

Report Geol. Survey, 1895, pp. 38 R and 83 S, et seq., for assays and description.)

Ore has been discovered at numerous other localities throughout the district, notably in the Gunflint Lake district just north of the International boundary, at the head of the Big Turtle River and on the north shore of Thunder Bay near Loon Lake. In none of these places, however, are the deposits as extensive as those noted above.

The Matawin area is about thirty miles from Port Arthur and five miles from the nearest point on the C. P. Railway. It is on the line of the Port Arthur and Rainy River Railway, now under construction.

The most extensive ore deposits on the Atikokan are about 100 miles from Port Arthur and forty miles from the C. P. R. This area is also on the line of the Port Arthur and Rainy River Railway.

Other iron ore deposits, chiefly hematite, have been discovered upon the north shore of Lake Superior and east of Nepigon, at Batchewaning Bay, Gros Cap and Little Pic, and are referred to in many reports of the Geological Survey from 1866 to 1876, but their extent and value is yet unknown.

PULP WOOD—AND THE WOOD PULP INDUSTRY.

According to "Lockwood's Directory" there are over one thousand pulp mills in the United States, and less than one hundred in Canada, but of the thousand, one hundred are idle; while of the ninety-three Canadian mills only four are idle, one in each of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Of the greater proportion of idle American mills some, are no doubt, closed for want of raw material, because the home product is being rapidly exhausted and importation is necessary. Canada has supplied some of these with both pulp wood and pulp. There is nearly as much difference, commercially, to an exporting country, between its wood pulp and pulp wood, as between the traditional horse chestnut and chestnut horse,—they are not convertible terms; and there would be a still greater difference if we turned our wood into pulp and the pulp into paper at our own water powers. The same reason which exists for cutting pine logs into sawn lumber in Ontario holds good for turning our spruce logs into pulp and paper, throughout the Dominion.

Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick possess an almost unlimited quantity of spruce of the strongest and finest quality for papermaking. It is claimed for this spruce (not only as against that of the Pacific Coast, but as against that of Europe), that its flocculent fibres