

They require exactly the hard woods we have up there. I am not luxurious in my tastes, but still I burn curly birch in my fire-place all the time. Curly birch is worth \$40 a thousand feet in the American market, but the Government will give me all I can cut for 10 cents a cord stumpage. It is a monstrous waste, but you understand that is a product that cannot be gotten out of the forest without railways. Not far from Sault Ste. Marie is Minneapolis. There elm for flour barrels is worth \$25 a thousand feet; worth 20 cents a thousand stumpage around Sault Ste. Marie, but you cannot get it out; you cannot float it; you must have railways. Tamarac and maple the same way; poplar you cannot float. This paper before me is about half poplar; one of the most valuable and important of wood fibres for paper making; it is the fibre which is used almost universally for wood prints; being a soft and velvety material it takes a clear impression. So I might go on, but I have omitted one important step in our evolution. In carrying on our nickel experiments we found that the natural product is too high in nickel content; that is, it is too rich; there is too much nickel in the ore; when you reduce it to an alloy of nickel and iron the percentage of nickel is above the amount required for armour-plate, which is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The average of our nickel ore, when you reduce it to a metal, is about 7 per cent. So it became necessary to dilute this rich oxide, which we smelt, into the metal with the iron ore.

**ALGOMA**

**HAS**

**EVERYTHING**

Well, as I have said, we had never yet asked anything from Algoma that we did not get and I could not bear the thought of importing American ore to use in a Canadian alloy. So we decided that we must have some Algoma iron ore and we started to look around some of the gold mines, and presently found some red hematite. Scientists had said that there was no red hematite on the Canadian side of Lake Superior; that God had put it all on the American side of Lake Superior. I always thought that a mistake and now I am ready to prove it. We will show you an iron mine up there equal to anything on the other side. (Applause). We found we had not only iron enough to provide the admixture we required—which is a large amount because we are going to smelt 500 tons a day—but we have been able to supply the new Midland furnace with all their requirements, and we expect to be able to supply the Hamilton furnace at very much more advantageous terms than they can get it from any other source. We expect to supply Deseronto, and we expect to provide it so cheaply that it will be profitable to establish a smelting plant right here in Toronto. (Applause).

Well, the process of evolution is not yet complete, because, although we found the iron mines only 12 miles from Lake Superior,