2,951,678	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856	823,641
1915.....	398,112	420,275	5,463,575	493,500	5,910,624	913,775	11,374,199	1,020,896
1916.....	275,176	470,055	7,050,825	699,202	9,760,073	1,169,257	16,750,898	1,428,249
1917.....	215,302	472,147	10,387,234	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	23,498,171	1,873,708
1919.....	197,170	285,087	7,141,641	624,993	17,104,151	917,781	24,577,689	1,030,342
1920.....	129,072	332,493	7,687,614	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	747,582
1922.....	17,971	135,261	3,139,994	293,662	6,493,513	428,923	9,635,507	544,020
1923.....	30,752	310,872	5,360,090	674,428	15,985,496	985,400	21,355,595	990,942
1924.....	1,480	177,078	3,842,593	415,974	9,825,736	593,049	13,368,329	723,773
1925.....	3,978 <sup>2</sup>	226,010	4,402,674	413,247	8,040,015	639,257	12,442,689	842,803
1926.....	200 <sup>3</sup>	280,266	6,165,832	587,929	10,495,122	848,195	16,660,974	869,413
1927.....	3,029 <sup>4</sup>	279,495	-	515,366	-	794,861	-	1,016,555
1928.....	2,244 <sup>4</sup>	339,687	-	1,223,168	-	1,162,254	-	1,382,385
1929.....	2,748 <sup>4</sup>	348,097	-	861,682	-	1,299,779	-	1,543,387
1930.....	412 <sup>4</sup>	238,152	-	598,687	-	698,839	-	1,130,727
1931 <sup>5</sup> .....	1,569 <sup>4</sup>	113,560	-	356,883	-	470,443	-	753,457

<sup>1</sup> Including a small production from Quebec in certain years. <sup>2</sup> 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. <sup>3</sup> Preliminary figures. <sup>4</sup> Titaniferous iron ore.