

CANADA'S IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Reflected in Canada's larger production of iron and steel, are the output of the munitions industry and the larger domestic requirements of last year, together with exports of billets and wire. Mr. J. McLeish, B.A., chief of the department of mines, division of statistics and mineral resources, has compiled the following table. The summary of iron and steel statistics, 1914-1915, are as below:—

	1914. Short tons.	1915. Short tons.
Iron ore shipped	244,854	398,112
Canadian iron ore charged to blast furnaces	182,964	293,305
Imported iron ore charged to blast furnaces	1,324,326	1,314,957
Iron ore charged to steel furnaces.....	37,686	74,872
Pig-iron made	783,164	913,775
Pig-iron and ferro-alloys exported	19,063	26,545
Pig-iron imported	78,680	47,842
Ferro-alloys made	7,524	10,794
Ferro-alloys imported	22,147	13,758
Pig-iron and ferro-alloy consumption ..	872,452	959,254
Pig-iron used in steel furnaces	619,030	747,834
Steel ingots and castings made	828,641	1,020,336
Steel rails made	428,225	232,411
Canadian coke used in iron blast furnaces	330,269	578,743
Imported coke used in iron blast furnaces	590,902	486,022
Iron and steel imported	878,179	771,007

CANADA'S ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCERS

The growing and somewhat insistent demand for power on the part of the municipalities of Ontario for industrial and domestic purposes has brought the question of a reduction of the export quantities granted by license to the hydro-electric companies at Niagara Falls before the department of inland revenue for revision, states Mr. J. V. Vincent, in his annual return. The electricity exportation act provides that licenses to export "shall be revocable upon such notice to the licensee as the governor in council deems reasonable in each case." Under the circumstances a yearly reduction in the quantities to be exported might be deemed a reasonable method of putting an end to the export.

Electrical standardizing laboratories have been established at Ottawa and Vancouver, where the substandards used by the department's inspectors are adjusted and standardized periodically, also such electrical instruments as may be presented by the general public. The equipment for another similar laboratory at Winnipeg has been provided and awaits suitable accommodation for the installation thereof.

The revenue collected from weights and measures inspection was \$112,136; gas and meter inspection, \$46,034; electric meter inspection, \$70,051; making a total from this source of \$228,221.

The amount of electrical energy produced for export and consumption in Canada for the year ended March 31st, 1916, is as follows:—

Name of contractor and place of business.	Units produced for export.		Units produced for use in Canada.		Total output of generating station or other source.	
	K.W. Hours.	H.P. Years.	K.W. Hours.	H.P. Years.	K.W. Hours.	H.P. Years.
Canadian Niagara Power Co. .	400,521,090	61,289.01	11,178,910	1,710.59	411,700,000	62,999.60
Electrical Development Co. . .	34,652,000	5,302.56	395,346,500	60,497.02	429,998,500	65,799.58
Ontario Power Co.	199,135,160	30,472.28	616,834,440	94,389.93	815,969,600	124,862.21
*International Railway Co. . .						
Ontario & Minnesota Power Co.	13,144,070	2,011.33	11,789,534	1,804.08	24,933,604	3,815.41
Cedars Rapids Power Co.	358,753,000	54,897.51	56,031,000	8,574.03	414,784,000	63,471.54
Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co.	230,820	35.33	8,605,200	1,316.79	8,836,020	1,352.12
Maine and New Brunswick Power Co.	3,075,893	470.69	242,437	37.09	3,318,330	507.78
Western Canada Power Co. . .	11,937,700	1,826.73	60,468,020	9,253.00	72,405,720	11,079.73
British Columbia Electric Rail- way Co.	330,626	50.59	68,470,689	10,477.60	68,801,315	10,528.19
Totals	1,021,780,359	156,356.03	1,228,966,730	188,060.13	2,250,747,089	344,416.16

*This company's load is used for electric railway supply,

INSURANCE PAID BY WIRELESS

Probably the first case of the wireless telegraph being employed to transmit insurance funds to a foreign country is announced by the Prudential Insurance Company of America. The war and the danger of transmission through the customary channels, as well as the immediate need of the beneficiary, made the wireless course necessary, both as a means of safety and speed.

In August, 1896, in Amsterdam, New York, Gertrude E. Orth, took out a twenty-year Prudential endowment policy for \$1,000. Soon afterward she moved to Germany. The policy matured this year, and with the accumulated dividends amounted to \$1,344. The beneficiary desired the money and the Prudential was anxious to pay it.

The policy proceeds were deposited with the National Bank of Commerce, in New York City, with instructions to notify its correspondent at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, that it had the money for Mrs. Orth. The notification was by wireless and was accepted as cash by the German bank. Mrs. Orth was told and secured her money. She got it in German marks, which, because of their depreciation in value, made the policy proceeds worth about one-third more to her than would have been the case prior to the war.

ONTARIO CHATTEL MORTGAGES

The Ontario provincial government returns of the total number and amount of chattel mortgages on record and undischarged on December 31st, 1915, compared with the past five years' record are as below:—

	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1915	12,010	\$12,432,780	49	*\$ 699,942
1914	10,881	28,164,771	60	6,365,509
1913	10,190	32,442,616	49	8,485,788
1912	10,654	39,406,857	55	542,235
1911	11,261	40,698,959	74	1,492,161
1910	12,490	31,108,900	80	1,101,014

	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1915	5,178	\$ 2,579,303	14	\$ 4,056
1914	4,791	2,444,406	16	17,627
1913	4,831	2,279,301	16	4,012
1912	5,016	2,310,071	6	3,489
1911	5,482	2,624,057	14	7,860
1910	6,196	2,658,283	18	8,258

*Including one paper company for \$150,000 and three manufacturers for \$400,000.

†Including three lumbermen for \$237,278, and one mortgage company for \$973,400

chiefly on Canadian side of boundary.