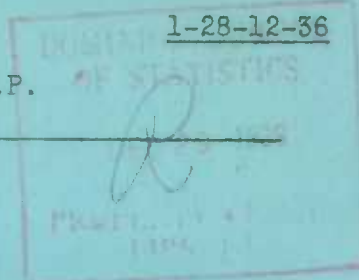


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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
MINING, METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

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PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1936.

(FOR RELEASE BY THE PRESS - FRIDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1937)

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION REACHES AN ALL-TIME HIGH.

GOLD production exceeds 1935 by 13 per cent.  
NICKEL output is a record.  
LEAD and ZINC greater than ever before.  
PLATINUM METALS reach a new peak.  
COAL output greatest since 1929.  
ASBESTOS output exceeds that of any former year.  
SALT production at a new high point.  
GYPSUM improves.  
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS better than last year.

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Increases in output of many mineral products and improved prices for several metals combined to make 1936 a record year in the mineral production of Canada, according to a report released today by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Products of Canadian mines and quarries, including metals, fuels, non-metals other than fuels, and structural materials were valued at \$360,340,000, or an average of nearly a million dollars per day for every day in the year. This is an increase of 15.4 per cent over 1935, the previous peak year.

Metals production reached an all-time high of \$256,335,000. This was an increase of 16 per cent over 1935 and 71 per cent of the value of the total mineral production of the country. Fuels, including coal, natural gas and crude petroleum, were valued at \$61,002,000, an increase of 11 per cent over last year. Non-metallic minerals, other than fuels, rose 32 per cent to \$16,533,000, and structural materials gained 15 per cent over 1935 to reach \$26,670,000 during the year under review.

OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1936, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1935.

		1935		1936	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$
<u>METALLICS</u>					
Gold .....	fine oz.	3,284,890	67,904,700	3,720,505	76,910,000
Estimated exchange on gold produced .....	\$	...	47,690,579	...	53,419,000
Silver .....	fine oz.	16,618,558	10,767,148	18,089,000	8,164,000
Nickel .....	pound	138,516,240	35,345,103	167,713,000	43,471,000
Copper .....	pound	418,927,700	32,311,360	414,137,000	38,665,000
Lead .....	pound	339,105,079	10,624,772	377,965,000	14,643,000
Zinc .....	pound	320,642,852	9,236,908	326,216,000	10,765,000
Platinum metals .....	fine oz.	190,146	5,408,367	233,652	7,741,000
Cobalt .....	pound	681,419	512,705	644,500	754,000
Other metals .....	xxx	...	1,238,307	...	1,803,000
TOTAL .....	xxx	...	221,800,349	...	253,335,000
<u>NON-METALLICS</u>					
<u>FUELS</u>					
Coal .....	ton	13,888,006	41,263,110	15,052,000	47,576,000
Natural gas .....	M cu.ft.	24,910,786	9,363,141	25,806,000	9,308,000
Petroleum, crude .....	brl.	1,446,620	3,492,188	1,495,000	3,608,000
Peat .....	ton	1,340	5,761	2,300	10,000
TOTAL .....	xxx	...	54,824,200	...	61,002,000
<u>OTHER NON-METALLICS</u>					
Asbestos .....	ton	210,467	7,054,814	307,596	10,151,000
Feldspar .....	ton	17,742	144,330	17,582	134,000
Gypsum .....	ton	541,864	932,203	788,287	1,252,000
Magnesitic-dolomite ...	xxx	...	466,084	...	722,000
Quartz .....	ton	233,002	424,882	1,047,172(x)	540,000
Salt .....	ton	360,343	1,880,978	384,149	1,654,000
Sodium sulphate .....	ton	44,317	343,764	89,654	595,000
Sulphur .....	ton	67,446	634,235	105,256	923,000
Talc and soapstone ...	xxx	...	171,532	...	172,000
Other non-metallics ...	xxx	...	451,336	...	405,000
TOTAL .....	xxx	...	12,504,008	...	16,533,000
<u>CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS</u>					
Clay products (brick, tile, sewer pipe, etc.) ....	xxx	...	3,012,563	...	3,201,000
Cement .....	brl.	3,648,036	5,530,043	4,432,628	6,936,000
Lime .....	ton	405,419	2,925,791	463,000	3,206,000
Stone, sand and gravel. ...	xxx	...	11,637,003	...	13,327,000
TOTAL .....	xxx	...	23,215,400	...	26,670,000
GRAND TOTALS .....	xxx	...	312,344,457	...	360,540,000

(x) Includes all silica sand used for smelter flux in 1936.



GOLD - Increases in outputs of the older producing camps, and the bringing to the production stage during the year of many new mines, resulted in a record production of 3,720,505 fine ounces, a gain of 13 per cent over last year. In 1927 production totalled 1,852,785 fine ounces or, in other words, Canada's output of gold during 1936 is double that of ten years ago. Production for the year just passed when valued at \$35.03 per fine ounce, the average price for the year in Canadian funds, was worth \$130,329,000. This is 36 per cent of the total value of all the minerals produced and 51 per cent of all the metals produced. In addition to the auriferous quartz mines, gold is recovered in substantial quantities from Canadian complex copper-gold-silver ores, copper-zinc ores, and nickel-copper ores, and any increase in the outputs of the mines producing these ores is reflected in the gold output of the country. Nova Scotia production rose 18 per cent; Quebec, 41 per cent; Ontario, 6 per cent; Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined, 19 per cent; British Columbia, 14 per cent, and the Yukon Territory, 44 per cent.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1935 AND ESTIMATED PRODUCTION FOR 1936.

	1	9	3	5		1	9	3	6
	Fine ounces				Value	Fine ounces			
					\$				
Nova Scotia .....	3,376				329,942	11,125			389,709
Quebec .....	470,552				16,558,725	662,519			23,203,040
Ontario -									
Porcupine .....	968,546				34,083,134	1,022,667			35,824,025
Kirkland Lake .....	948,044				33,561,668	953,676			33,407,270
Other .....	303,746				10,688,922	386,183			13,527,290
Total Ontario .....	2,220,336				78,133,624	2,362,526			82,753,285
Manitoba .....	142,613				5,018,551	138,963			4,868,084
Saskatchewan .....	14,323				504,026	47,800			1,674,434
Alberta .....	150				5,279	85			2,978
British Columbia .....	391,633				13,781,565	445,861			15,618,511
Yukon and North West Territories ..	35,907				1,263,567	51,620			1,808,249
CANADA .....	3,284,890				115,595,279	3,720,505			130,329,290

In 1935 the estimated average price of a troy ounce of fine gold in Canadian funds was \$35.19 and in 1936 the corresponding price was \$35.03.

NICKEL - Nickel production totalled 167,713,000 pounds valued at \$43,471,000, an increase of 21 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value. Production is made up of electrolytic nickel, nickel oxide, and nickel in copper-nickel matte exported. The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, produces electrolytic nickel and nickel in oxide in Canada, and also exports copper-nickel matte. Matte produced by Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited, is exported to Norway for treatment. During the year a quantity of nickel-copper ore was shipped by the B. C. Nickel Mines, Limited, to Japan.

COPPER - Copper production at 414,137,000 pounds was some 5,000,000 pounds less than in 1935 but owing to the increase in the price of this industrial metal, the value rose to \$38,665,000 as compared with \$32,311,960 in the preceding year. Copper producing mines in Ontario showed an increase, but the output from Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia was less. The Britannia mine is now the chief producer of copper in British Columbia, the Granby mine at Anyox having ceased operations in August, 1935. It has been announced, however, that the Granby Company will re-open their property at Copper Mountain during the coming year. This will mean a gain in the output of copper from British Columbia in 1937. Copper prices rose from an average of 8.6 cents per pound in January to 10.6 cents per pound in November and the first half of December; the average for the year was 9.4354 cents per pound as compared with an average of 7.8 cents per pound in 1935. These are prices on the London market transposed to Canadian funds.

LEAD - Lead production at 377,965,000 pounds constituted a record and marked an increase of 9 per cent over 1934, the previous record year, when the output totalled 346,276,576 pounds. Canada's chief source of lead is the famous Sullivan mine at Kimberley, British Columbia. Concentrates are shipped 200 miles to Trail to be smelted, the mine and smelter being owned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited. Lead is also contained in the ores of the Britannia and Premier mines. These ores are exported for treatment. The Mayo camp in the Yukon shipped 2,533,547 pounds of lead in ores. Quebec production came from the



Tetreault property which was re-opened in June, 1935, and Nova Scotia again entered the lists as a lead producer as the Sterling mine in Cape Breton began the export of lead concentrates during the summer of 1936.

Lead prices showed a steady improvement. In January the price of lead in London, converted to Canadian funds, averaged 3.413 cents per pound; in September, 4 cents; in November, 4.7 cents, and during the first two weeks of December, 5.24 cents, the average price for the year being 3.87405 cents.

ZINC - Zinc production, including refined zinc made at Trail, British Columbia, and Flin Flon, Manitoba, and zinc in concentrates exported, totalled 326,916,000 pounds valued at \$10,765,000 as against 320,649,859 pounds worth \$9,936,908 in 1935, an increase of 2 per cent in quantity and 8 per cent in value. Concentrates were exported from the Sterling mine of Cape Breton, the Tetreault mine in Quebec, and from British Columbia. Prices of zinc improved towards the end of the year, the average for November being 3.55 cents per pound and for the first two weeks of December, 3.7 cents per pound. The average for the year on the London market and computed in Canadian funds was 3.29 cents per pound.

SILVER - Silver production totalled 18,089,000 fine ounces valued at \$8,164,000 as compared with 16,618,558 fine ounces worth \$10,767,148 in 1935. This is an increase of 9 per cent in quantity but a decrease of 24 per cent in total value. The average price of silver in Canada during 1936 was 45.1319 cents per fine ounce as against 64.7899 cents in 1935. It is interesting to note that the silver produced from nickel-copper ores of Sudbury area in 1936 was greater than the entire recovery from cobalt-silver ores which were, at one time, the principal Canadian source of this metal. British Columbia mines, however, account for 53 per cent of the Canadian total. The famous Sullivan silver-lead-zinc mine of that province is by far the largest single source of silver in Canada.

METALS OF THE PLATINUM GROUP totalled 233,652 fine ounces valued at \$7,741,000. Except for a very small quantity of stream platinum produced annually in British Columbia, the source of Canadian platinum group metals are the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury area.

Cadmium output was a record. This metal is recovered at Trail, British Columbia, and at Flin Flon, Manitoba, as a by-product in the refining of zinc. This is the first recorded output of this metal by the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company. Selenium and tellurium are produced at the Canadian non-ferrous metallurgical works treating ores from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec.

Arsenic and bismuth are produced in the refining of silver-cobalt ores; the latter metal is also recovered at the Trail smelter.

Figures on the production of radium are not available for publication.

COAL - Canadian coal output at 15,051,929 tons marked an increase of 8 per cent over 1935 and was the largest since 1929. Production was higher in all provinces. Output from Nova Scotia mines increased 13 per cent; from New Brunswick mines, 1.9 per cent; from Manitoba, 41.3 per cent; from Saskatchewan, 8.8 per cent; from Alberta, 3 per cent, and from British Columbia, 11.5 per cent.

Imports of coal into Canada during the first eleven months of 1936 totalled 12,637,744 tons or 3.5 per cent above the tonnage imported a year ago. Anthracite receipts from the United States during the period January to November inclusive declined 0.7 per cent to 1,521,831 tons; from Great Britain, 9.1 per cent to 1,239,492 tons, and from Belgium, 31.8 per cent to 38,293 tons; on the other hand, importations from Germany advanced 56.8 per cent to 313,203 tons and from French Indo China, 125 per cent to 122,572 tons. In addition to these tonnages, 16,231 tons of anthracite were received from the Netherlands. The United States supplied Canada with 9,170,734 tons of bituminous coal, or 7 per cent above the tonnage supplied during the eleven months ending November, 1935. Receipts of bituminous coal from Great Britain were 60.5 per cent lower at 144,537 tons.

OUTPUT OF COAL IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, DURING 1935 and 1936.

Provinces	1935		1936	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
		\$		\$
Nova Scotia .....	5,822,075	20,391,227	6,579,695	24,878,479
New Brunswick .....	346,024	1,129,019	352,471	1,145,541
Manitoba .....	3,106	7,408	4,390	10,536
Saskatchewan .....	921,785	1,293,668	1,002,778	1,450,290
Alberta -				
Bituminous .....	2,248,620	6,583,542	2,286,120	6,631,286
Sub-bituminous .....	566,425	1,410,926	566,975	1,437,179
Lignite .....	2,647,849	6,100,327	2,774,968	6,539,110
Total Alberta .....	5,462,894	14,094,795	5,628,063	14,607,575
British Columbia .....	1,331,287	5,043,510	1,484,022	5,480,906
Yukon .....	835	3,483	510	2,286
CANADA .....	13,838,006	41,963,110	15,051,929	47,575,613

IMPORTS OF ANTHRACITE COAL INTO CANADA, BY MONTHS, FROM THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA (a).  
(short tons)

Month	UNITED STATES		GREAT BRITAIN		GERMANY		FRENCH INDO-CHINA	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January .	161,808	139,917	5,826	19,132	...	...	...	...
February.	179,913	203,788	11,166	22,957	...	...	...	...
March ...	121,452	143,432	12,687	20,163	...	...	...	...
April ...	112,013	58,256	23,010	70,646	...	130	...	...
May .....	132,589	179,253	260,182	207,275	20,242	16,474	...	...
June ....	187,513	163,630	156,072	227,835	22,898	31,942	...	17,566
July ....	127,911	105,951	203,908	197,845	37,722	56,185	2,014	...
August ..	96,292	95,338	185,484	129,028	20,949	46,445	8,062	53,455
September	122,316	133,249	209,362	138,724	32,067	46,469	8,727	12,243
October .	210,143	171,637	198,751	159,875	34,131	69,268	10,237	30,134
November.	80,511	126,880	158,283	106,012	31,773	47,010	25,407	9,174
December.	137,624		24,790		5,263		...	
TOTAL - CALENDAR								
YEAR ...	1,670,085		1,454,521		205,045		54,447	
TOTAL - ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING								
NOVEMBER	1,532,461	1,521,831	1,422,731	1,299,492	199,782	313,203	54,447	122,572

(a) In addition, Canada imported 56,166 tons from Belgium in 1935 and 38,293 tons from Belgium and 16,231 tons from the Netherlands in 1936.

IMPORTS OF BITUMINOUS COAL INTO CANADA, BY MONTHS, FROM THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY AND OTHER COUNTRIES.  
(short tons)

Month	UNITED STATES		GREAT BRITAIN		GERMANY		OTHER COUNTRIES	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January .	302,074	285,633	8,728	7,512	...	...	...	...
February.	297,473	296,484	5,271	6,344	...	...	...	...
March ...	379,300	335,647	12,922	6,430	...	...	40	...
April ...	509,841	346,736	7,090	15,156	...	...	...	...
May .....	394,117	345,133	78,779	13,347	...	...	1	33
June .....	1,111,413	1,217,789	20,933	16,558	...	...	165	209
July ....	930,343	1,028,548	64,880	18,972	...	1,324	40	238
August ..	1,169,048	1,208,207	40,485	11,176	...	...	51	134
September	296,398	1,048,010	57,865	10,645	...	2,442	56	5
October .	797,764	1,182,937	33,182	23,732	...	...	...	301
November.	1,024,777	1,275,550	30,632	14,665	...	1,548	31	65
December.	605,880		14,318		...		...	
TOTAL - CALENDAR								
YEAR ...	9,168,428		380,645				384	
TOTAL - ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING								
NOVEMBER	8,562,548	9,170,734	365,327	144,537	...	5,314	384	985



The output of natural gas totalled 25,805,600 thousand cubic feet valued at \$9,803,000, an increase of 4 per cent in quantity and 5 per cent in value. Crude petroleum totalled 1,495,000 barrels worth \$3,608,000, an increase of 3 per cent over 1935.

Asbestos is the most important non-metallic mineral, other than coal, from point of value, produced in Canada. Production totalled 307,536 tons valued at \$10,131,000 and marked an increase of 46 per cent in quantity and 44 per cent in value over 1935. This is a record output, even surpassing the previous high of 306,055 tons established in 1929. Production was entirely from the province of Quebec.

Salt production, including salt in brine used for chemical purposes, totalled 384,149 tons, a new peak, and greater than that of 1935 by 7 per cent. Salt is produced in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba.

Gypsum production totalled 788,237 tons, an increase of 46 per cent over 1935. Nova Scotia's output totalled 684,476 tons; New Brunswick, 38,271 tons; Ontario, 40,055 tons; Manitoba, 11,712 tons, and British Columbia, 13,773 tons.

The output of magnesitic-dolomite, which is used principally as refractory for furnace linings, was valued at \$722,125, a considerable increase over the preceding year.

Sulphur, including sulphur in pyrites shipped from the mines, sulphur in sulphuric acid made from smelter gases, and elemental sulphur made at Trail from smelter gases, totalled 105,256 tons worth nearly a million dollars, an increase of 56 per cent in quantity and 46 per cent in value over 1935.

Sodium sulphate, produced only in Saskatchewan, showed a considerable increase; talc output was higher, and nepheline-syenite was produced commercially in Canada for the first time. Other important non-metallic minerals produced in Canada for sale are - feldspar, quartz, mica, diatomite, fluorspar, graphite, iron oxides and magnesium sulphate.

Improvements were general in the structural materials group and reflected the increase in building operations. The combined value of the production of cement, lime, clay products, stone and sand and gravel was \$26,670,000, an increase of 15 per cent. Production of clay products such as brick, tile, sewer pipe, etc., was valued at \$3,201,000, an increase of 6 per cent. Cement sales rose to \$6,956,000 which was 24 per cent greater than in 1935; lime production totalled \$3,206,000, a gain of 10 per cent, and the value of stone and sand and gravel combined was estimated at \$13,327,000, an improvement of 14 per cent over the preceding year.

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