## Average Monthly Price [illegible] ocal No. 2 Foundry Pig-Iron at Chicago.*

(At Furnace) per Gross Ton (2,240 Lbs.).

| — | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| January | 17·35 | 19·00 | 15·50 | 14·00 | 17·90 | 13·75 | 13·00 | 18·50 | 30·00 | 33·00 |
| February | 16·75 | 19·00 | 15·50 | 14·00 | 17·31 | 14·00 | 13·00 | 18·50 | 32·00 | 33·00 |
| March | 16·50 | 18·30 | 15·50 | 14·00 | 17·25 | 14·25 | 12·95 | 18·70 | 36·00 | 33·00 |
| April | 16·50 | 17·50 | 15·00 | 14·00 | 17·00 | 14·25 | 13·00 | 19·00 | 39·25 | 32·00 |
| May | 16·50 | 17·06 | 15·00 | 14·50 | 16·00 | 14·06 | 13·00 | 19·00 | 43·80 | 33·00 |
| June | 16·50 | 16·75 | 15·00 | 14·50 | 15·62 | 13·69 | 13·00 | 19·00 | 51·00 | 33·00 |
| July | 17·00 | 16·56 | 14·87 | 14·70 | 14·70 | 13·75 | 13·00 | 19·00 | 55·00 | 33·00 |
| August | 17·13 | 16·50 | 14·50 | 15·37 | 15·00 | 13·69 | 13·44 | 18·40 | 55·00 | 33·00 |
| September | 18·70 | 16·40 | 14·50 | 16·00 | 15·00 | 13·25 | 13·90 | 18·13 | 54·67 | 33·00 |
| October | 19·00 | 16·06 | 14·46 | 17·00 | 15·00 | 12·94 | 14·63 | 19·63 | 33·00 | 34·00 |
| November | 19·00 | 16·00 | 14·09 | 17·75 | 14·87 | 12·56 | 17·13 | 25·80 | 33·00 | 34·00 |
| December | 19·00 | 16·00 | 14·00 | 18·00 | 14·60 | 13·00 | 18·10 | 29·50 | 33·00 | 34·00 |

*From the *Iron Age*, New York.

The production of blast furnace pig-iron in Nova Scotia in 1918 was 415,870 tons as against 472,147 tons in 1917 and with the exception of the year 1914 was the smallest production in this Province since 1911. In Ontario the production of blast furnace pig-iron was 747,650 tons as against 684,642 tons in 1917 and was the largest production made in this Province.

Pig-iron was made from scrap in electric furnaces in three provinces; 7,449 tons in Quebec and 24,582 tons in Ontario and British Columbia, the production in the latter Province being a little over 2,000 tons.

By grades the 1918 production included: Basic, 966,409 tons; Bessemer, 15,415 tons; foundry and malleable, etc., 181,696 tons; low phosphorus iron (electric furnace), 32,031 tons. The 1917 production included : Basic, 961,656 tons; Bessemer, 14,092 tons; foundry and malleable, 181,041 tons; low phosphorus (electric furnace), 13,691 tons.

The quantities of ores, fuels and flux charged to blast furnaces during the past ten years is shown in the following table. In 1918 about 95·6 per cent of the ore charged, 60·5 per cent of the coke, and a large proportion of the limestone, were imported. Previous to 1896 the entire Canadian pig-iron production was from Canadian ores but since that date increasing quantities of imported iron ore have been used.

The iron industry at Sydney and North Sydney has been built up on the basis of the Newfoundland Wabana ores and the local coal supply, while in recent years a portion of the limestone required has also been obtained from Port au Port, Newfoundland. In Nova Scotia, therefore, while the fuel is all domestic, the ore is practically all imported, though from a British colony.

In Ontario large quantities of United States "Lake ores" are used. All the fuel used, with the exception of a small quantity of charcoal is imported either as coke, or as coal for charging the by-product coke ovens at Sault Ste-Marie. A portion of the limestone flux is also obtained from quarries situated in the United States. In 1918, Ontario furnaces used 1,392,373 tons of imported ores and 96,745 tons Canadian ores, the percentage being 93·5 per cent imported and 6·5 per cent Canadian. In 1917, Ontario furnaces used 1,210,097 tons of imported ores and 92,065 tons of Canadian ores, the percentage being 93 per cent imported and 7 per cent Canadian. In 1916, 1,050,404 tons of imported ore, or 82·6 per cent of the total, and 221,273 tons of Canadian ores, or 17·4 per cent of the total, were charged. In 1915, 623,094 tons of imported ore, or 68 per cent of the total, and 293,305 tons or 32 per cent of Canadian ores were charged.