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MINING, METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

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PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1943

(FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1944)

Prefatory Note: The Dominion Statistician takes advantage of this opportunity to express his profound appreciation of the cordial cooperation extended by Canada's operating mines throughout the war period in making their returns so promptly available to the Bureau of Statistics. The statistics based on these returns have not only been most useful to the Bureau of Statistics and also to the mining industry generally as showing the place of the mines in the Canadian national economy, but have also been indispensable to the Wartime Departments of the Government, which are constantly being supplied with information required for the carrying on of Canada's war effort. Thanks are also due from the Bureau to the Mines Departments of the Dominion and the provinces for information supplied. The facts contained in this release have come to us from operating mines throughout the country and from such widely separated areas as Cape Breton Island and Yukon Territory. Some of these returns have been sent to the Bureau by dog team and others by aeroplane.

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Canada's mineral production was valued at $524,426,850 in 1943 according to a preliminary estimate just issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa; this is a decrease of $42,300,000, mainly accounted for by the lower output of gold.

Metals as a group totalled $357,269,458, a decrease of 9 per cent; fuels, including coal, natural gas, crude petroleum and peat, aggregated $90,283,023; other non-metallic minerals were recorded at $36,437,658 as compared with $36,677,122 in 1942, and the structural materials group which includes cement, lime, clay products, stone, and sand and gravel totalled $40,436,711, a decrease of 12 per cent from the preceding year.

Production by provinces was as follows (with 1942 figures in brackets): Ontario, $229,760,526 ($259,114,946); Quebec, $100,830,007 ($104,300,010); British Columbia, $67,777,068 ($77,247,932); Alberta, $48,576,588 ($47,359,831); Nova Scotia, $30,154,332 ($32,783,165); Saskatchewan, $26,551,213 ($20,578,749); Manitoba, $13,149,775 ($14,345,046) New Brunswick, $3,705,275 ($3,609,158); Yukon Territory, $1,659,251 ($3,453,568); and the Northwest Territories, $2,283,015 ($3,976,267), which figures excluded production of pitchblende products for 1942 and 1943 and crude petroleum production for 1943.

VALUES OF MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, BY CLASSES, 1932-1943

Year	Metallics	Coal natural gas, peat and crude petroleum	Other non-metallics	Clay products and other structural materials	TOTAL
	$	$	$	$	$
1932	112,041,763	49,047,342	7,740,837	22,398,283	191,228,225
1933	147,015,593	47,778,456	10,004,537	16,696,687	221,495,253
1934	194,110,968	54,262,099	10,501,762	19,286,761	278,161,590
1935	221,800,849	54,824,200	12,504,008	23,215,400	312,344,457
1936	259,425,194	59,983,320	16,740,117	25,770,741	361,919,372
1937	334,165,243	65,828,879	22,495,271	34,869,699	457,359,092
1938	323,075,154	64,803,294	20,066,123	33,878,666	441,823,237
1939	343,506,123	70,671,328	25,061,349	35,362,759	474,602,059
1940	382,503,012	76,837,874	26,011,498	42,472,651	523,825,035
1941	395,346,531	85,141,907	34,379,440	45,373,272	560,241,250
1942	392,192,452	92,169,291	36,677,122	45,729,807	566,768,672
1943 (x)..	357,269,458	90,283,023	36,437,658	40,436,711	524,426,850

(x) Estimated.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1942 and 1943

		1942		1943 (x)	
			$		$
METALS -					
Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, chromite, cobalt, magnesium, molybdenite, tin, tungsten concentrates, manganese ore		...	4,338,808	...	7,079,350
Copper, nickel, lead and zinc		...	167,426,611	...	180,271,613
Gold	fine oz.	4,841,306	186,390,281	3,649,671	140,512,334
Silver	fine oz.	20,695,101	8,726,296	17,230,959	7,797,689
Other precious metals		...	19,177,782	...	13,549,470
Arsenic, iron ore, mercury, pitchblende products(a), selenium, tellurium, titanium ore		...	6,132,674	...	8,059,002
TOTAL		...	392,192,452	...	357,269,458
NON-METALLICS (excluding fuels) -					
Asbestos, fluorspar, graphite, magnesitic dolomite and brucite, mica, sulphur		...	26,365,058	...	25,872,555
Barytes	Ton	19,667	188,144	24,474	255,525
Diatomite	Ton	365	9,088	108	3,220
Feldspar	Ton	22,270	213,941	25,903	236,991
Nepheline syenite		...	246,895	...	213,197
Garnets (schist)	Ton	17	176	(b)	(b)
Grindstones	Ton	216	10,000	(b)	(b)
Gypsum	Ton	566,166	1,254,182	429,968	1,176,269
Iron oxides (pigments)	Ton	9,304	151,653	7,870	126,195
Magnesium sulphate	Ton	1,140	38,760	...	...
Mineral waters	Gal.	157,085	74,505	156,000	74,000
Peat moss	Ton	53,506	1,069,372	63,635	1,352,183
Phosphate	Ton	1,264	17,451	1,435	19,460
Quartz	Ton	1,738,174	1,538,162	1,750,744	1,692,302
Salt	Ton	653,672	3,844,187	699,858	4,040,918
Silica brick	M	4,273	263,006	13,208	272,463
Sodium carbonate	Ton	256	2,048	427	3,629
Sodium sulphate	Ton	131,258	1,079,692	87,297	854,152
Talc and soapstone	Ton	29,868	310,824	25,145	244,599
TOTAL		...	36,677,122	...	36,437,658
FUELS -					
Coal	Ton	18,865,030	62,897,581	17,873,778	62,429,662
Natural gas	M cu.ft.	45,697,359	13,301,655	43,237,500	11,699,894
Peat for fuel	Ton	172	1,204	434	4,467
Petroleum, crude	Bbl.	10,364,796	15,968,851	9,958,000	16,149,000
TOTAL		...	92,169,291	...	90,283,023
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL OR INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS -					
Clay products (brick, tile, etc.)		...	7,081,723	...	6,391,621
Cement	Bbl.	9,126,041	14,565,237	7,295,210	11,619,092
Lime	Ton	804,830	6,530,839	935,143	6,750,093
Sand and gravel	Ton	26,349,907	9,005,414	26,425,694	9,065,533
Stone	Ton	7,978,066	8,746,594	5,962,952	6,610,372
TOTAL		...	45,729,807	...	40,436,711
GRAND TOTAL		...	566,769,672	...	524,426,850

(.) Estimate.
(..) Production value not included.
(b) Reports not received.

No figures on the production of base metals in Canada have been released since 1939, but the combined value of copper, nickel, lead and zinc in 1943 was $180,271,613, which is 7.6 per cent more than in 1942, indicating that Canada's base metal mines have measured up to the job they set out to do. Another group of strategic metals, including antimony, bismuth, cadmium, chromite, cobalt, magnesium, molybdenite, tin and tungsten, reached $7,079,350 as compared with $4,338,808 in the previous year. Another group, comprising arsenic, iron ore, mercury, selenium, tellurium and titanium ore, increased in value to $8,059,002 from $6,132,674. Silver production at 17,230,939 fine ounces marked a decrease in output of 16.7 per cent.

Canada's gold mines yielded 3,649,671 fine ounces, the lowest output since 1935, and a decrease of 24.5 per cent from the previous year, and 31.7 per cent below the record year of 1941. Gold is still by far the most important item on the mineral production list from point of value. At the beginning of the present war gold mining companies were encouraged to maintain or increase their production since gold was of great assistance in making needed purchases in foreign countries. As the war progressed and the need of the allied nations for base metals and other materials of war increased, the production of gold became relatively less important. When the United States placed gold mining in that country in a non-essential category and ordered the closing of the mines, the influence was immediately felt in Canada. Canadian gold mines soon found it difficult to obtain supplies from the United States, gold mining was placed low on the priority lists to receive Canadian process supplies and equipment, and the mines were placed in a low category for labour. Also, many left the mines to enlist in the armed forces. Employment fell off from 27,020 in January, 1942 to 21,079 in January, 1943 and then to 16,058 in October, 1943. This explains the drop in gold output. Nevertheless, several promising gold prospects were uncovered during the year and only await the turn of events to begin extensive development.

Prior to the war, Canada had developed a large base-metal mining, smelting and refining industry which was well equipped in technical personnel and prepared for the great expansion it was called upon to make. Thus it was that when war broke out and the British Empire was practically alone, Canada's base metal mines stood out in importance. Immediately the British Government contracted to purchase at the then prevailing prices all of Canada's copper, lead and zinc not needed in this country. The only conditions on which the price could be raised was if the cost of production should be increased by influences outside the companies' control. Plans were made to increase the production of the then operating mines and to locate, develop, and bring to fruition all likely properties that prior to the War were having difficulty in making a profit. The accomplishments of Canada's base metal mining companies during the present struggle will stand as a monument for a long time to come.

But in the manufacture of war machines, many other metals which were produced in Canada in minor quantities or not at all were needed. Small stocks were available and as the sea lanes became narrower and shipping conditions more dangerous, it was increasingly evident that mineral deposits containing such metals should be speedily located and developed at any cost. A Metals Controller was appointed to guide the production of base metals into the proper channels, to transfer the supply for civilian consumption to war industry, and, in conjunction with similar bodies at Washington and London, to do everything possible to develop the production of the more or less rare metals and to increase the supply of certain industrial minerals.

As a result, a large mercury mine was established at Pinchi Lake in British Columbia, the production of which was sufficient for Canada's needs with a surplus for export. Tungsten, known to occur in association with gold, was recovered where possible by the gold mining industry, and plans were made to bring the Emerald mine in British Columbia into production. By the time this mine was ready to produce, the tungsten situation had eased and the mine was closed down. Deposits of molybdenite were known but very little success had been achieved in their development. Molybdenum became in short supply and several properties were opened. The Dome Mines Ltd. uncovered a promising deposit in Pressiac Township, Quebec, built a mill in 1943 and began shipments during the latter months of the year. Officials are quite hopeful that this mine will be able to meet competition when peace comes again.

Magnesium, one of the lightest of metals, in great demand for the construction of aeroplanes and aeroplane engine parts, and in its powdered form for flares and smoke bombs, was not produced in Canada at the outbreak of the war. Research work done in the laboratories of the National Research Council at Ottawa resulted in the development of a process for the extraction of magnesium from dolomite rock. Suitable rock was found near Renfrew, Ontario, and a plant was built using this process which assisted greatly in relieving the shortage.

Some low-grade deposits of chromite were known but most of the supplies for this country come from Africa, Turkey, and other places across the seas. Plans were made to develop chromite properties in Quebec, and they are now in production.

Cobalt metal plays an important part in the manufacture of certain alloys used in the manufacture of munitions. Canada's supply of cobalt ore was running low and arrangements were made to bring material containing cobalt from African sources. The Canadian plant formerly treating Ontario cobalt ores was transformed to treat this imported material and the Canadian ores were stock-piled for use in an emergency.

But perhaps the greatest mining development of the year was the work done at Steep Rock iron ore deposit near Atikoken in northwestern Ontario. Here the flow of the Seine River has been diverted by an elaborate engineering project in order to expose for mining a very large deposit of high-grade hematite. Commercial shipments of ore are expected to commence in 1944. During the year under review important tonnages of beneficiated siderite ore were produced at the New Helen Mine in Michipicoten District, and in the same area the large deposits of the Josephine Mine are being rapidly developed. Iron ore was shipped also from the Bathurst Mine in New Brunswick to Sydney, Nova Scotia.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA, 1942 and 1943

	1942		1943 (x)	
	Fine ounces	$	Fine ounces	$
NOVA SCOTIA -				
Gold mines	12,989	500,076	3,531	135,944
QUEBEC -				
Gold mines	809,389	31,161,477	634,962	24,446,037
Other mines	282,999	10,895,461	290,158	11,171,083
Total Quebec	1,092,388	42,056,938	925,120	35,617,120
ONTARIO -				
Gold mines -				
Porcupine District	1,308,590	50,380,715	1,019,175	39,238,238
Kirkland Lake District ..	541,528	20,848,828	469,036	18,057,886
Larder Lake District	214,860	8,272,110	168,051	6,469,193
Matachewan District	59,085	2,274,772	38,062	1,465,387
Sudbury District	33,415	1,286,478	18,632	717,332
Algoma District	8,904	342,804	90	3,465
Thunder Bay District	219,078	8,434,503	140,309	5,401,097
Kenora and Rainy River Districts	12,845	494,533	1,128	43,428
Patricia District	294,103	11,322,965	201,982	7,776,307
Other mines	71,411	2,748,324	55,362	2,131,437
Total Ontario	2,763,819	106,407,032	2,111,807	81,304,570
MANITOBA -				
Gold mines	85,134	3,277,659	62,228	2,395,778
Other mines	51,092	1,967,042	30,414	1,170,939
Total Manitoba	136,226	5,244,701	92,642	3,566,717
SASKATCHEWAN -				
Gold mines	15,150	583,275	4	154
Other mines	163,721	6,303,258	174,077	6,732,765
Total Saskatchewan	178,871	6,886,533	174,081	6,732,919
ALBERTA (Placer)	34	1,309	21	808
BRITISH COLUMBIA -				
Gold mines (lode)	412,973	15,899,460	204,160	7,860,160
Gold mines (placer)	26,323	1,013,436	12,000	462,000
Other mines	35,043	1,349,156	24,370	938,245
Total British Columbia..	474,339	18,262,052	240,530	9,260,405
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES -				
Gold mines	99,394	3,826,669	59,136	2,276,736
YUKON (Chiefly placer)	83,246	3,204,971	42,003	1,617,115
TOTAL CANADA	4,841,306	186,390,281	3,649,671	140,512,334

(x) Preliminary estimate; subject to revision.

EMPLOYEES, BY MONTHS, IN SPECIFIED CANADIAN MINING INDUSTRIES, 1942 and 1943

Month	Gold mines /		Coal mines (a)		Non-ferrous metal mines, smelters and refineries /	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January	27,020	21,007	27,631	25,513	34,577	46,323
February	27,450	20,626	27,116	25,011	35,033	46,621
March	27,527	20,405	25,854	24,935	35,217	46,968
April	27,059	19,711	24,554	23,582	35,817	46,137
May	26,948	19,137	23,562	22,972	37,017	45,499
June	26,492	18,774	24,196	23,229	38,077	46,754
July	25,617	18,087	24,088	23,589	40,112	46,888
August	23,957	17,423	23,415	23,938	39,858	46,471
September	22,041	16,511	23,099	24,016	40,109	45,354
October	21,622	16,058	23,406	(b)	42,234	45,178
November	20,960	(b)	24,741	(b)	43,364	(b)
December	20,716	(b)	25,487	(b)	44,611	(b)

/ Includes only firms employing 15 or more persons.
(a) Includes all coal mines.
(b) Not yet complete.

Non-Metallics - Asbestos is by far the most important non-metallic mineral but no figures on production are being released. But several other industrial minerals were, as the result of the war, in short supply. Madagascar and India furnished large quantities of mica to consumers on this continent who were in danger of being cut off, but the discovery of a large deposit of muscovite mica near Mattawa, Ontario, eased the situation. A mica trimming shop has been established at North Bay to prepare this mica for market.

The brucite mine near Gracefield, Quebec, opened up in 1941, was in full operation during the past year. Though brucite is a source of magnesium metal, its main use at present is in the manufacture of refractory bricks for lining smelting furnaces.

Fluorspar deposits near Madoc, Ontario, supplied part of Canada's requirements of this mineral. The Black Donald Graphite Mine, near Calabogie, improved its position owing to the discovery of new ore reserves and is now an important producer. Barytes, used in mud form for oil well drilling operations, was exported from Nova Scotia in greater quantities than in 1942. Salt production was the highest on record; a considerable quantity is used for the manufacture of chemicals.

Though peat moss may not be properly classified as a regular non-metallic mineral, it is included in Canada's mineral industry and its production has rapidly increased during the past few years. Output in 1943 was valued at $1,352,183.

Gypsum production totalled 429,963 tons valued at $1,176,269. Other non-metallics in the list included magnesitic-dolomite, sulphur, diatomite, feldspar, nepheline-syenite, iron oxides, sodium sulphate, mineral waters, phosphate, quartz, silica brick, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, talc and soapstone.

Fuels - The situation in Canada with regard to fuels is one that causes grave concern. Manpower shortage and the great increase in the demand for coal for industrial and domestic use brought about a critical shortage. Steps were taken to increase the labour supply and during the last half year the monthly output showed an upward trend. Production in 1943 at 17,878,778 tons was 5.3 per cent less than in 1942. Nova Scotia mines were down 15 per cent from last year. New Brunswick's output was 14 per cent higher. Saskatchewan produced 37 per cent more, Alberta 2 per cent less, and British Columbia 6 per cent less.

Crude petroleum production at 3,958,000 barrels, exclusive of that produced in the Northwest Territories, showed a decrease of 3 per cent. Alberta produces 99 per cent of the total Dominion output, the remainder comes from wells in Ontario, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories. Expansion in the latter area at Fort Norman was actively carried on during the year and a pipe line from Fort Norman to Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory was under construction to transport the oil.

Natural gas production was estimated at 43,237,500 thousand cubic feet, or 5 per cent less than in 1941. Alberta produced 80 per cent of the total for Canada.

The value of production of the structural materials group declined 12 per cent. Cement output was less by 20 per cent, which would indicate that construction for war purposes had passed its peak. Lime output at 938,143 tons was 6 per cent higher than last year. Stone production was estimated at 5,962,952 tons valued at $6,610,373 and sand and gravel 26,425,694 tons at $9,065,533.

Thus has the Canadian Minind Industry played her part during this titanic struggle. Her young men have gone forth to war and those who are left behind are doing their best to keep them supplied with materials with which to fight. When the veil of censorship is lifted and the time comes to tell the full story, it will then be revealed that Canadian mining companies and Canadian miners will have done a job of which they will be justly proud.

PRELIMINARY REVISED STATISTICS OF ORE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1942.

Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch - Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Ottawa, Canada.

		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		N.W.T.		Canada	
METALS			$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$
Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, chromite, cobalt, indium, magnesium, molybdenum, tin, tungsten, manganese ore		-	4,092	-	8,841	-	340,152	-	445,374	-	35,798	-	193,831	-	-	-	3,105,966	-	853	-	23,725	-	4,338,808
Copper, nickel, lead and zinc		-	-	-	-	-	16,749,206	-	100,891,320	-	5,820,659	-	8,307,962	-	-	-	35,305,255	-	44,448	-	7,561	-	167,426,611
Gold	Fine Oz.	12,989	500,076	-	-	1,092,388	42,056,962	2,763,819	106,407,032	136,226	5,244,701	178,871	6,886,533	34	1,309	474,339	18,262,052	83,246	3,204,971	99,394	3,826,669	4,841,306	186,390,281
Silver	Fine Oz.	446	188	-	-	1,655,042	697,865	4,452,787	1,877,562	821,824	346,530	2,664,132	1,123,358	2	1	10,596,204	4,467,996	482,133	203,296	22,531	9,500	20,695,101	8,726,296
Other precious metals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,176,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,528	-	-	-	-	-	19,177,782
Arsenic, iron ore, mercury, selenium, tellurium, titanium ore, pitchblende products		-	-	-	-	-	1,106,722	-	1,829,693	-	41,299	-	149,105	-	-	-	5,014,955	-	-	-	(a)	-	8,132,874
TOTAL 1942		-	504,322	-	8,841	-	61,150,893	-	230,627,535	-	11,488,987	-	16,951,789	-	1,310	-	64,157,752	-	3,453,568	-	3,867,455	-	392,192,452
TOTAL 1941		-	740,352	-	-	-	59,315,918	-	237,020,513	-	14,248,330	-	11,660,100	-	8,285	-	65,422,256	-	3,117,992	-	3,812,635	-	395,346,581
NON-METALLICS (excluding fuels)																							
Asbestos, fluorspar, graphite, magnesitic dolomite and brucite, mica, sulphur		-	6,584	-	-	-	24,681,885	-	307,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,169,145	-	-	-	-	-	26,365,058
Barytes	Ton	17,750	172,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,084	-	-	-	-	19,667	188,144
Diatomite	Ton	218	6,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,917	2,547	-	-	-	-	365	9,088
Feldspar	Ton	-	-	-	-	16,802	184,538	5,468	49,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	82,270	213,941
Garnets (schist)	Ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	176
Grindstones	Ton	-	-	216	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	10,000
Gypsum	Ton	394,216	512,762	36,623	111,516	-	-	82,796	304,170	29,218	179,780	-	-	-	-	23,313	146,154	-	-	-	-	566,166	1,254,182
Iron oxides	Ton	-	-	-	-	8,866	147,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438	4,304	-	-	-	-	9,304	151,653
Magnesium sulphate	Ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140	38,760	-	-	-	-	1,140	38,760
Mineral waters	Gal.	-	-	-	-	129,062	60,316	28,023	14,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,085	74,505
Nepheline Syenite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,893
Peat moss	Ton	-	-	295	8,100	12,982	197,560	9,427	147,729	2,224	55,832	-	-	58	1,380	28,520	658,771	-	-	-	-	53,506	1,069,372
Phosphate	Ton	-	-	-	-	930	12,973	334	4,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,264	17,431
Quartz	Ton	10,708	23,557	-	-	203,219	543,817	1,367,733	914,256	-	-	135,699	54,495	-	-	815	2,037	-	-	-	-	1,738,174	1,538,162
Salt	Ton	50,199	317,798	-	-	-	-	558,407	2,793,328	22,706	397,101	-	-	22,360	335,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	853,572	3,844,187
Silica brick	M.	3,090	142,511	-	-	-	-	1,183	120,495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,273	263,006
Sodium carbonate	Ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	2,048	-	-	-	-	256	2,048
Sodium sulphate	Ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131,258	1,079,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131,258	1,079,692
Talc and soapstone	-	-	-	-	-	14,369	136,529	15,499	174,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,868	310,824
TOTAL 1942		-	1,181,813	-	129,416	-	25,944,717	-	5,276,786	-	632,713	-	1,134,187	-	337,340	-	2,040,150	-	-	-	-	-	36,677,122
TOTAL 1941		-	2,052,223	-	162,030	-	24,246,969	-	4,778,850	-	310,531	-	983,395	-	266,082	-	1,579,360	-	-	-	-	-	34,379,440
FUELS																							
Coal	Ton	7,204,852	29,116,118	435,203	1,826,403	-	-	-	-	1,265	3,763	1,301,116	1,760,065	7,754,053	22,624,410	2,168,541	7,565,822	-	-	-	-	18,865,030	62,897,581
Natural gas	M cu. ft.	-	-	619,380	299,688	-	-	10,476,770	6,903,901	-	-	117,124	45,980	34,430,385	8,146,146	-	-	-	-	1,300	335	45,697,359	13,301,655
Peat for fuel	Ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	1,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	1,204
Petroleum crude	Bbl.	-	-	28,089	39,467	-	-	143,845	306,242	-	-	-	-	10,117,073	15,514,665	-	-	-	-	75,789	102,477	10,364,796	15,958,851
TOTAL 1942		-	29,116,118	-	2,165,558	-	-	-	7,117,347	-	3,763	-	1,805,630	-	44,285,221	-	7,565,822	-	-	-	108,812	-	92,159,291
TOTAL 1941		-	28,446,204	-	2,382,933	-	-	-	7,480,045	-	3,411	-	1,745,328	-	38,643,741	-	5,492,572	-	-	-	47,563	-	84,241,997
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL OR INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS -																							
Clay products (brick, tile, etc.)		-	618,441	-	246,041	-	1,741,297	-	2,549,486	-	80,890	-	271,325	-	1,013,497	-	560,746	-	-	-	-	-	7,081,723
Cement	Bbl.	-	-	-	-	4,446,416	6,487,078	2,784,792	3,998,294	654,855	1,374,498	-	-	668,043	1,307,353	571,945	1,198,014	-	-	-	-	9,126,041	14,365,237
Lime	Ton	21,850	226,334	22,427	197,481	348,576	2,323,707	415,698	3,125,574	26,424	265,079	-	-	18,821	155,760	31,054	236,904	-	-	-	-	884,830	5,530,839
Sand and gravel	Ton	775,795	371,970	923,020	540,541	11,026,249	2,485,853	8,420,358	3,433,986	1,443,001	427,150	679,979	435,798	481,644	218,914	2,599,861	1,091,202	-	-	-	-	25,349,907	9,005,414
Stone	Ton	229,517	764,167	87,937	321,280	4,188,210	4,166,465	3,106,545	2,985,938	43,488	71,966	-	-	12,028	40,436	310,341	396,342	-	-	-	-	7,978,066	8,746,594
TOTAL 1942		-	1,980,912	-	1,305,343	-	17,204,400	-	16,093,278	-	2,219,583	-	707,123	-	2,735,960	-	3,483,208	-	-	-	-	-	45,729,807
TOTAL 1941		-	1,330,888	-	1,145,412	-	16,088,157	-	18,156,319	-	2,127,595	-	631,732	-	2,546,277	-	3,346,892	-	-	-	-	-	45,373,272
GRAND TOTAL 1942		-	32,783,165	-	3,609,158	-	104,300,010	-	259,114,946	-	14,345,046	-	20,578,749	-	47,359,831	-	77,247,932	-	3,453,568	-	3,976,267	-	566,768,672
GRAND TOTAL 1941		-	32,569,867	-	3,690,375	-	99,651,044	-	267,435,727	-	16,689,867	-	15,020,555	-	41,364,385	-	76,841,180	-	3,117,992	-	3,860,298	-	560,241,290

(a) Not available for publication.