

## PRODUCTION:

**Iron Blast Furnaces in Canada in 1915.**—Of 22 completed furnaces 13 were in blast in 1915 for varying periods of time. The total daily capacity of the 22 furnaces is about 4,470 tons. The operating companies, with numbers and capacities of furnaces, were as follows:

**DOMINION IRON & STEEL CO.,** Sydney, C.B.: Six completed furnaces of 280 tons capacity each per day; two operated throughout 1915, one for 36 days and one for 179 days; and one for 348 days; one furnace idle throughout the year.

**NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO., LIMITED,** New Glasgow, N.S.: One furnace at Sydney Mines, C.B., of 280 tons capacity; operated throughout 1915.

**LONDONDERRY IRON & MINING CO., LIMITED,** Londonderry, N.S.: One furnace of 100 tons capacity, idle throughout the year.

**CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES, LIMITED,** Montreal, Que.: Two small furnaces of seven and eight tons capacity; at Drummondville, Que.; one furnace of 24 tons daily capacity, at Radnor Forges, Que.; two furnaces of 125 tons and 250 tons at Midland, Ont.; all idle throughout the year.

**STANDARD IRON CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED,** Deseronto, Ont.: One furnace at Deseronto with a daily capacity of 65 tons, operated for 235 days during the year 1915; one furnace of 65 tons at Parry Sound, idle throughout the year.

**THE STEEL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED,** Hamilton, Ont.: Two furnaces, one of 260 tons capacity, operated for 52 days in 1915, a second furnace of 430 tons capacity, operated throughout the year.

**ALGOMA STEEL CO., LIMITED,** 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.

**THE ATIKOKAN IRON CO., LIMITED,** Port Arthur, Ont.: One furnace of 100 tons capacity, idle throughout the year.

**THE CANADIAN FURNACE CO., LIMITED,** Port Colborne, Ont.: One furnace of 325 tons capacity, operated 262 days in 1915.

**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.

**Nova Scotia.**—In Nova Scotia the principal product is coal; and, according to the Report of the Provincial Department, the quantity of coal raised in the year ended September 30, 1915, was 7,379,464 long tons, as compared with 7,005,464 tons in 1914. The production of other minerals in 1915 was, in short tons, as follows, the corresponding figures of 1914 being given within round brackets: pig iron, 295,868 (281,428); steel ingots, 369,310 (341,818); limestone, 353,412 (335,515); coke, 452,099 (467,730); gypsum, 230,216 (283,340). The number of bricks made was 1,922,100 as against 14,543,608 in 1914 and the production of drain pipe tile was 1,022,470 feet as against 1,592,875 feet in 1914. The production of gold was 7,216 oz., as against 3,158 oz. in 1914. Regulations for the installation and use of electricity in the coal mines of Nova Scotia were approved by Order-in-Council of August 21, 1915. They are included in the Annual Report for 1915 of the Department of Public Works and Mines.

**New Brunswick.**—The Annual Report for the year ended October 31, 1915, of the Minister of Lands and Mines, states that the mining industries of the province include three commercially successful branches,