DOMINION IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD., Sydney, N.S.: Two basic open hearth steel furnaces with a capacity per heat of 100 tons each, and ten B.O.H. steel furnaces with a capacity per heat of 50 tons each.

LA COMPAGNIE F. X. DROLET, Quebec, P.Q.: One side blown Baillot converter with a capacity of one ton per blow.

HULL IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES, LTD., Hull, P.Q.: One Heroult electric steel furnace with a capacity of 5 tons per heat; two Tropenas converters with a capacity of 1½ tons each per blow.

WM. KENNEDY & SONS, Collingwood, Ont.: One 4½ ton three phase non-tilting electric furnace.

MANITOBA ROLLING MILL CO., LTD., Selkirk, Man.: one B.O.H. steel furnace with a capacity of 10 tons per heat.

THE MANITOBA STEEL FOUNDRIES, LTD., Montreal, P.Q.: One Snyder single phase of 2½ tons capacity per heat.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL CO., LTD., Sydney Mines, N.S.: Five B.O.H. steel furnaces, 3 with a capacity of 54 tons each, and 2 of 45 tons each per heat.

OPSAL STEEL CO., LTD., Vancouver, B.C.: One 2 ton electric steel furnace.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., Hamilton, Ont.: Eleven B.O.H. steel furnaces, 4 of 75 tons each, 5 of 50 tons each, and 2 with a capacity per heat of 25 tons.

SWEDISH CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., Windsor, Ont.: One side blown Bessemer with a capacity of 2 tons, three crucible steel furnaces of 18 pots per furnace and the same number of pots may be used at a heat.

The following firms were also engaged in producing steel in 1921:—Canadian Brakeshoe Co., Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Canadian Electric Steel Co., Montreal, P.Q.; Joliette Castings & Forgings, Ltd., Joliette, P.Q.; National Farming Machinery, Ltd., Montmagny, P.Q.; Vancouver Engineering Works, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

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. According to the annual report of the Department of Public Works and Mines for the year ended Sept. 30, 1921, the quantity of coal raised in that year was 5,373,230 long tons, as compared with 5,687,970 in 1920 (decrease 314,740), 5,004,757 in 1919, 5,265,404 tons in 1918, 5,803,661 tons in 1917, and 6,496,472 tons in 1916. While the total number of men employed at the collieries in 1921 was 12,276, an increase of 968 over the previous year, the lack of demand for coal caused loss of working time at the mines, the number of colliery days worked being only 3,021,120, as compared with 3,375,954 in 1920. The production of other minerals in 1921 was, in short tons, as follows, the corresponding figures of 1920 being given within parentheses: pig iron 158,611 (280,586); steel ingots, 203,662 (361,742); limestone, 78,932 (249,993); coke, 233,799 (382,608); gypsum, 185,934 (174,520); building stone, 4,507 (8,040). The number of bricks made was 11,993,790, as compared with 18,350,354 in 1920, and the production of drain-pipe and tile was 826,254 feet, as against 1,164,270 feet in 1920. The production of gold was 379 oz., as compared with 744 oz. in 1920.