

**Iron Blast Furnaces in Canada in 1917.**—Of 19 furnaces 13 were in blast in 1917 for varying periods of time. The total daily capacity of the 19 furnaces is about 4,835 tons. The operating companies, with numbers and capacities of furnaces, were as follows:

**DOMINION IRON AND STEEL Co., Sydney, C.B.:** Six completed furnaces of 280 tons capacity each per day; three operated throughout 1917; one for 261 days and one for 113 days; one furnace idle throughout the year.

**NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL Co., LTD., New Glasgow, N.S.:** Two stacks and one set of stoves at Sydney Mines, C.B., of 300 tons capacity; operated throughout 1917.

**LONDONDERRY IRON & MINING Co., LTD., Londonderry, N.S. (in liquidation):** One furnace of 100 tons capacity; idle throughout the year, not operated since 1908.

**CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES, LTD., Montreal, Que.:** Two furnaces of 125 tons and 250 tons at Midland, Ont.; both idle throughout the year, not operated since 1913; the larger furnace sold to and removed by the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd.

**STANDARD IRON Co., LTD., Deseronto, Ont.:** One furnace at Deseronto with a daily capacity of 65 tons, operated 214 days; one furnace of 65 tons at Parry Sound, idle throughout the year, not operated since 1913.

**THE STEEL Co. OF CANADA, LTD., Hamilton, Ont.:** Two furnaces, one of 260 tons capacity, operated for 295 days in 1917, a second furnace of 430 tons capacity operated 360 days.

**ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LTD., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.:** Three furnaces at Steelton, near Sault Ste. Marie, two of 280 tons capacity each, and one of 500 tons capacity, operated throughout the year. One new 400 ton furnace under construction.

**THE ATIKOKAN IRON Co., LTD., Port Arthur, Ont.:** One furnace of 175 tons capacity, idle throughout the year, not operated since 1911.

**THE CANADIAN FURNACE Co., LTD., Port Colborne, Ont.:** One furnace of 325 capacity, operated 357 days in 1917.

**NOTE.**—Pig iron was also made in electric furnaces by the Canada Cement Company, Montreal, Fraser, Brace & Co., Ltd., Shawinigan Falls; Electro Foundries, Ltd., Orillia; Wm. Kennedy & Sons, Collingwood; Turnbull Electro Metals, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.; and British Forgings, Ltd., Toronto, the product being a high grade low phosphorous iron made from steel scrap.

**Mines Departments of Provincial Governments.**—In addition to the Mines Department of the Dominion Government, from whose reports the foregoing tables and information have been compiled, there are Departments of Mines of the Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, as well as the Mines Branch of the Department of Public Works of the Provincial Government of Alberta.

**Nova Scotia.**—In Nova Scotia, the principal mining product is coal; and according to the annual report of the Department of Public Works and Mines the quantity of coal raised in the year ended September 30, 1917, was 5,803,661 long tons, as compared with 6,496,472 tons in 1916, a decrease of 692,811 tons. The shortage of men in the collieries and inadequate means of transportation were acutely felt during the fiscal year 1917. The production of other minerals in 1917 was, in short tons, as follows, the corresponding figures of 1916 being given within round brackets: pig iron 437,354 (429,615); steel ingots 515,538 (502,106); limestone 411,575 (514,574); coke 645,327 (669,478); gypsum 298,108 (279,400); building stone 24,711 (32,399). The number of bricks made was 13,598,075, as compared with 19,504,987 in 1916, and the production of drain-pipe and tile was 959,933 feet, as against 1,355,297 in 1916. The production of gold was 2,296 oz., as compared with 4,963 oz. in 1916, and of antimony ore 10,660 long tons, as compared with 14,149 tons in 1916. The most serious explosion in the history of coal mining in Cape Breton occurred in Mine No. 12 of the Dominion Coal Co. at New Waterford on July