

Electric Furnace Plants in Canada in 1918.—The plants are engaged in making pig-iron from scrap metal, chiefly steel following turnings.

FRASER, BRACE & CO., LTD.: Furnace plant at Shawinigan Falls, Que.: one single phase 6-ton non-tilting furnace.

ELECTRO FOUNDRIES, LTD., Orillia: one 6-ton three phase type non-tilting electric furnace.

WM. KENNEDY & SONS, Collingwood: one 4- $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton three phase non-tilting electric furnace.

TURNBULL ELECTRO METALS, LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.: one 6-ton three phase non-tilting electric furnace.

BRITISH FORGINGS, LTD., Toronto, Ont.: an electric steel furnace plant comprising ten 6-ton Heroult furnaces some of which were used for the production of pig-iron during a portion of 1917 and 1918.

TIVANI ELECTRIC STEEL CO., LTD., Belleville, Ont.: this electric steel plant which includes three small furnaces was operated for the production of ferro-molybdenum during 1917, but in March 1918, began the production of pig-iron.

BOWMANVILLE FOUNDRY CO., LTD., Bowmanville, Ont.: one $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton Gronwall Dixon electric furnace.

HULL IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES, HULL, Que.: one 6-ton three phase tilting type electric furnace—first production in April, 1918.

ELECTRIC SMELTING CO., Brantford, Ltd.: Hull, Que.: one 4-ton electric furnace—first production in June, 1918.

COLUMBIA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD., Port Moody, B.C.: one 6-ton Heroult-electric furnace—first production in May, 1918.

TUDHOPE ELECTRO-METALS, LTD., Vancouver, B.C.: one 5-ton stationary three phase electric furnace, first operated Dec. 29, 1918.

Other Electric Furnace plants were used in 1918 for the production of ferro-alloys, the ferro-alloy plants being as follows:—

CANADIAN FERRO-ALLOYS, LTD., Shawinigan Falls, Que.: one 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton stationary type electric furnace producing 50 p.c. ferro-silicon.

LEASIDE MUNITIONS COMPANY, LTD., Beauré, Que.: three stationary type electric furnaces with capacity of 10 gross tons per 24 hours each producing 50 p.c. and 85 p.c. ferro-silicon.

ELECTRO-METALS, LTD., Welland, Ont.: plant includes 8 electric furnaces producing ferro-silicon of 25 p.c., 50 p.c., 75 p.c., and 85 p.c. grades.

TIVANI ELECTRIC STEEL CO., LTD., Belleville, Ont.: small electric furnaces comprising three units of two furnaces each making ferro-molybdenum in 1917 and for a few months only in 1918.

INTERNATIONAL MOLYBDENUM CO., LTD., Orillia, Ont.: two small electric furnaces producing ferro-molybdenum in 1917, and for a few months only in 1918.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.: producing spiegeleisen in blast furnace.

The following firms were also engaged during 1918 in recovering low grade ferro-silicon as a by-product in the manufacture of artificial abrasives in electric furnaces from bauxite: D. A. BREBNER, LTD., Hamilton, Ont.; NATIONAL ABRASIVE CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.; THE EXOLON COMPANY, Thorold, Ont.; THE NORTON COMPANY, Chippewa, Ont.; THE CANADIAN ALOXITE CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.

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, 1918, was 5,265,404 long tons, as compared with 5,803,661 tons in 1917, and 6,496,472 tons in 1916, a decrease of 538,257 tons as compared with 1917, and of 1,231,068 tons as compared with 1916. The shortage of men in the collieries and inadequate means of transportation were acutely felt during the