

Brook, near Bathurst, New Brunswick. A railway has been constructed connecting the ore deposits with the Intercolonial railway and shipping berths built at Newcastle.

Quebec.—The production of bog ores in this Province is growing less year by year. During 1909, only 3,330 tons were shipped to furnaces, in addition to which a small tonnage of iron sands was shipped for experimental purposes.

A magnetometric survey was made of the Bristol mine, Pontiac county, by Mr. E. Lindeman of the Mines Branch, and a special bulletin has been published giving the results thereof. No shipments have been made from this mine since 1897, but between 1889 and 1897, inclusive, according to returns made to this Department, the mine shipped 29,815 tons. Mr. Lindeman sums up the results of his investigations as follows:—

'The magnetite occurs in parallel beds and lenticular-shaped bodies along the stratification of hornblende and micaceous schists. The association of the magnetite and these gangue minerals seems to be very intimate; and in places, complete gradations exist between masses of magnetite and these rocks. Numerous intrusions of granite in the iron-bearing strata seem also to have had an important bearing on the horizontal extent of the deposits as well as on their depth, cutting them into irregular masses, and rendering their extent in depth uncertain. To judge from the irregular magnetic curves, and the numerous exposures of granite, this state of affairs seems to exist round Shaft No. 1.

'It is manifest that the unprofitable mining operations carried on some years ago were largely due to the irregularities of the ore bodies; to primitive methods of working; and to the long railway haul from the mine to Pennsylvania, U. S. A., where the ore is reported to have been shipped.

'On the other hand, the present investigations indicate that lot 22, and the east part of lot 21, contain some promising deposits. The most important of these is on lot 22; the approximate area of which has been estimated at 90,000 square feet, and, taking into consideration the intimate association of the magnetite with the schistose rocks in the other parts of the fields, it is evident that no definite statement can be made with regard to the tonnage of iron ore in this deposit; but as far as it is now possible to judge from the strong, even, magnetic attraction, there is every reason to conclude that the deposit is of considerable magnitude. In order to ascertain the precise character and quantity of these ore reserves, systematic development in the form of diamond drilling will be necessary.'

Ontario.—This Province shows a considerably increased tonnage in iron ore shipments in 1909, due chiefly to a larger output from the Helen mine. There were five shipping mines, as compared with four during 1908.

No shipments were made by the Wilbur, in Lanark county, but the Atikokan mines, west of Port Arthur, were reopened; while the Dominion Bessemer Ore Company, of Philadelphia, opened up an iron property about twenty-three miles east of Port Arthur, on Thunder bay, and shipped a quantity of ore in two grades, No. 1 running 25

per cent iron, and No. 2, 40 per cent. It is intended to equip the property with crushers and jigs, so as to prepare the ore for market; and raise the percentage of metallic iron content.

From the Helen mine at Michipicoten, shipments were made to Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie, exclusively, no ore being sent to the United States, during 1909. The plant at the mine is now entirely electrically driven, taking about 400 horse-power. The Moose mountain mine, in Hutton township, shipped chiefly to the United States, although one shipment each was made respectively to Sydney, N. S. and Hamilton, Ont. Shipments were also made from the Mayo mine in Hastings county, operated by the Canada Iron Corporation, Limited, under lease, the ore being shipped to Midland and Radnor.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN CANADA.

Provinces.	1908.	1909.
Nova Scotia	352,642 tons	345,380 tons
Quebec	6,709	4,770
Ontario	271,484	407,012
Total	630,835	757,162

The increased production in 1909 has been due to the greater activity of the Ontario furnaces, there having been a decreased production in both Nova Scotia and Quebec. For the first time since 1891 the Ontario production has exceeded that of Nova Scotia. The proportions of the whole contributed by the several provinces were, in 1909: Nova Scotia, 45 1/2 per cent; Ontario, 53 1/2 per cent, and Quebec about 0 1/2 per cent. In 1908 the proportions were: Nova Scotia, 56 per cent; Ontario, 43 per cent, and Quebec about 1 per cent. During the past five years the production has exceeded 500,000 tons annually; while from 1898 to 1904 the production ranged from 100,000 tons to 300,000 tons per annum.

Sudd, a weedy growth which constantly blocks the Nile for the distance of the 300 miles or so known as the Sudd District, can be converted into fuel. By a process invented and tested in Germany the weed is ground to powder and made into briquettes, which burn readily, and have a heating power nearly two-thirds that of coal. This discovery of a supply of cheap local fuel is of great significance to the future of the Soudan.

Sir Joseph Ward has laid before the New Zealand Parliament the motions which he proposes to bring before the Imperial Conference. These include the setting up of an Imperial Council, the reconstitution of the Colonial Office, extension of the powers of High Commissioners, universal penny postage, development of telegraphic communication within the Empire, an All Red mail route between England and Australia via Canada, an Imperial Court of Appeal, and wider legislative powers for the overseas Dominions with regard to shipping.