grew to 750,000 tons of pig iron and 675,000 tons of steel. Last year the production of pig iron just exceeded the one million ton mark, while the steel production was 780,000 tons. The following shows the yearly production of pig iron and steel from 1901 to date:

Year.	Production of pig iron in Canada.	
1901	165,900	tons
1902	348,600	,,
1903	323,700	,,
1904	390,200	,,
1906	585,400	,,
1907	416,000	,,
1908	698,800	,,
1909	609,400	,,
1910	800,797	,,
1911	917,535	,,
1912	1000,000	,,

	Production of Steel Ingots.	
1901	33,300	tons
1902	136,400	,,
1903	260,600	,,
1904	128,900	,,
1905	300,400	,,
1906	569,200	,,
1907	606,500	,,
1908	662,000	,,
1909	570,600	,,
1910	822,284	,,
1911	876,215	,,
1912	912,878	,,

In the fiscal year1 911-12, Canada imported 201,056 tons of pig iron and 611,240 tons of steel. Since 1897 when the iron and steel industry in this country can be said to have commenced, the amounts expended in the industry have been as follows. The figures, however, only relate to the companies which mafacture pig iron and steel, and do not take into account the rolling mills which use the products of the steel companies as their raw material. The amounts follow: In the construction and extension of iron and steel plants from 1887 to the end of 1911 the sum of $35,146,399; in the developement of iron mines in Canada and Newfoundland $5,301,930; in the development of coal properties which are connected with the steel plants, $18,500,173. The iron and steel companies employees number 12,662, while those employed in the coal companies directly associated with the steel plants, number 10,914.

Within the past few years the iron and steel industry of Canada has assumed much greater proportions. A number of small isolated companies located in various parts of the country have been amalgamated. One of the most important of these was the Steel Company of Canada, which was organized a year or so ago. Altogether the industry has assumed a large place in the industrial life of the country, and when the latest concerns mentioned above commence operations, it will be one of the most important manufacturing industrues in the Dominion.

Just at the time when the Armstrong, Whitworth Company, one of the largest steel manufacturing concerns in Great Britain is about to locate in Canada, the following facts regarding Company will prove of interest. During the past year the Armstrong, Whitworth Company had net profits of £775,527 from their armament plant alone and paid dividends of 12½ per cent. A few days ago they followed the example of Vickers, and made an issue of capital to provide for the extention of their plant at home and abroad. The following comment by the London "Economist" deals with the state of iron and steel trade in Great Britain during the past year:

"The year 1912 was a period of record activity in the iron and steel trades while work was actually in progress, but the time lost during the long coal strike was never fully recovered. The demand for steel for railway construction abroad and shipbuilding at home, however, was but little affected by the coal strike, and the mills were only held up by want of fuel, and restarted on full time at the earliest moment. Thus manufacturers of pig-iron and of finished steel products and ship-plates have had as much work as they could handle. Prices, owing to the pressure for delivery from the shipyards, have been at a higher level than the industry has seen for many years.

On the 31st December, 1912, Canada had 19 completed blast furnaces, of which five were idle. Three furnaces were being built on December 31st. Production in the last 19 years is given below:

1895.....	37,829	1904.....	270,942
1896.....	60,030	1905.....	468,003
1897.....	53,796	1906.....	541,957
1898.....	68,755	1907.....	581,146
1899.....	94,077	1908.....	563,672
1900.....	86,000	1909.....	677,090
1901.....	244,976	1910.....	740,210
1902.....	319,557	1911.....	824,368
1903.....	265,418	1912.....	912,878

Since 1986 the Canadian Government has paid out in bounties in pig iron the sum of $7,097,041. The highest amount paid was in 1908 when $863,818 was expended. This gradually decreased until finally it disappeared in 1912. On puddled iron bars, the total bounties paid from 1896 to date amounted to $113,674. On steel the amount paid out in bounties from 1896 till the expiration of the bounties, was $6,706,990, the largest amount