

and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Coy. at Sydney, Nova Scotia. These, with the Acadia Works at Londonderry, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, and Radnor in Quebec, are favourably situated for supplying the eastern regions of the Dominion. There are large and well-equipped iron works in Ontario, notably those of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Coy. at Hamilton, on Lake Ontario; the Algoma Steel Coy. at Sault Ste. Marie, on the river between Lakes Superior and Huron; and the Atikokan Iron Coy. at Port Arthur, on the west shore of Lake Superior. The last mentioned is the only one of these works that uses Canadian ore exclusively, and the proportion of foreign ore used by the others is increasing every year. In 1901, 56 per cent. of Ontario ore was used in the blast furnaces of that Province. In 1907, the proportion had fallen to 23.6 per cent.

The immense deposits of high grade iron ore on the American side of Lake Superior, the moderate cost of working it, and the ease of transport across the lakes into Ontario and eastward, have probably been the cause of delay in the opening up on an adequate scale of its own resources of iron by the Province of Ontario. On the basis of last year's consumption, the known deposits of the Lake Superior iron ore will last for 50 years; but consumption has advanced with rapid strides from nearly 11 million tons in 1898 to nearly 12 million tons in 1907. If this rate of increase be continued that available supply will be exhausted all the sooner.

Quite recently large deposits of magnetic iron ore have been opened up at Moos Mountain, about 25 miles north of Sudbory in Ontario. The ore body at present operated on has been proved in a length of 150 feet and breadth in some places of 150 feet, and to a depth of 100 feet, in a vein lying perpendicular. It is stated that twelve similar ore bodies have been proved in an area of 1,000 acres acquired by the operating company. The guaranteed analysis of one sample is: Iron, 65.50 per cent.; phosphorus, 0.10 per cent.; silica, 13.29 per cent.; sulphur, 0.011 per cent. A railway of 81 miles in length has been built to Key Harbour on Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, where docks are under construction, with the plant of the newest and best kind for the clean and ready loading of the ore into steamers. A contract has been made with the Railway Company for the conveyance, at a cheap rate, of 500,000 tons a year for 25 years. It is claimed that the harbour is 500 miles nearer the iron-receiving ports of the United States than the mines of Lake Superior, and that this ore will be able to compete with the Lake Superior ore in these markets, as well as supply the demands of Ontario. It seems, therefore, that at no distant date Ontario will be less dependent than at present on outside supplies, and it may be that under the fostering care of the Dominion Government, by whom a bounty is given for each ton of iron manufactured in Canada from native ore, additional works will soon be erected in that district of the country for the supply of its own needs.

The Western Provinces of the Dominion at present seek their supplies of iron from Scotland, but as there are deposits of iron ore in British Columbia, with the development and abundance of suitable fuel for smelting, there is little doubt that British Columbia, or at least, will ere long be less dependent than at present on outside supplies.