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PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1941

(FOR RELEASE BY THE PRESS - THURSDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1942)

The Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa estimates the value of the Canadian Mineral Production in 1941 to be \$553,941,000. This is the highest ever recorded and an increase of 4.6 per cent over the 1940 output of \$529,825,035.

Metals, as a group, were valued at \$393,269,000 against \$382,503,012, an increase of 3 per cent; fuels, including coal, natural gas and crude petroleum totalled \$33,363,000, a gain of 6 per cent; non-metallic minerals, other than fuels, reached \$31,616,000--up 21.5 per cent, and structural materials advanced 8 per cent to \$45,693,000.

VALUES OF	MINERAL PRODU	JCTION OF CANADA.	, BY CLASSES,	FOR YEARS SPECIE	TIED
Year	Metallics	Coal, natural gas, peat and crude petroleum	Other non- metallics	Clay products and other structural materials	TOTAL
	4.	Ş (a)	S.	int.	¢.
1913 1914 1915 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1919 1919 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1929 1932 1934 1935 1936 1938 1939 1940	66,361,351 59,386,619 75,314,841 106,319,365 106,455,147 114,549,152 73,262,793 154,454,056 112,041,763 194,110,968 221,300,849 259,425,194 334,165,243 323,075,154 343,506,123 382,503,012	48,463, 43,467, 43,373, 53,414, 63,354, 77,621, 76,002, 76,787,397 49,047,342 54,262,099 54,824,200 59,983,320 65,328,879 64,803,294 70,671,328 73,837,874	,709 ,229 ,571 ,983 ,363 ,946 ,037 ,21,073,959 7,740,837 10,501,762 12,504,008 16,740,117 ,22,495,271 20,066,123 ,25,061,849 26,011,493	30,809,752 26,009,227 17,920,759 17,467,186 19,837,311 19,130,799 27,421,510 58,534,834 22,395,283 19,286,761 23,215,400 25,770,741 34,869,699 33,878,666 35,362,759 42,472,651	145,634,312 123,863,075 137,109,171 177,201,534 189,646,821 211,301,897 176,636,390 310,850,246 191,228,225 275,161,590 512,344,457 361,919,373 457,359,092 441,823,237 474,602,059 529,825,035

(a) 1913-1919 shows a combined value for fuels and other non-metallics.

Gold production of the country was slightly higher than in 1940. Output totalled 5,322,247 fine ounces worth \$204,906,000 as compared with 5,311,145 fine ounces valued at \$204,479,083 last year. Silver output at 20,437,196 fine ounces was valued at \$7,813,000, a decrease of 14 per cent in quantity and value.

The combined value of the buse metals, nickel, copper, lead and zinc was \$166,157,000 as compared with \$155,922,881 in 1340. The value of the remaining metals aggregated \$14,393,000.

Preliminery Estimate

OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CAMADA - 1941 - WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS

	in the second	FOR 1940			
		1940 (Final)		1941	
		Quantity	Value	Quanti ty	Value
			8	And	5
HETALLICS					F.
Antimony, Dismuth, cadmium					
chromite, cobalt, manganes	е,				
magnesium, molybdenum,			0 000 000		C 740 000
tungsten			2,796,522		2, 548,000
Copper, nickel, lead, zinc.			155,922,881		166,157,000
Gold	fine oz.	5,311,145	204,479,083	5, 322, 247	204,906,000
Silver	fine oz.	23,833,752	9,116,172	20,437,196	7,813,000
Other precious metals			7,761,108		7,782,000
Hiscellaneous -					
Arsenic, iron ore, mercury	5				
radium, selenium, telluriu	m,				
titanium ore, uranium			2,427,246		4,263,000
TOTAL	0 0 0		382,503,012		393,269,000
NON-METALLICS					
Fuela					
<u>ruers</u>		10 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I			
Coal	ton	17,566,884	54,676,993	18,136,103	57,210,000
Natural gas	E cu.ft.	41,232,125	13,000,593	39,055,100	12,379,000
Peat	ton	30	75	500	2,000
Petroleum, crude	brl.	8,590,973	11,160,213	10,107,000	13,772,000
TOTAL			78,837,874		83,363,000
Industrial Minerels					
ishestos fluorsnar granh-					
ite parmeettie delopite					
mice sulphur			18 205 399		22.795.000
Romitos	ton	338	4 819	8 775	175,000
Faldency	ton	27 455	187 623	28 374	237 000
Concernation and a second a se	ton	1 1/2 798	2 065 033	1 570 149	1 865 000
Oppster (a)	ton	1 050 200	1 903 597	1 055 957	1,000,000
Guld (2) corrections	ton	1,000,00%	1,00,001	L, 300,001	I, 200,000
Dille and all had a	ton	404,114	6,020,200	10/ 700	0.04 000
Bodius sulphate	lon	34, KOU	600,009	165,106	517,000
TELC and Soapstone	* * *		401,000		517,000
Other non-metallics (0)			461,700		208,000
TUTAL sessesses			26,011,498		31,010,000
OF 19 DICOMORO AND OFFICE					
CLAI PHODUCTS AND OTHER					
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS					
Clay products (brick, tile,					
sever pipe, etc.)			6,344,547		6,550,000
Cement	brl.	7,559,648	11,775,345	8,198,151	12,853,000
Lime	ton	716,730	5,194,555	860,671	6,240,000
Stone, send and gravel			19,158,204		20,070,000
TOTAL			42,472,651		45,693,000
GRAND TOTAL			529,825,035		553,941,000
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7 37					

(a) Includes low grade silica sand used for fluxing purposes.(b) Includes phosphate, iron oxides, silica brick, nepheline symplete, diatomite, etc.

In the fuels group, cosl production was estimated at 18,156,103 short tons, an increase of 3 per cent. The mines of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia produced more coal than in the preceding year, while those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia registered a decrease. Natural gas output was less than in 1940, but crude petroleum advanced 17.6 per cent to 10,107,000 barrels.

Non-metallics, exclusive of fuels, aggregated \$31,616,000, a gain of 21.5 per cent. Among the more important of these showing increases over the previous year and

Preliminary Estimate

for which data are released for publication, are barytes, feldspar, gypsum, quartz, salt and sodium sulphate.

In the structural materials group, clay products were valued at \$6,550,000 as against \$6,344,547 in 1940. Cement gained 8 per cent to 8,198,000 berrels. Lime production reached 861,000 tons compared with 716,730 tons during the preceding twelve months, and the value of the output of stone and sand and gravel was estimated at \$20,070,000, as compared with \$19,158,204 in the preceding year.

Owing to war-time restrictions, no information is being published on the output of individual base metals and certain non-metallic minerals. Although gold output recorded an all-time high, indications are that with rising costs and the difficulty of getting process supplies the peak of production has been reached for the time being. Canada's base metals mines are in a position to supply the allied cause with large quantities of copper, lead, zinc, and nickel, and in addition, well established mining companies have capable staffs of technicians who are able to advise and assist on any projects in the industry necessitated by new developments. The metallurgy of the alloys has attained a very important place in the war effort. It has been announced that the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Trail, British Columbia, will erect and operate a plant to manufacture magnesium netal. A plant is also being built a short distance north of Ottawa to recover brucite from brucite-bearing limestone. Brucite may be used as a refractory and is also a possible source of magnesium metal.

Negotiations have progressed during the year towards final plans in the development of the Steep Rock iron deposit near Atikoken, west of Lake Superior. A large deposit of barytes has been developed in Nova Scotia and shipments are being made to the west Indies where it is used by oil drillers. Possible Canadian markets are also being investigated.

Petroleum production in Alberta advanced to a new peak and there was much activity in prospecting for new fields both in the plains and foothills and in the drilling of new wells.

Geological investigations and prospecting were carried on during the summer season in areas that were known to have possibilities in the yielding of certain war-time minerals that had not before been developed to any great extent.

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