

distance of 32 miles. Water transportation was later arranged over Rice Lake and the iron sold for \$35.00 per ton.

But after the opening of the St. Lawrence Canals, competition with foreign pig iron, which could be sold at \$16 per ton, made continued production impossible.

Several abortive efforts were made in succeeding years to run the Marmora works, but all proved failures, including an experiment in 1875, in which petroleum was used as fuel.

At Madoc, in Hastings County, Mr. Uriah Seymour erected a charcoal blast furnace about the year 1837. Owing to primitive methods and insufficient capital, failure was again the result. An interesting feature of Mr. Seymour's experiment was the production of good pig iron with uncharred wood alone as fuel.

Another unfortunate venture of the indomitable Mr. Van Norman at Hamilton, where in 1854 he erected another furnace, brought his long business career to an end.

In 1882 an American firm, Messrs. Parry and Mills, began building a charcoal blast furnace on Burnt River, in the County of Haliburton. Lack of funds prevented the completion of the plant and no pig iron was produced.

Failures such as these did not, however, permanently discourage the iron industry in Ontario. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1888, to enquire into and report upon the mineral resources of the province, submitted a report in 1890 that had much to do with awakening the public to a sense of the possibilities of the iron industry in Ontario.

The Hamilton Blast Furnace Company (now the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Limited), blew in a coke furnace in 1896. Another was built in 1907. In 1899 the charcoal furnace of the Deseronto Iron Company, Limited, was put in blast. Both of these furnaces have been in commission, with slight interruptions, ever since those dates. The Deseronto furnace has recently been remodelled and now coke is used instead of charcoal. The Canada Iron Furnace Company put their Midland coke furnace in commission in 1900. The largest single plant was completed in 1902, by the Lake Superior Corporation, at Sault Ste. Marie, where two blast furnaces were erected. The operating company is the Algoma Steel Company, Limited.

The latest addition to the list is the blast-furnace of the Atikokan Iron Company, Limited, at Port Arthur, Thunder Bay District.

At Sault Ste. Marie ore from the Lake Superior ranges is used almost entirely. The company owns and operates the Helen iron mine, 135 miles to the north, but uses only a small amount of the ore from that mine. Helen ore is sold to other consumers and exchanged for Lake Superior ores. The furnaces have a capacity of about 250 tons each per day. A large and complete steel plant is operated here also.

The Hamilton furnaces use Lake Superior hematite and Ontario hematite and magnetite. They have a rated capacity of about 300 tons per day. A steel plant is run by the same company.

About 30 per cent. of the ore used at the Midland stack is Canadian. The balance is purchased from Lake Superior producers. An increasing quantity of Ontario ore is to be used here, however, the Canada Iron Furnace Company