

and No. 2 Mines; the latter from Victoria No. 1 and Garson. From these there was raised in 1911 a total of 612,511 tons of ore. The quantity smelted was 610,788 tons, yielding 32,607 tons of Bessemer matte. The matte contained 17,049 tons of nickel, worth \$3,664,474, and 8,966 tons of copper, worth \$1,281,118. The employees of the two companies numbered 2,439, to whom were paid \$1,830,526.

Iron ores. Of iron ore 175,061 tons were produced in 1911 from the Helen, Moose Mountain and Atikokan mines. A large deposit of sideritic ore is being opened up at Magpie by the Lake Superior Corporation. This ore will require preliminary roasting. The production of pig iron amounted in 1911 to 526,610 tons. Of the ores smelted 637,631 tons were of domestic and 84,814 tons of foreign origin.

Petroleum and natural gas. Petroleum has been steadily lessening in yield for a number of years, the output in 1911 being 10,102,801 imperial gallons, a decrease of over 900,000 gallons for the year. Natural gas on the other hand shows an increased production from year to year. In 1911 it amounted in value to \$2,186,762, as compared with \$1,490,334 in 1910. A very large proportion of the northern shore of Lake Erie is now producing gas.

Mineral production of Quebec, 1911. In the province of Quebec the mineral production is also making considerable progress. According to the reports of the Mines Branch of the provincial Department of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries the total value of the mineral production of Quebec has increased from \$2,546,076 in 1900 to \$8,679,786 in 1911. The principal mining products included in this latter total are asbestos, 102,224 tons, \$3,026,306; cement, 1,588,283 barrels, \$1,931,183; brick, 176,532 thousand, \$1,129,480; and lime and limestone of the value of \$1,412,736. The Quebec mineral industry gave employment in 1911 to 7,846 men whose wages amounted to \$3,365,803.

Industrial disputes, 1911. The number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in 1911, as reported in the Labour Gazette of January 1912, was 104, compared with 87 in 1910 and 69 in 1909. Approximately the number of persons involved was 28,918 in 1911, 19,543 in 1910 and 17,881 in 1909. The time lost in working days amounted approximately to 2,018,740, compared with about 718,745 days in 1910. Of the 104 disputes in 1911 98 commenced in that year while six were in existence in the previous year. The great increase in working days lost was largely caused by the continuance until May 27 1911 of the coal strike at Springhill, N.S., which began on August 10 1909, and by the duration for nearly eight months of a coal strike involving 7,000 men in Alberta and eastern British Columbia. As a consequence of this strike an Order in Council was passed on July 31 remitting the duty on coal at all ports of entry along the international boundary west of Sault Ste. Marie for consumption in the prov-