

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.

TIVANT ELECTRIC STEEL CO., LTD., Belleville, Ont.: one 2-ton; one $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton and one $\frac{1}{3}$ -ton electric furnace (used for making 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 stationery 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., Beaupré, 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.

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. BRENER, 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, 1919, was 5,004,757 long tons, as compared with 5,265,404 tons in 1918, 5,803,661 tons in 1917, and 6,496,472 tons in 1916, a decrease of 260,647 tons as compared with 1918, and of 1,491,715 tons as compared with 1916. The shortage of men in the collieries and inadequate means of transportation were acutely felt during the fiscal year 1919. The production of other minerals in 1919 was, in short tons, as follows, the corresponding figures of 1918 being given within parentheses: pig iron 334,500 (415,808);