

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

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON THE

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF  
CANADA

DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1926

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AUGUST 27, 1926

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# LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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### MINING, METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL BRANCH

### DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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#### MINERAL PRODUCTION (Mining and Metallurgy).

##### *General Reports—*

##### **Preliminary Reports (semi-annual) on the Mineral Production of Canada.**

##### **Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada.** (In one volume).

PART ONE—PRODUCTION STATISTICS—General Statistical Review of the Mineral Production of Canada.

*Metals.*—Aluminium—Antimony—Arsenic—Chromite—Cobalt—Copper—Gold—Iron Ore—Iron, Pig—Lead—Mercury—Molybdenum—Nickel—Platinum and Palladium—Silver—Tin—Zinc.

*Non-Metals.*—Abrasives—Actinolite—Asbestos—Barytes—Coal—Coke—Feldspar—Fluorspar—Graphite—Gypsum—Iron Oxides—Magnesite—Magnesium Sulphate—Mica—Mineral Water—Natrol-Alunite—Natural Gas—Peat—Petroleum—Phosphate—Pyrites—Quartz—Salt—Sodium Carbonate—Sodium Sulphate—Talc.

*Structural Materials and Clay Products.*—Cement—Clay and Clay Products—Lime—Sand and Gravel—Sand-Lime Brick—Slate—Stone.

PART TWO—GENERAL STATISTICS.—Text and tables presenting general reviews of the mineral industry in Canada (a) by provinces; (b) by industries.

PART THREE—DIRECTORY.—List showing the names, head office and mine or plant addresses of all concerns operating in the mineral industry in Canada, arranged in alphabetical order by industrial groups.

##### *Coal—*

##### **Monthly Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada.**

General review for the month with tables showing comparative data for the month and year to date, output by coal-mining districts and by provinces, imports and exports by ports and by kinds of coal. In this report there is also a section showing statistics on production, imports and exports of coke for the month and year to date by provinces.

##### **Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada.**

Text and tables showing, for Canada, and for each of the coal-producing provinces, historical and current data on output, tonnage lost, disposition of coal from the mines, domestic and foreign shipments, exports and imports by ports, consumption of coal, prices, employment, salaries and wages paid, power equipment, capital investment, etc.

##### *Bulletins—*

##### *(a) PRODUCTION—*

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*Non-Metals.*—Asbestos—Coal—Feldspar—Gypsum—Iron Oxides—Mica—Natural Gas—Petroleum—Quartz—Salt—Talc and Soapstone—Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Minerals including Actinolite, Barytes, Corundum, Fluorspar, Graphite, Grindstones, Magnesite, Magnesium Sulphate, Mineral Waters, Natrol-alunite, Peat, Phosphate, Pyrites, Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Sulphate, Tripolite.

*Structural Materials.*—Cement—Clay and Clay Products—Lime—Sand and Gravel—Stone and Slate.

##### *(b) ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL REVIEWS—*

The Gold Industry—Copper-Gold-Silver Industry—Nickel-Copper Industry—Silver-Cobalt Industry—Silver-Lead-Zinc Industry.

##### *(c) ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REVIEWS ON THE MINERAL INDUSTRY—*

Nova Scotia—New Brunswick—Quebec—Ontario—Manitoba—Saskatchewan—Alberta—British Columbia—Yukon.

## PREFACE

Interest in the growth of Canada's mining enterprises has never been so keen as at the present time. Hence, it is gratifying to be able to report continued progress in practically every branch of this important, basic and widely-differentiated industry. The present report covers the production of metals and non-metals during the first six months of the calendar year with comparative totals for the corresponding period in 1925. In addition, there are tables showing the Bureau's finally revised statistics on mineral production by commodities for the calendar year 1925, and there are complete tables for the same year showing the mineral output by provinces with comparative data for two preceding years.

In the preliminary report for the calendar year and in the finally revised report on the mineral production of Canada each year, the whole field of production is covered; in addition, there are, in the final report, many tables of a general character presenting statistics of capital, employment, prices, etc. But in the preliminary report for the six months' period, it is only possible to review the production of the metals and the non-metals owing to the fact that the structural materials industries which include the production of brick, lime, sand and gravel, cement and stone, are largely seasonal in their operation, and as a result a report covering the first six months of the calendar year, would only include two or three months of actual production.

In the preparation of this report the work was again greatly expedited by co-operation with the Ontario Department of Mines in the use of joint schedules for mine and smelter reports. The cordial thanks of the Bureau are tendered to the mine and smelter operators and to the Dominion Department of Mines for assistance given and information made available. The railway and other transportation companies, as well as smelter operators outside of Canada have also furnished data, the receipt of which is gratefully acknowledged.

The report has been prepared under the direction of Mr. S. J. Cook, B.A., A.I.C., F.C.I.C., Chief of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Bureau, by Mr. W. H. Losee, B.Sc., assisted by Mr. B. R. Hayden.

R. H. COATS,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,  
August 27, 1926.

**Mineral Production of Canada, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926, also for Twelve Months Ending December 31, 1925**

		1925 12 months		1925 January 1 to June 30		1926 January 1 to June 30	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$		\$
<b>METALLIC</b>							
Antimony.....	Lb.	1,751	206			1,596	281
Antimony ore.....	Tons					76	380
Arsenic (As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	Lb.	3,434,137	130,302	2,116,141	90,242	2,287,801	66,093
Bismuth.....	"	19,667	18,566	9,826	17,196	6,440	6,440
Cobalt.....	"	1,116,492	2,328,517	590,087	1,239,133	384,034	695,730
Copper.....	"	111,450,518	15,649,882	53,055,349	7,354,533	70,843,426	9,757,265
Gold.....	Fine oz.	1,735,735	35,880,826	824,043	17,034,480	885,813	18,311,378
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore.....	Tons			3,415	79,274		
Iron ore sold for export.....	"	3,978	11,934	1,976	8,617		
Lead.....	Lb.	253,590,578	23,127,460	128,398,836	11,510,955	138,307,755	11,453,798
Molybdenite.....	Lb.	22,350	11,176			3,530	1,765
Nickel.....	"	73,857,114	15,946,672	35,756,640	11,442,125	34,519,896	7,702,754
Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, etc. Fine oz.	"	8,288	648,969	821	80,706	5,088	393,486
Platinum.....	"	8,698	1,028,192			5,166	577,764
Silver.....	Fine oz.	20,228,988	13,671,150	9,240,482	6,288,332	11,108,310	7,320,599
Zinc.....	Lb.	109,268,511	8,328,446	55,257,772	4,002,872	67,159,570	4,961,749
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>117,082,298</b>		<b>59,148,465</b>		<b>61,249,482</b>
<b>NON-METALLIC</b>							
Actinolite.....	Tons	40	500	30	375	30	375
Asbestos.....	"	290,389	8,988,360	120,800	3,962,304	132,644	4,512,219
Barytes.....	"	95	2,259	87	2,021	44	824
Bituminous sands.....	"	1,148	4,504			78	312
Coal.....	"	13,134,968	49,261,951	5,383,714	21,445,597	6,895,813	25,312,598
Feldspar.....	"	28,681	235,789	13,421	105,489	13,135	114,016
Fluorspar.....	"	3,886	19,234				
Graphite.....	"	2,569	158,763	1,077	63,843	1,371	101,291
Grinding pebbles.....	"	105	945			32	288
Grindstones.....	"	2,562	124,165				
Gypsum.....	"	740,323	2,389,891	234,705	906,052	250,369	964,638
Iron oxides.....	"	7,118	91,913	3,285	38,769	2,821	37,915
Magnetite.....	"	5,576	122,325	1,785	49,557	2,498	72,075
Mica.....	"	4,020	261,463	1,370	115,576	1,148	105,004
Mineral water.....	Gals.	190,134	28,413	92,095	11,473	80,313	11,767
Natron-nitrate.....	Tons	20	1,000				
Natural gas.....	M. cu. ft.	16,902,897	6,833,005	8,331,104	3,354,672	10,010,070	4,226,859
Pent.....	Tons	1,370	8,394				
Petroleum, crude.....	Brls.	332,001	1,250,705	80,070	233,271	173,880	697,551
Phosphate.....	Tons	16	189	16	189		
Pyrites.....	"	15,605	58,899	1,666	10,226	7,615	30,645
Quartz.....	"	197,224	363,612	69,792	134,099	62,314	120,673
Salt.....	"	233,746	1,410,697	105,770	650,965	124,921	708,664
Sodium carbonate.....	"	1,120	8,140	557	6,700	326	2,282
Sodium sulphate.....	"	3,876	19,380	1,916	9,578	2,221	11,107
Talc and soapstone.....	"	14,474	205,835	7,056	98,477	7,888	115,113
Volcanic ash.....	"	160	1,380				
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>71,851,801</b>		<b>31,199,233</b>		<b>37,146,306</b>
<b>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS</b>							
Cement.....	Brls.	8,116,597	14,046,704				
Clay products—							
Brick—Soft mud process..	Face	27,701	521,739				
(Common)	"	51,214	753,070				
Stiff mud process..	Face	93,903	1,883,856				
(wire cut)	Common	116,105	1,635,257				
Dry press.....	Face	37,201	800,504				
(Common)	"	22,053	270,135				
Fancy or ornamental brick..	"	524	26,320				
Sewer brick.....	"	2,485	52,382				
Fire brick.....	"	6,197	305,332				
Fire clay.....	Tons	623	6,544				
Fire clay blocks and shapes.....	"		36,567				
Structural tile—Hollow blocks (including fire-proofing and load-bearing tile).....	Tons	115,576	1,093,397				
Roofing tile.....	No.	78,479	6,323				
Floor tile (quarries).....	Sq. ft.	140,027	28,338				
Drain tile.....	M	14,552	401,503				
Sewer pipe (including copings, flue linings, etc.).....	Tons	73,791	1,440,260				
Pottery, glazed or unglazed.....	"		267,255				
Lime.....	Bush.	10,256,542	3,387,652				
Sand and gravel.....	Tons	11,018,647	3,220,410				
Stone.....	"	5,706,119	7,464,777				
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>37,649,234</b>				
<b>Grand Total.....</b>			<b>226,583,333</b>		<b>96,347,698</b>		<b>98,395,788</b>

\* See Text on Nickel, page 21.



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
ON THE  
MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA  
DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

General Review

Canada's mining industries showed continued progress in the first half of 1926, and production reports from almost every field pointed to the establishment of new records during the present year. Valued at \$98,395,788 the output of metals and non-metallic minerals including coal, gas and oil, marked an advance of \$8,048,090 or 8.9 per cent over the totals reported for the first half of 1925, and a sum equal to 52 per cent of the output of such commodities during the entire calendar year 1925.

In comparison with the totals for the first half of 1925, production during the six months ending June 30, 1926, showed net gains in the value of the metallic minerals amounting to upwards of 2 million dollars and advances among the non-metallic minerals to a net gain of about 6 million dollars.

Advances were general throughout the list. Among the metals, increased outputs were reported in all but a few cases. There were slight losses in the totals for bismuth, cobalt and nickel and there was no iron ore mined in Canada during the period. Non-metallic minerals, with again only a few exceptions, were produced in larger quantities and marketed at higher total values than in the first half of 1925. Quartz, mica, iron oxides, and sodium carbonate totals were lower than for the corresponding period in 1925, and mineral waters, while produced in greater quantity sold for lower prices so that the total value dropped below the figures for the first half of 1925. Feldspar, on the other hand, showed a greater value but a smaller tonnage.

Figures for a few commodities showed great growth. Copper production advanced nearly 18 million pounds and 2.4 million dollars in value in comparison with the totals for the corresponding period in 1925. Gold production in the half-year was greater by 61,770 ounces, or 1.3 million dollars.

More lead was produced. Output figures showed an improvement of about 10 million pounds but as the price of lead, during the period, averaged about a cent a pound less, the aggregate value was also below the total for the first half of 1925. There was little change in the figures for nickel. Silver showed strength, advancing 1.86 million ounces and 1.03 million dollars above the corresponding figures for the first half of 1925. Zinc production continued on an ever-increasing scale; production rose about 12 million pounds and the value advanced almost accordingly as prices were only very slightly lower.

Among the non-metals, the recovery in coal output, the greater production of asbestos, increased volumes of natural gas and crude petroleum, and the higher values for graphite were the most outstanding features while the improvements in the figures for salt and gypsum particularly, and most of the other non-metallic minerals as well, were all most gratifying.

Coal, gold, lead, copper, nickel, silver, zinc, asbestos, natural gas and gypsum in point of output values and in the order named, were the ten principal products of the mineral industry in Canada, during the period under review; production values for these commodities ranged from \$25,312,598 for coal to \$964,638 for gypsum, and amounted in the aggregate to \$94,523,857, or 96 per cent of the grand total for metals and non-metals in the half-year. For the first half of 1925, the list was almost the same: exceptions were that nickel and copper interchanged places, and cobalt held tenth place instead of gypsum.

As these ten commodities occupy such a commanding place, brief comments on each will serve to cover the principal features of the industry for the half-year; other items of interest may be noted later.

*Coal.*—Production from Canadian mines was in excess of one million tons each month, except April, of the half-year under review. Imports exceeded the million-ton mark in March, May and June, in which months also, the amount imported was in each case greater than the tonnages produced in Canada. Limitations of supplies of anthracite in the United States, kept the importations into Canada at a very low level during January and February but normal shipments were sent forward in each of the remaining four months of the half-year.

In Alberta and Nova Scotia, higher outputs were attained than in the first half of 1925. In the other coal-producing provinces, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, production was slightly below the tonnage reported in the six months ending June, 1925. For Canada, the output figures showed a gain of 1.5 million short tons, and an increase in aggregate value amounting to more than 3.9 million dollars.

Computed as the sum of production and imports, less the tonnages of coal exported, the amount of coal made available for consumption in Canada, was about 2 million tons each month, or 13,774,465 short tons in the first half of the year, as compared with a total of 11,689,998 tons made available in the first half of 1925. Larger outputs from Canadian mines and increased imports more than offset the greater exports in June, so that in that month alone, the available tonnage stood at 3,178,735 tons, or more than a million tons above the figures for June, 1925.

*Gold.*—Canada's gold mines yielded more of the precious yellow metal during the half-year ending June, 1926, than in any full calendar year prior to the great gold rush of 1898, or in the period from 1904 to 1920, with the exception of the years 1915 and 1916. Ontario's Porcupine and Kirkland Lake fields contributed more than three-quarters of a million ounces valued at upwards of 15.5 million dollars, and British Columbia mines furnished most of the rest of the output; small amounts from other provinces made up the total. Ontario's gold mines showed the greatest growth, the output value for the period being more than a million dollars in excess of the corresponding total for the first half of 1925. Quebec's gold-copper properties have not yet become an appreciable factor in production but the developments in the Rouyn area continue to attract attention.

*Lead.*—Trail, B.C.; Galetta, Ont.; and the Mayo district in the Yukon are the principal centres of interest in connection with Canada's lead production. Of these three, Trail is the principal source of supply. Here the Sullivan mine ore forms a large part of the smelter charge, but ores from other mines are also treated. Progress is being made at Galetta, and the output is increasing. In the Yukon, the difficult mining conditions are being successfully met and shipments are made at regular periods. Even the decline in the price of lead has not caused a setback in production; the output for the half-year showed a gain of nearly 10 million pounds in comparison with the figures for the first half of 1925.

*Copper.*—Great gains in copper production were reported from British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, the three producing provinces. Canada's copper output is largely in the form of blister or converter copper, or as copper in ore, and in these forms it is shipped to foreign smelters, principally those in the United States. On the other hand, Canada imports large quantities of copper in bars and rods, blocks, pigs or ingots, sheets, strips, tubes, and other forms of manufactured or partly fabricated metal. Imports of copper sulphate are greatly in excess of the amount exported from Canada.

*Nickel.*—Canada continues to be the world's chief source of nickel. Interest in this very useful metal, stimulated, first by war-time needs, and later by the necessity of finding new outlets for augmented outputs, has resulted in the development of many new uses for nickel so that production has been stabilized once more on a commercial basis. Nickel is exported from Canada as refined metal or as the oxide, and some is shipped as a nickel-copper matte for refinement elsewhere. Production, determined as the nickel in matte or speiss exported, the refined metal produced in Canada, and the nickel content of nickel compounds sold from Canadian plants during the period, totalled 34,519,896 pounds valued at \$7,702,754 as compared with a total of 34,810,990 pounds worth \$7,792,145, reported for the first half of 1925.

*Silver.*—British Columbia ousted Ontario from the premier position among the silver-producing provinces of the Dominion during the first half of 1926, by producing 5,150,853 fine ounces



of silver valued at \$3,394,515 as against Ontario's 4,542,420 ounces worth \$2,993,546, in the same period. Yukon Territory, credited with 1,248,537 ounces held third place. This is the first time since 1906 that Ontario has yielded first place to British Columbia, and it is due, not so much to lessened production in Ontario, as to the very greatly increased amounts of silver obtained from British Columbia ores in recent years. For example, more silver was recovered from British Columbia ores in the first half of 1926 than in any entire calendar year prior to 1921 except in 1897 when silver recoveries totalled 5,472,971 fine ounces, valued at \$3,272,289. Canada ranks third among the silver-producing countries of the world, its output being exceeded only by Mexico and the United States; Peru ranks next after Canada in this field and these are by far the most important sources of the world's supply.

*Zinc.*—Since 1911, Canada's zinc production has increased a hundred-fold, and in the first half of 1926, the output of more than 67 million pounds indicated the establishment of further new records this year. As in copper, so in zinc, Canada exports large quantities either in ore or as primary metal; imports into Canada of zinc products and even of primary metal reach large values each year. During the past ten years, progress has been made towards the solution of this problem; zinc refined in Canada has reached greater tonnages year by year but the market in fabricated metal still offers inducements and presents many opportunities.

*Asbestos.*—Canada produces upwards of 85 per cent of the world's tonnage of asbestos, so that the exports from Canada of this commodity are very considerable and represent a very large part of the total production. Prior to 1925, most of the asbestos mined in the eastern townships of Quebec was milled at the mine and the crude fibre obtained, was graded and shipped as such. With the establishment of manufacturing plants to work up the asbestos fibre into the articles of commerce in which this useful product is ultimately purchased by the public, conditions have changed very materially, and the selling value of the asbestos as now prepared has been considerably enhanced.

*Natural Gas.*—Alberta's increased production of natural gas, was the principal factor in the greater output reported for the half-year. Ontario's output, however, readily marketable in the central industrialized area of the province, had a higher aggregate sales value. New Brunswick's output showed a small improvement.

*Gypsum.*—Shipments of gypsum chiefly from Nova Scotia deposits, but also from New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, were somewhat higher in the first half of 1926 than in the corresponding period of 1925. Tenth place among Canada's mineral products was yielded to gypsum, during the period, when the cobalt production values dropped to a level appreciably below the total reported for the first half of 1925.

While the foregoing paragraphs cover the ten most important mineral products on which data for the half-year were collected, there were other products made and marketed that are of importance in themselves although in no case did the total sales for the period reach the million-dollar mark.

Among the other metallic mineral products worthy of note may be mentioned cobalt, platinum and its associated precious metals, palladium, rhodium, iridium and osmium. Antimony, arsenic, bismuth, and molybdenum were other products in this group.

Sales of cobalt in its various forms were appreciably less both in quantity and value than during the first half of 1925. Platinum and its related metals are derived principally from the refinery treatment of the nickel-copper matte produced in the Sudbury area. Antimony is shipped as ore mostly, but there is also a recovery of the metal in the treatment of the silver-cobalt ores. In the primary smelting of these ores, a bullion is accumulated which is largely lead but which also contains recoverable silver, bismuth and antimony. A small quantity of molybdenite concentrates was produced during the period from the ores of the Moss mine near Quyon, Quebec.

Other non-metallic minerals produced during the half-year in addition to those marketed in sufficient quantity to place them among the 10 leading commodities, in point of value, were salt, petroleum, quartz, talc and soapstone, feldspar, mica, and graphite. Sales of these products during the half-year were in each case in excess of \$100,000. In addition to these, there was some production recorded of actinolite, barytes, bituminous sands, magnesite, mineral waters, iron oxides, pyrites, sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate, both of the latter being obtained from natural sources.

Salt sales increased appreciably. Most of the output was, as usual, obtained from the brine wells in western Ontario, but there was also some from the Malagash mine in Nova Scotia and from deposits in Alberta. A very considerable quantity of salt continues to be imported into Canada, coming in as ballast on vessels from Europe.

Petroleum production during the half-year was more than double the volume produced in the first half of 1925, and its value was three times as great. Less oil was pumped from Ontario wells but this loss was much more than made up by the greatly increased output of crude naphtha from Royalite No. 4 well in Alberta.

Quartz or silica from Canadian quarries sold during the half-year dropped slightly below the total for the corresponding period in the previous year. Most of the sales were from Ontario points.

Continued progress was reported by the shippers of tale and soapstone. Feldspar and mica shipments were somewhat less than during the first half of 1925. Graphite producers shipped greater tonnages at an appreciable advance in the total value.

**Employment.**—In contrast to the generally improved production reports, employment in Canada's mining industry as reflected by the records collected each month from representative concerns, showed a loss during the period of about one per cent. Index numbers, based on the numbers employed by the reporting firms as 100 for January, 1920, ranged from 96.5 in January, 1926, gradually downward to a low level of 88.4 in April, thereafter recovering steadily to 95.4 at the end of June. In the first half of 1925, the employment index, similarly computed, showed less variation: January, 97.1; March 92.9 and 97.2 at the end of June.

Coal mine employment figures showed a greater loss, the index number dropping gradually from 86.6 in January, 1926, to the low point for the period of 74.4 in May, and then recovering to 79.0 at the end of June, thus showing a net loss during the six months of 7.6 points and indicating that employment in Canada's coal mines at the end of June, 1926, was about equal numerically to four-fifths of the total on the rolls in January, 1920.

Metal mining on the other hand was more actively carried on and this improvement was reflected in the index number of employment. In comparison with the number of 100 for January, 1920, the index for January, 1926, stood at 140.3, a gain of 40.3 points. During the half-year further developments and increased employment raised the index number to 151.2 at the end of June, in spite of a decline in March and April to about 137.

Non-metal mining figures showed an even greater growth. From 91.2 in January, 1926, the index dropped to 86.1 in March but then advanced steadily to the highest point for the period, 109.0 at the end of June.

These trends were for the most part, very similar to the movements recorded in the first six months of 1925.

**Prices.**—As reflected by the records collected monthly by the Bureau prices of iron and its products showed a downward tendency during the first half of the year. Based on the average price of 1913 as 100, the index which stood at 147.5 in January dropped steadily until by June it was 143.5. Non-ferrous metal prices declined during the first five months, the index being 107.9 in January and 100.7 in May. An upward movement then set in, the index at the end of the half-year being 101.3. Non-metallic minerals for which the index was 177.3 in January rose during the next two months, to 178.7. In April and May prices moved downward but in June they again turned upward closing the half-year at 175.8. Therefore at the end of June, 1926, iron and steel prices were approximately 43.5 per cent higher than in 1913; prices of non-ferrous metals were only 1.3 per cent higher than the 1913 average and prices of non-metallic minerals stood at a level, 75.8 per cent higher than the 1913 average prices for such products.

**Summary.**—Highly gratifying in every respect to those interested in the development of Canada's mineral industries, the reports on the production of the metal mining and non-metallic mineral industries for the half-year ending June 30, 1926, showed that the upward trends noted in 1925 were maintained throughout the period, with every prospect of further improvement during the remainder of the year. Canada's mineral industry is becoming year by year a greater contributor in the industrial and commercial life of the Dominion, and an increasingly important factor in the mineral trade of the world.

**Method of Computing Values.**—For statistical and comparative purposes it has always been customary to determine the values of the metals on the basis of the quantities of metals



recovered from Canadian ores smelted during the year either in Canada or abroad and to compute the value of this production in each case at the average price of the refined metal in a recognized market. Arsenic, chromite and manganese, formerly reported under non-metallics, have been transferred to the metallics' section; production of these commodities has been determined as in previous reports, i.e., the quantity given represents the total sales and the value shown is the income from these sales. A change was made in 1924 in the method of computing cobalt production. Previous reports had shown as cobalt production the sum of cobalt contained in oxides precipitated in the smelters, and the cobalt content of ores, speiss and residues exported. The total production as thus computed was valued at the average New York price for metallic cobalt during the year. As now reported, the quantity given for cobalt represents the cobalt content of smelter products sold during the year with the net income to the smelters from such sales.

Heretofore it has been customary in Dominion reports to compute the nickel production of Canada as the sum of the quantity of nickel contained in matte made at the Sudbury smelters and the nickel contained in smelter products from silver-cobalt ores; the value was computed at the average New York market price for virgin nickel. But as all Canada's nickel is derived from Ontario ores, and as the method used by the Ontario Department of Mines differed from Dominion practice, a conference was arranged during 1925, with a view to harmonizing the statistics on nickel. As a result of this conference it was agreed that both offices should compute the quantity and value of nickel production as follows:—

- (a) Nickel in matte exported from Canada valued at an arbitrary figure agreed upon between the two offices—(representative of the value of nickel in matte);
- (b) Refined and electrolytic nickel produced at Canadian refineries valued at the average price obtained for such products sold during the year.
- (c) Nickel in nickel oxide or salts sold from Canadian smelters and refineries at its total selling value in the form in which it was sold;
- (d) Nickel contained in speiss residues exported valued at the same price as allowed for nickel in matte.

This method has been followed in making up the nickel figures in this report. Except for these changes the method followed in this report corresponds exactly with that used in previous years. Quantities and values for non-metallic minerals (except coal), and structural materials and clay products represent sales in all cases. Coal data on the other hand show the quantity and value of the output during the year, values being determined on the same basis as sales.

In the table of metal prices, the market quotations used in computing metal values in this report have been marked by an asterisk.

**Exchange Table—Showing the amount paid in Canadian dollars for one United States dollar by months, 1921-1926**

Month	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	1-1437	1-0553	1-0067	1-0275	1-0026	0-9980
February.....	1-1362	1-0351	1-0119	1-0322	1-0014	0-9965
March.....	1-1337	1-0297	1-0208	1-0294	1-0013	0-9963
April.....	1-1216	1-0208	1-0203	1-0184	1-0005	1-0003
May.....	1-1164	1-0125	1-0222	1-0166	1-0000	1-0007
June.....	1-1294	1-0138	1-0231	1-0141	1-0000	1-0010
July.....	1-1328	1-0091	1-0263	1-0064	0-9995	
August.....	1-1168	1-0023	1-0244	1-0011	0-9995	
September.....	1-1106	0-9998	1-0233	1-0078	1-0001	
October.....	1-0931	1-0011	1-0156	1-0016	0-9992	
November.....	1-0904	0-9998	1-0181	1-0000	0-9992	
December.....	1-0687	0-9966	1-0239	1-0015	1-0003	
<b>Average.....</b>	<b>1-1161</b>	<b>1-0145</b>	<b>1-0197</b>	<b>1-0121</b>	<b>1-0003</b>	

## Metal Prices, 1921-1926

Commodity	Market	Unit	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	January 1 to June 30, 1926
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Antimony (ordinaries).....	New York....	pound ..	0-04057	0-05471	0-07897	0-10836	0-17494	0-17602
Arsenic, white.....	" .....	" ..	0-08850	0-08500	0-12050	0-09636	0-0466	0-0325
Cobalt .....	" .....	" ..	3-00	3-25	2-85	2-75	2-50	2-50
Cobalt oxide.....	" .....	" ..	-	2-00	2-10	2-10	2-20	2-15
Copper.....	" .....	" ..	0-12502	0-13382	0-14421	0-13024	0-14042	0-13773
Lead.....	New York....	" ..	0-04545	0-05734	0-07267	0-08097	0-09020	0-08420
" .....	Montreal*....	" ..	0-05742	0-06219	0-07179	0-08104	0-0912	0-08276
Nickel†.....	New York....	" ..	0-35	0-35	0-29353	0-28	0-34	0-36
Platinum.....	" .....	ounce...	75-033	97-618	116-547	118-817	119-093	112-601
Silver.....	" .....	" ..	0-62054	0-67528	0-64873	0-66781	0-69065	0-65902
Tin.....	" .....	pound ..	0-28576	0-31831	0-41799	0-49674	0-50790	0-61346
Zinc.....	St. Louis*....	" ..	0-04655	0-05716	0-06607	0-06344	0-07622	0-07388

\* Quotations used in this report in computing value of mineral production.

† Nickel Shot in 1925-1926.

## Comparative Table of Mineral Production of Canada, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
		Quantity	%	Value	%
METALLIC				\$	
Antimony.....	lb.	+	1,586	+	281
Antimony ore.....	tons	+	76	+	380
Arsenic.....	lb.	+	171,660	+	24,149
Bismuth.....	"	—	3,386	—	10,756
Cobalt.....	"	—	206,053	—	543,403
Copper.....	"	+	17,788,077	+	2,402,732
Gold.....	fine oz.	+	61,770	+	1,270,898
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore.....	tons	—	3,415	—	79,274
Iron ore sold for export.....	"	—	1,976	—	8,617
Lead.....	lb.	+	9,998,919	+	57,157
Molybdenite.....	"	+	3,530	+	1,765
Nickel.....	"	—	1,236,744	—	3,739,371
Osmium.....	fine oz.				32.69
Palladium.....	"	+	9,433	+	890,544
Platinum.....	"	+	1,148.06	+	1,103.44
Rhodium, iridium.....	"				
Silver.....	"	+	1,867,828	+	1,032,267
Zinc.....	lb.	+	11,901,798	+	958,877
Total.....				+	2,101,017
				+	3.55

**Comparative Table of Mineral Production of Canada, January 1 to June 30,  
1925 and 1926—Concluded**

		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
		Quantity	%	Value	%
Non-Metallic				\$	
Actinolite.....	tons				
Asbestos.....	"	+ 11,844	+ 9.80	+ 549,915	+ 13.87
Barytes.....	"	43	- 49.42	- 1,197	- 59.22
Bituminous sands.....	"	+ 78		+ 312	
Coal.....	"	+ 1,512,099	+ 28.08	+ 3,867,001	+ 18.03
Feldspar.....	"	- 286	- 2.17	- 8,527	- 8.08
Fluorspar.....	"				
Graphite.....	"	+ 294	+ 27.29	+ 37,448	+ 58.65
Gypsum.....	"	+ 15,664	+ 6.67	+ 58,586	+ 6.46
Magnesite.....	"	+ 713	+ 39.94	+ 22,518	+ 45.43
Magnesium sulphate.....	"				
Mica.....	gal.	- 222	- 16.20	- 10,482	- 9.06
Mineral water.....	gal.	- 11,782	- 12.79	- 294	- 2.56
Natural gas.....	M cu ft.	+ 1,678,975	+ 20.15	+ 872,187	+ 25.99
Oxides, iron.....	tons	464	- 14.12	854	- 2.20
Petroleum, crude.....	brls.	+ 92,910	+ 114.74	+ 464,280	+ 199.03
Phosphate.....	tons	16		189	
Pyrites.....	"	+ 5,949	+ 357.08	+ 20,419	+ 199.67
Quartz.....	"	- 7,478	- 10.71	- 13,426	- 10.01
Salt.....	"	+ 19,151	+ 18.10	+ 57,699	+ 8.86
Sodium carbonate.....	"	- 231	- 41.47	- 4,418	- 65.94
Sodium sulphate.....	"	+ 305	+ 15.91	+ 1,529	+ 15.96
Talc.....	"	+ 832	+ 11.79	+ 16,636	+ 16.89
Tripolite.....	"				
Volcanic ash.....	"				
Total.....				+ 5,947,073	+ 19.00

**Exports of Canadian Minerals—January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926**

Products	1925				1926			
	Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
				\$				\$
METALLIC								
Arsenic, metallic.....	lb.	520,000		6,026				
Arsenic, other than metallic.....	"	1,155,900		70,846	1,421,200			45,033
Cobalt, metallic.....	"	143,517		323,381	93,910			210,629
Cobalt alloys.....	"	16,601		39,609	5,783			12,196
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts.....	"	345,092		622,521	187,159			320,036
Copper, fine, in ore, matte, etc.....	"	29,447,300		3,382,503	32,299,800			3,778,940
Copper, blister.....	"	23,824,300		3,179,102	21,946,800			2,935,995
Gold bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, and bullion exported from the mines and smelters.....				15,255,135				3,779,757
Iron ore.....	tons	1,976		8,617	190			2,025
Lead, metallic, in ore, etc.....	lb.	25,326,800		1,709,400	3,686,700			131,057
Lead, in pig and block.....	"	73,396,600		5,280,253	96,100,100			6,838,823
Manganese ore.....	tons	336		13,247	70			1,267
Molybdenum.....	lb.	3,500		1,793	22,400			11,175
Nickel, fine, in ore, matte or speiss.....	"	19,722,300		3,387,825	19,313,100			3,088,235
Nickel, fine.....	"	9,706,400		2,091,186	11,243,200			2,781,606
Platinum in concentrates.....	oz.	217		22,881	313			32,869
Silver in ore, concentrates, etc.....	"	1,929,572		1,254,569	1,805,104			1,130,574
Silver bullion.....	"	7,240,133		4,902,280	7,087,495			4,674,293
Zinc ore.....	tons	21,067		912,685	2,610			99,480
Zinc spelter.....	lb.	21,247,800		1,560,977	45,458,500			3,501,498
NON-METALLIC								
Asbestos, crude.....	tons	60,723		3,665,351	68,541			4,111,124
Asbestos, sand and waste.....	"	53,157		693,925	63,107			879,202
Feldspar.....	"	13,641		97,878	15,603			121,728
Graphite or plumbago, crude or refined.....	"	1,239		64,385	1,308			89,610
Gypsum, crude.....	"	123,340		188,288	145,650			232,255
Gypsum, ground or calcined.....	"	1,988		36,060	6,935			91,019
Magnesite, calcined.....	"	95		2,304	00			2,350
Mica, rough cobbled and thumb-trimmed.....	lb.	21,800		6,249	13,400			6,299
Mica, splittings.....	"	264,200		186,674	402,500			277,208
Mica, scrap and waste.....	"	3,410,000		23,866	2,969,400			17,740
Mineral pigments, iron oxides, ochres, etc.....	tons	406		19,995	323			13,825
Pyrites (sulphur contained in).....	"	13		150				
Salt.....	"	1,085		10,127	1,073			12,702
Talc, refined.....	"	3,270		38,776	5,364			63,381



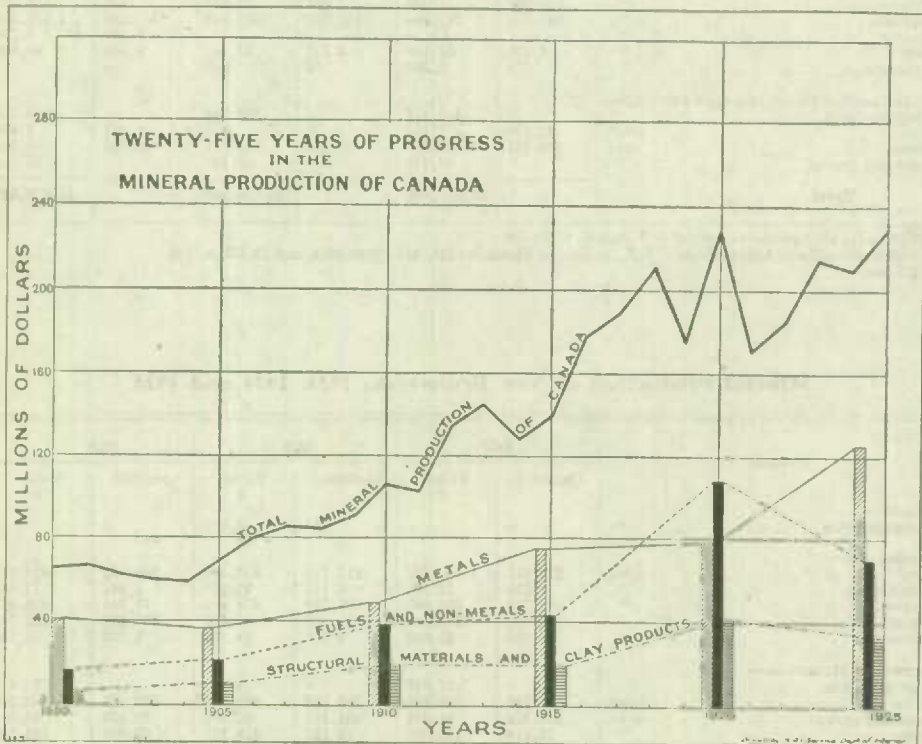
**Mineral Production (Metallic and Non-Metallic) in Canada by Provinces, January 1  
to June 30, 1926**

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Suskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
<b>METALLIC</b>									
Antimony..... Lb.	-	-	-	1,596	-	-	-	-	-
Antimony ore..... Ton	-	76	-	281	-	-	-	-	-
Arsecnic..... Lb.	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bismuth..... Lb.	-	-	-	1,039,801	-	-	-	348,000	-
Cobalt..... Lb.	-	-	-	59,133	-	-	-	0,960	-
Copper..... Lb.	-	-	-	6,440	-	-	-	-	-
Gold..... Fine oz.	909	-	-	384,034	-	-	-	-	-
Iron, pig from Can- adian ore..... Ton	18,791	-	1,294,557	23,977,440	-	32	-	45,571,428	-
Iron, ore exported... Ton	-	-	178,299	3,302,413	-	661	-	6,276,553	-
Lead..... Lb.	-	-	1,929	754,274	-	-	-	123,816	4,852
Molybdenite..... Lb.	-	-	39,876	15,592,220	21	-	-	2,559,509	100,300
Nickel..... Lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palladium, etc. Fine oz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum..... Fine oz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver..... Fine oz.	50	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Zinc..... Lb.	33	-	166,445	4,542,420	-	3	-	5,150,553	1,248,537
<b>Total..... \$</b>	<b>18,824</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>922,855</b>	<b>31,627,730</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,573,179</b>	<b>1,105,829</b>
<b>NON-METALLIC</b>									
Actinolite..... Tons	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Asbestos..... Tons	-	-	132,644	375	-	-	-	-	-
Barytes..... Tons	44	-	4,512,219	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous sands... Tons	824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal..... Tons	2,681,843	90,761	-	-	-	185,212	2,712,017	1,225,980	-
Feldspar..... Tons	10,921,632	362,325	-	-	-	329,212	8,726,715	4,972,714	-
Graphite..... Tons	-	-	5,509	7,626	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding pebbles... Tons	-	-	46,434	67,582	-	-	-	-	-
Grindstones..... Tons	-	-	129	1,242	-	-	-	-	-
Gypsum..... Tons	-	-	11,887	89,404	-	-	-	-	-
Magnesite..... Tons	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral waters..... Gal.	-	-	-	288	-	-	-	-	-
Natro-alunite..... Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	167,562	19,504	-	37,754	18,439	-	-	7,110	-
Oxides, iron..... Tons	326,846	190,374	-	134,695	248,173	-	-	64,550	-
Peat..... Tons	-	-	2,408	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum, crude... Brls.	-	3,263	72,075	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phosphate..... Tons	-	10,339	892	256	-	-	104,315	-	-
Pyrites..... Tons	-	-	76,774	28,320	-	-	505,133	-	-
Quartz..... Tons	-	-	2,463	77,850	-	-	-	-	-
Salt..... Tons	-	-	1,480	10,287	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium carbonate... Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium sulphate... Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talc and soapstone Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripolite..... Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volcanic ash..... Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total..... \$</b>	<b>11,279,931</b>	<b>643,425</b>	<b>4,850,358</b>	<b>3,544,163</b>	<b>248,203</b>	<b>340,319</b>	<b>11,191,267</b>	<b>5,048,649</b>	<b>-</b>

**Finally Revised Statistics on the Mineral Production of Canada,  
by Provinces, 1925**

Metal mining in Ontario showed wonderful prosperity in 1925. Gold, silver, nickel and copper were produced in abundance and in addition to these leading minerals there was a production of almost every other economic mineral with the exception of coal. British Columbia's output of lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver added greatly to Canada's mineral wealth. Quebec's asbestos fields continued to supply by far the greater part of the world's tonnage of this useful commodity; lead, zinc, gold and silver were also reported. Developments in the Rouyn field in Quebec were watched with interest by the mining world during the year. Much progress was made. Alberta, Nova Scotia and British Columbia produced large tonnages of coal in addition to other minerals. Manitoba's mines yielded gold and silver, but more important perhaps than the actual yield of metals was the fact that Manitoba's mineral area was made the subject of a more intense study during 1925, than in other years so that the prospects of production from this source were very considerably improved. Much money has been spent in the investigation of Manitoba's mineral resources; it seems as though the time was nearly at hand when profitable results might be expected. New Brunswick's coal and building materials added to the total for Canada. Interest in the oil-well developments in Alberta was very keen throughout the year; it is probable that very encouraging developments will occur in the mineral industry in this province in the early future.

Finally revised statistics showing the production of minerals by provinces, during the calendar year 1925 are shown in the next following tables, and comparative data are given in each case for the two preceding years.



## Mineral Production of Canada by Provinces, 1923, 1924 and 1925

	1923		1924		1925	
	Value of production	Per cent of total	Value of production	Per cent of total	Value of production	Per cent of total
	\$		\$		\$	
Nova Scotia.....	29,648,893	13.85	23,820,352	11.37	17,625,612	7.78
New Brunswick.....	2,462,457	1.15	1,969,260	0.94	1,743,858	0.77
Quebec.....	20,308,763	9.49	19,136,504	9.13	24,272,593	10.71
Ontario.....	80,825,851	37.76	86,398,656	41.23	87,992,370	38.83
Manitoba.....	1,768,037	0.83	1,534,249	0.73	2,276,759	1.01
Saskatchewan.....	1,047,583	0.49	1,128,100	0.54	1,076,302	0.48
Alberta.....	31,287,536	14.60	22,344,940	10.66	25,318,866	11.17
British Columbia.....	43,757,388	20.44	52,298,533	24.95	64,485,242	28.46
Yukon.....	2,972,823	1.39	952,812	0.45	1,791,641	0.79
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>214,079,331</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>209,583,496</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>226,583,333</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Mineral Production of Nova Scotia, 1923, 1924 and 1925

	1923		1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>METALLIC—</b>		\$		\$		\$
Arsenic..... lb.	45,000	2,250	381,092	15,244	—	—
Gold..... fine oz.	680	13,556	1,047	21,643	1,026	33,612
Manganese..... tons	200	1,400	—	—	—	—
Silver..... fine oz.	—	—	44	29	86	59
<b>ON-METALLIC—</b>						
Barytes..... tons	209	4,368	151	3,308	95	2,259
Coal..... "	6,597,838	28,170,458	5,557,441	22,280,554	3,842,978	15,826,680
Grindstones..... "	256	7,906	338	12,525	439	16,723
Gypsum..... "	341,705	747,934	441,752	915,845	551,230	1,070,408
Quartz..... "	—	—	—	—	1,352	6,760
Salt..... "	4,480	39,151	4,551	37,469	6,598	49,889
Tripolite..... "	130	3,250	33	838	—	—
<b>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS—</b>						
Clay products.....	—	413,974	—	359,288	—	*425,710
Lime..... bush.	42,370	7,199	† 78	936	8,243	3,464
Stone..... tons	138,682	177,090	67,535	111,824	102,125	134,686
Sand and gravel..... "	—	† 60,357	—	† 60,849	—	55,362
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>29,648,893</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23,820,352</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17,625,612</b>

\* Includes clay products from P.E.I. valued at \$3,020.

† Includes railway ballast from P.E.I., valued at \$4,429 in 1923, \$11,490 in 1924, and \$5,475 in 1925.

‡ Tons.

## Mineral Production of New Brunswick, 1923, 1924 and 1925

Product	1923		1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
<b>METALLIC—</b>						
Manganese ore..... tons	—	—	584	4,088	—	—
<b>NON-METALLIC—</b>						
Coal..... tons	276,617	1,196,772	217,121	932,183	208,012	815,367
Grindstones..... "	1,758	72,177	2,113	99,299	1,642	79,661
Gypsum..... "	104,740	564,680	86,738	476,804	71,745	408,917
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	640,300	126,068	599,972	113,577	639,235	122,394
Petroleum..... brl.	8,826	35,642	5,561	21,313	5,376	18,756
<b>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—</b>						
Clay products.....	—	62,587	—	74,994	—	69,473
Lime..... bush.	329,548	143,814	208,180	108,890	202,106	92,216
Sand and gravel..... tons	608,528	94,634	141,897	23,999	70,156	12,331
Stone..... "	22,448	166,083	19,229	114,111	25,391	124,743
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,462,457</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,969,260</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,743,858</b>



## Mineral Production\* of Quebec, 1923, 1924 and 1925

Product	1923		1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>METALLIC—</b>		\$		\$		\$
Chromite..... tons	3,558	52,650	—	—	—	—
Copper..... lb.	—	—	1,893,008	246,546	2,510,141	352,474
Gold..... fine oz.	667	13,788	883	18,253	1,602	33,116
Iron ore, sold for export..... tons	69	186	1,408	3,771	—	—
Lead..... lb.	520,041	37,334	1,058,983	85,820	2,051,100	187,060
Molybdenite..... "	—	—	18,739	9,370	22,350	11,176
Silver..... fine oz.	33,006	21,412	83,814	55,972	214,943	148,451
Zinc..... lb.	366,240	24,197	2,909,008	184,547	9,936,000	757,322
<b>NON-METALLIC—</b>						
Asbestos..... tons	231,476	7,519,906	225,572	6,618,930	290,387	8,987,459
Feldspar..... "	12,026	102,779	16,147	142,118	11,287	94,730
Graphite..... "	45	2,316	46	3,275	359	30,900
Magnesite..... "	4,801	134,382	3,873	101,356	5,576	122,325
Mica..... "	1,545	216,684	1,677	185,020	2,415	178,800
Mineral water..... gal.	5,421	2,408	7,683	2,288	7,122	2,961
Iron oxides..... tons	9,911	123,186	7,146	88,540	0,985	89,173
Phosphate..... "	30	600	—	—	16	189
Pyrites..... "	—	—	4,032	10,619	12,250	36,750
Quartz..... "	13,376	68,936	17,893	87,267	6,459	30,064
Talc and soapstone..... "	590	19,993	449	20,273	764	30,130
<b>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—</b>						
Cement..... bri.	3,173,993	6,347,986	2,758,316	4,796,959	3,365,802	5,689,991
Clay products..... "	—	2,437,229	—	2,435,695	—	2,426,887
Kaolin..... tons	163	2,369	—	—	—	—
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush.	2,198,071	576,731	2,219,359	640,900	2,272,751	601,081
Hydrated lime..... tons	5,595	57,482	5,848	58,947	9,432	72,249
Sand and gravel..... "	1,055,817	206,175	2,197,145	414,428	2,203,196	533,850
Slate..... "	1,836	17,289	—	—	—	—
Stone..... "	1,094,816	2,322,745	1,592,089	2,925,520	2,242,916	3,855,455
<b>Total</b>	—	<b>20,398,763</b>	—	<b>19,136,504</b>	—	<b>24,272,593</b>

\* There is also in this Province an important production of aluminium from imported ores.

## Mineral Production of Ontario, 1923, 1924 and 1925

Product	1923		1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>METALLIC—</b>		\$		\$		\$
Antimony..... lb.	—	—	—	—	1,751	206
Arsenic, white..... "	5,158,617	582,785	3,745,225	313,281	2,156,441	113,324
Bismuth..... "	—	—	12,863	27,913	19,607	18,566
Cobalt..... "	888,061	2,530,974	948,704	1,682,395	1,116,492	2,328,517
Copper..... fine oz.	31,656,800	4,565,227	37,113,193	4,833,622	39,718,777	5,577,311
Gold..... "	971,704	20,086,904	1,241,728	25,668,795	1,461,039	30,202,357
Iron ore, sold for export..... tons	5,358	18,878	—	—	3,978	11,934
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore (a)..... "	20,739	432,298	3,696	92,400	—	—
Lead..... lb.	4,401,494	315,983	5,055,368	409,687	7,209,534	657,510
Nickel..... "	62,453,843	18,332,077	69,536,350	19,470,178	73,857,114	15,946,072
Platinum..... fine oz.	1,210	141,010	9,181	1,090,858	8,692	1,027,477
Palladium..... "	1,732	138,560	8,923	811,993	8,288	648,969
Rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, iridium..... "	*304	45,000	593	51,120	—	—
Silver..... fine oz.	10,540,943	6,838,226	11,272,567	7,527,933	10,529,131	7,271,944
Zinc..... lb.	—	—	—	—	179,545	13,685
<b>NON-METALLIC—</b>						
Actinolite..... tons	53	583	90	1,225	40	500
Asbestos..... "	6	2,600	172	91,900	2	901
Barytes..... "	200	4,180	—	—	—	—
Feldspar..... "	17,199	134,822	28,657	216,422	17,394	141,059
Fluorspar..... "	64	597	76	1,343	12	200
Garnets..... "	1,260	100,000	360	7,200	—	—
Graphite..... "	1,068	65,557	1,288	72,842	2,210	127,863
Grinding pebbles..... "	—	—	—	—	105	945
Gypsum..... "	99,958	542,317	88,121	467,097	82,020	491,833
Mica..... "	1,080	110,290	2,414	172,252	1,605	82,663
Mineral water..... Imp. gal.	227,030	14,047	201,670	13,133	183,012	25,452
Natural gas..... M. cu. ft.	8,123,413	4,066,244	7,150,078	3,798,381	7,143,962	3,958,006
Pent..... tons	—	—	—	—	1,370	8,394
Petroleum..... brls.	159,400	478,149	154,368	441,052	143,134	380,555
Phosphate..... tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrites..... "	25,134	99,716	11,429	44,542	685	8,799
Quartz..... "	225,110	483,285	111,645	192,855	188,560	324,526
Salt..... "	197,017	1,674,365	203,428	1,337,311	226,315	1,352,504
Talc and soapstone..... "	9,531	125,124	10,718	130,577	13,678	174,116
<b>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS—</b>						
Cement..... brls.	3,206,428	5,855,589	3,504,499	5,668,671	3,462,358	5,253,911
Clay products..... "	—	6,270,616	—	5,089,299	—	5,195,084
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush.	4,910,421	1,373,823	4,391,050	1,401,545	5,115,974	1,566,540
Hydrated..... tons	41,727	519,840	35,989	439,607	41,610	477,585
Sand and gravel..... "	8,140,433	2,006,958	6,174,284	2,041,959	5,201,604	1,779,129
Stone..... "	2,538,984	2,869,228	2,840,173	2,789,368	3,022,712	2,817,333
<b>Total</b>	—	<b>80,825,851</b>	—	<b>86,398,656</b>	—	<b>87,992,370</b>

(a) The total production of blast-furnace pig-iron in Ontario in 1923 was 674,428 tons valued at \$16,995,496; and in 1924 it was 415,971 tons valued at \$9,484,139 and in 1925 it was 368,604 tons valued at \$7,873,816.

\* Rhodium and iridium.

## Mineral Production of Manitoba, 1923, 1924 and 1925

Product	1923		1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>METALLIC—</b>		\$		\$		\$
Gold.....fine oz.	31	641	1,180	24,393	4,424	91,452
Silver....."	5	3	140	93	477	329
<b>NON-METALLIC—</b>						
Gypsum.....tons	31,575	386,554	29,375	348,212	35,088	417,868
Natural gas.....M cu. ft.	200	60	200	60	200	60
<b>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS—</b>						
Clay products.....	-	160,134	-	117,450	-	173,794
Lime.....bush.	524,128	161,226	394,229	121,518	450,315	170,230
Stone.....tons	51,304	118,277	54,065	93,876	52,770	188,496
Other products—						
Cement.....	-	941,142	-	746,750	-	1,037,929
Sand and gravel.....	-	-	-	81,897	-	196,601
<b>Total.....</b>	-	<b>1,768,637</b>	-	<b>1,534,249</b>	-	<b>2,276,759</b>

## Mineral Production of Saskatchewan, 1923, 1924 and 1925

Product	1923		1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>NON-METALLIC—</b>		\$		\$		\$
Coal.....tons	438,100	858,448	479,118	886,668	471,965	870,875
Sodium sulphate....."	733	10,189	1,083	6,004	3,876	19,380
Volcanic ash....."	-	-	245	1,103	160	1,380
<b>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS—</b>						
Clay products.....	-	119,405	-	137,280	-	95,952
Sand and gravel.....tons	438,319	59,541	702,713	97,045	579,901	88,805
<b>Total.....</b>	-	<b>1,047,583</b>	-	<b>1,128,100</b>	-	<b>1,076,392</b>

## Mineral Production of Alberta, 1923, 1924 and 1925

Product	1923		1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>NON-METALLIC—</b>		\$		\$		\$
Bituminous sands.....tons	-	-	531	2,127	1,148	4,594
Coal....."	6,854,397	28,018,303	5,189,729	18,884,318	5,869,031	20,021,484
Natural gas.....M cu. ft.	7,191,670	1,692,246	7,131,086	1,796,618	9,119,500	2,752,545
Petroleum.....bbl.	1,943	8,227	844	4,135	183,491	845,304
Salt.....tons	-	-	-	-	833	8,304
<b>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS—</b>						
Clay products.....	-	590,565	-	540,477	-	618,860
Lime.....bush.	87,753	37,999	90,214	36,279	98,938	39,852
Stone.....tons	-	-	16,698	19,317	3,979	6,868
Other products—						
Cement.....	-	940,196	-	945,700	-	913,529
Sand and gravel.....	-	-	-	115,969	-	107,436
<b>Total.....</b>	-	<b>31,287,536</b>	-	<b>22,344,940</b>	-	<b>25,318,866</b>

## Mineral Production of British Columbia, 1923, 1924 and 1925

Product	1923		1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$
<b>METALLIC—</b>						
Arsenic..... lb.	1,217,970	41,780	495,250	19,768	1,277,698	16,978
Copper..... "	55,224,737	7,963,959	65,451,246	8,524,370	69,221,600	9,720,097
Gold..... fine oz.	200,140	4,137,261	245,719	5,079,402	219,227	4,531,824
Iron ore sold for export..... tons	243	1,215	—	—	—	—
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore..... "	—	—	14	350	—	—
Lead..... lb.	99,541,818	7,146,107	168,467,628	13,652,617	342,484,502	22,111,850
Platinum..... fine oz.	7	816	5	569	6	715
Silver..... "	6,113,327	3,965,899	8,153,003	5,444,057	8,519,458	5,925,401
Zinc..... lb.	60,050,000	3,967,504	96,000,069	6,090,244	99,152,966	7,557,439
<b>NON-METALLIC—</b>						
Coal..... tons	2,823,306	13,813,520	2,193,667	10,601,998	2,742,252	11,720,373
Fluorepar..... "	75	1,135	—	—	3,874	19,034
Grindstones, pulpstones..... "	—	—	240	19,000	181	27,781
Gypsum..... "	323	1,615	30	150	240	865
Magnesium sulphate..... "	121	6,580	—	—	—	—
Nitro-alumite..... "	16	750	—	—	20	1,000
Pyrites (iron)..... "	513	6,450	120	2,620	133	2,740
Pyrites..... "	3,457	13,304	8,091	40,459	2,670	13,350
Quartz..... "	25,590	47,029	21,358	43,034	853	2,262
Sodium carbonate..... "	265	3,975	510	5,173	1,120	8,140
Feld..... "	245	5,390	165	3,630	92	1,589
<b>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS—</b>						
Clay products..... "	—	426,138	—	460,594	—	523,931
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush.	564,971	338,443	517,577	320,312	515,058	304,223
Hydrated..... tons	4,410	50,051	4,157	50,517	4,718	60,212
Stone..... "	165,100	249,866	178,225	353,741	256,226	337,196
Other products—						
Cement..... "	—	1,568,601	—	1,240,331	—	1,151,344
Sand and gravel..... "	—	—	—	344,937	—	446,896
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>43,757,388</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>32,298,533</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>64,485,242</b>

## Mineral Production of Yukon, 1923, 1924 and 1925

Product	1923		1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$
<b>METALLIC—</b>						
Gold..... fine oz.	60,144	1,243,287	34,825	719,897	47,817	988,465
Silver..... "	1,914,438	1,241,953	226,755	151,429	904,893	624,964
Lead..... lb.	6,771,113	486,098	903,520	73,221	1,875,442	171,040
<b>NON-METALLIC—</b>						
Coal..... tons	313	1,485	1,121	8,265	730	7,172
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,972,823</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>952,812</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,791,641</b>

## METALLICS

## Antimony

Antimony ores occur in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. During the period under review 76 tons valued at \$380 were shipped from the Lake George district of New Brunswick.

Antimony is also recovered in small quantities in the silver-lead-bismuth bullion obtained by smelters treating silver-cobalt ores. During the first six months of 1926 there were 1,596 pounds of antimony valued at \$281 contained in such bullion which was exported for further treatment in American smelters.

## Arsenic

Arsenic production during the first half of 1926 amounted to 2,287,801 pounds valued at \$66,093, as compared with 2,116,141 pounds valued at \$90,242. This total includes 348,000 pounds of arsenic estimated as recoverable from the arsenical concentrates shipped by the Nickel



Plate mine at Hedley, B.C., to the smelter at Tacoma, Washington, and the Ontario production from the arsenical ores of Cobalt. Ontario shipments amounting to 1,939,801 pounds, all shipped by the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company, Deloro, Ontario, comprised white arsenic, and arsenic in speiss residues exported for treatment in foreign smelters.

Exports of arsenic totalled 1,421,200 pounds. Shipments during the first half of 1925 included 520,000 pounds of arsenic in concentrates and 1,155,900 pounds of white arsenic.

The average New York price of white arsenic for the six months ending June as given in the *Engineering and Mining Journal-Press*, was 3.25 cents per pound; the figures did not vary to any extent during the period, the average price in January being 3 cents and in June  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents. In the first half of 1925 the average price was 5.5 cents per pound. Arsenic is used principally in the manufacture of insecticides such as paris green, and lead and lime arsenates although a considerable quantity is also consumed by the glass and tanning industries.

### Bismuth

In the treatment of silver-cobalt ores, small quantities of bismuth are accumulated in a bullion with lead and silver. During the first six months of 1926 there were 6,440 pounds of this metal in the lead-silver bullion exported for treatment in foreign smelters; it was valued at \$6,440.

### Chromite

Chromite is known to occur in the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia. During the war a considerable amount of chromite ore was mined in Quebec. Some shipments were reported in 1923, but there has been no production since.

### Cobalt

For the past two decades Canada has been the main source of the world's supply of cobalt. It is reported that the Union Minière du Haut Katanga of South Africa are now also producing cobalt, and it is probable that this will have some effect on world prices and sales of this metal.

Ores, concentrates and residues from the Cobalt district of Ontario are shipped to the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company at Deloro, Ontario, and to United States and European smelters. Cobalt is marketed in the form of black oxide containing about 71 per cent cobalt, as grey cobalt oxide containing about 76 per cent cobalt, as various salts of cobalt, and as metal. Computed as the sum of the cobalt contained in metal, oxides, salts, ores, concentrates and residues marketed during the period, the production of cobalt in the first half of 1926 amounted to 384,034 pounds netting the producers \$695,730 as against 590,087 pounds valued at \$1,239,133 in the first half of 1925.

### Copper

Copper production from Canadian ores during the first half of 1926 amounted to 70,843,426 pounds valued at \$9,757,265 as compared with 53,055,349 pounds valued at \$7,354,533 for the first six months of 1925. This was an increase in quantity of 17,788,077 pounds and in value of \$2,402,732. New York prices for copper for the first six months of this year averaged 13.773 cents per pound, ranging from 13.999 cents in February the highest price, to 13.590 cents in May the lowest quotation, the price in June being 13.656 cents.

Copper in commercial quantities occurs in the Yukon Territory, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. No production of this metal was reported from the Yukon or Manitoba during the first half of the year. In British Columbia the production amounted to 45,571,429 pounds, and included blister copper made at the Granby smelter, copper recoverable from the ores shipped by the Britannia mine, the Belmont Surf Inlet mine, and the Granby's Hidden Creek mine, to Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A. The Belmont Surf Inlet mine ceased operations about June 18 of this year. Large deposits occur in northern Manitoba, and considerable experimental work is being carried on with a view to the proper metallurgical treatment of the ore. In Ontario copper is obtained mainly from the nickel-copper mines of the Sudbury district where it is smelted to a matte. Some of this matte is exported to Wales and some to the United States and the remainder is blown to converter copper at Port Colborne. In Quebec there was a small production from the copper-bearing pyritic ores of the Eustis Mine,

but a much greater production will be shown when the new Rouyn district of that province is more fully developed. It is understood that the foundations are now being laid for a smelter and when the railroad that is now projected reaches this new camp, the smelter construction will be rapidly completed.

### Copper Production of Canada, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

Province	1925		1926	
	Output in lb. of copper	Value	Output in lb. of copper	Value
		\$		\$
British Columbia.....	33,419,694	4,632,638	45,571,429	6,276,553
Ontario.....	18,630,069	2,583,748	23,977,440	3,302,413
Quebec.....	996,586	138,147	1,294,557	178,299
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>53,055,349</b>	<b>7,354,533</b>	<b>70,843,426</b>	<b>9,757,265</b>

### Gold

Canada's gold production is still increasing. Production during the first six months of 1926 amounted to 885,813 fine ounces valued at \$18,311,378 as compared with 824,043 ounces valued at \$17,034,480 during the first half of 1925. Ontario mines were credited with 754,274 ounces valued at \$15,592,220; British Columbia produced 123,816 ounces valued at \$2,559,509; Yukon Territory production was determined as 4,852 ounces valued at \$100,300; Quebec was credited with 1,929 ounces worth \$39,876 which was obtained from the ores exported during the period. The Royal Mint reported having received 909 fine ounces from Nova Scotia and 33 ounces from the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The production of gold as thus computed included gold obtained from Canadian gold ores and concentrates treated during the period either in Canada or in other countries and also the gold obtained from Canadian ores treated essentially for other metals. In determining the values the standard rate of \$20.671834 per fine ounce was used. Of the total Ontario production, the Porcupine camp contributed over 588,000 fine ounces of gold, and the Kirkland Lake about 162,000 ounces whilst a small amount 1,700 ounces was recovered from other smaller gold properties. The yellow metal is also obtained in the refining of the nickel-copper matte of the Sudbury area.

In British Columbia the estimated production of placer gold was about 10,000 ounces for the first half-year and the Premier Mine, the largest lode gold producer in the province was credited with approximately 60,000 ounces. Others contributing to the gold production of this province included the Trail and Granby smelters, the Nickel Plate, the Belmont Surf Inlet, the Britannia, the Engineer and other smaller properties which reported during the period. Although little production was reported from Manitoba, there is considerable interest in gold mining in that province.

### Production of Gold by Provinces, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

Province	1925		1926	
	Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Value
		\$		\$
Ontario.....	701,714	14,505,715	754,274	15,592,220
British Columbia.....	112,444	2,324,424	123,816	2,559,509
Yukon.....	6,002	124,072	4,852	100,300
Manitoba.....	2,319	47,938	1	21
Quebec.....	880	18,191	1,929	39,876
Nova Scotia.....	684	14,140	909	18,791
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	32	661
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>824,043</b>	<b>17,034,480</b>	<b>885,813</b>	<b>18,311,378</b>

### Iron Ore

No production of iron ore was reported during the first six months of 1926.

Hematite production from the Wabana mines of Newfoundland amounted to 607,668 tons, of which 307,602 tons were shipped. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., Sydney, N.S., received 127,220 tons: 11,177 tons were exported to Boston, Mass., U.S.A., and the remainder amounting to 170,205 tons, was transported to Germany.

### Pig Iron

For the first half of 1926, the cumulative production of pig iron totalled 370,864 long tons as compared with 290,892 tons for the corresponding period of last year, 427,105 long tons in 1924 and 435,000 long tons for the first six months of 1923. This year's tonnage was composed of 257,459 long tons basic iron, 93,323 long tons of foundry iron and 20,082 long tons of malleable iron. Most of the basic iron was produced for further use by the reporting firms while the bulk of foundry and malleable iron was made for sale. Of the total pig iron produced during the period 32 per cent was intended for sale as against 13 per cent in the previous year.

Blast furnace charges included 663,267 long tons of iron ore, 414,713 short tons of coke and 203,957 short tons of limestone. Each long ton of pig iron produced during the half-year necessitated a furnace charge of 4,006 pounds of ore, 2,236 pounds of coke and 1,099 pounds of limestone. For the first half of 1925 the furnace charges for each long ton of pig iron included 4,131 pounds of ore, 2,217 pounds of coke and 1,146 pounds of limestone.

There was no change in the number of active furnaces in the second quarter, the same six being in blast on June 30th as at the end of May, April and March. On June 30, 1926, two working furnaces were located at each of the following points: Sault Ste. Marie and Hamilton, in Ontario, and at Sydney in Nova Scotia. The active furnaces had a capacity of 2,375 long tons per day which represented about 47 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in the Dominion. In June of 1925 only 15 per cent of the Dominion capacity was in blast.

Ferro-alloys for the half year totalled 17,851 tons as compared with 12,217 tons during the first six months of 1925 and 15,768 tons in the first half of 1924.

### Production of Pig Iron, and Ferro-Alloys in Canada, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

(Tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1925				1926			
	In blast furnace		In electric furnace	Total	In blast furnace		In electric furnace	Total
	For own use	For sale	For sale		For own use	For sale	For sale	
Pig Iron—								
Basic .....	252,126	344	—	252,470	250,147	7,312	—	257,459
Foundry .....	85	21,661	—	21,746	1,138	92,185	—	93,323
Malleable .....	—	16,670	—	16,676	—	20,082	—	20,082
<b>Total Pig-Iron .....</b>	<b>252,211</b>	<b>38,681</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>290,892</b>	<b>251,285</b>	<b>119,570</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>370,864</b>
<b>Total Ferro-Alloys .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12,217</b>	<b>12,217</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17,851</b>	<b>17,851</b>

### Steel Ingots and Castings

For the six months ending June 1926, cumulative production of steel ingots and castings in Canada amounted to 431,184 long tons as compared with 423,697 long tons in the first half of 1925 and 488,733 long tons in the first six months of 1924. Steel ingots at 410,603 long tons showed little change from the 413,891 long tons made during the corresponding period last year; steel castings at 20,581 long tons marked an increase of 210 per cent over 9,806 produced in the first six months of 1925.



# Production of Steel Ingots and Castings in Canada, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

(Tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1925			1926		
	For own use	For sale	Total production	For own use	For sale	Total production
Steel Ingots —						
Open Hearth—Basic.....	411,711	—	411,711	401,111	—	401,111
Other.....	2,180	—	2,180	9,492	—	9,492
<b>Total Steel Ingots.....</b>	<b>413,891</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>413,891</b>	<b>410,603</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>410,603</b>
Steel Castings —						
Open Hearth—Basic.....	797	4,173	4,970	991	12,394	13,385
Acid.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bessemer.....	30	710	740	38	754	792
Electric.....	13	4,083	4,096	14	6,390	6,404
<b>Total Direct Steel Castings.....</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>8,966</b>	<b>9,806</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>19,538</b>	<b>20,581</b>
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>	<b>414,731</b>	<b>8,966</b>	<b>423,697</b>	<b>411,646</b>	<b>19,538</b>	<b>431,184</b>

## Lead

Lead production from Canadian ores during the first six months of 1926, totalled 138,397,755 pounds which at the average Montreal price of 8.276 cents per pound, was valued at \$11,453,798. This output marked an advance of nearly ten million pounds above the total reported for the first half of 1925. By far, the greater part of Canada's output of lead was as usual, from the ores of the famous Sullivan mine in British Columbia. These ores were treated in the smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, British Columbia, to which centre also shipments were made from the various silver-lead-zinc properties of southern British Columbia. Ore from the Premier mine yielded a small amount of lead and the silver-lead-zinc ores of the Mayo district in the Yukon accounted for over 2 million pounds during the first six months of this year.

The main source of Ontario's lead production is the Kingdon Mining, Smelting and Manufacturing Company near Galetta, but there is also some lead recovered from the silver-lead-bismuth bullion exported by Ontario smelters from time to time. The Tetreault mine is the lead producer in the province of Quebec. Concentrates from this property are exported for treatment in Belgium and United States smelters.

Prices of domestic lead at Montreal varied from 9.067 cents per pound in January, the highest point for the first six months, to 7.527 cents per pound in May and to 7.809 cents in June.

## Molybdenum

Molybdenum is known to exist in different sections of Canada, but it was not mined to any extent until the demand for war purposes led to the development of several properties. During the years 1919-1923 there was no production, because of surplus war stocks, but during 1924 there was some production from the Moss mine at Quyon, Quebec, and during the first half of the present year 4,859 pounds of molybdenum concentrates containing 3,530 pounds of molybdenum sulphide valued at \$1,765 were produced.

## Nickel

Computed on the same basis as in previous semi-annual reports published by the Bureau of Statistics, nickel production in the first half of 1926 totalled 39,418,707 pounds valued at \$14,190,734 as compared with 35,756,640 pounds worth \$11,442,125 during the first six months of 1925. A change in method was made in compiling the final figures for the year 1925. The foregoing figures represent the nickel content of matte made in the smelters of the Sudbury area, with small amounts of nickel credited to the smelters treating cobalt ores, the whole being valued at the average New York price of virgin nickel.

Prior to 1925 there was always a difference between nickel production figures as reported by the Ontario Department of Mines and as published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

As a result of a conference held during the latter part of 1925 it was agreed to adopt the same way of making up nickel totals in both offices and in this report as well as in the preliminary report for the calendar year 1925 the necessary changes in method have been made. Computed on the agreed plan nickel production during the period under review totalled 34,519,896 pounds valued at \$7,702,754 as compared with 34,810,990 pounds worth \$7,792,145 in the first half of 1925. These figures include: nickel in matte exported by the Mond Nickel Company and the International Nickel Company of Canada, valued at 18 cents a pound; refined and electrolytic nickel produced at Port Colborne valued at the average price obtained for such products sold during the year; nickel in nickel oxide sold from Port Colborne, and in nickel oxides and salts sold from Deloro, at their total selling value; and nickel contained in speiss residues exported valued at 18 cents per pound. It will be observed that the new basis of valuation reduces the aggregate value of the nickel output very considerably, but it must be borne in mind that nickel matte must be subjected to a considerable amount of treatment at an appreciable extra cost before the virgin metal can be obtained. When this extra labour is done in another country in a plant not included among Canada's industrial organizations and by men whose earnings are outside Canadian pay-rolls, the force of the argument against the valuation of nickel in matte at refined metal prices becomes more pronounced, and the improvement in method adopted herein becomes more apparent.

During the first six months of 1926 the ore mined and raised totalled 668,574 tons, all of which was shipped to the smelters. Furnace charges totalled 660,155 tons; matte production amounted to 39,279 tons which contained 39,309,266 pounds of nickel and 23,852,352 pounds of copper.

#### Production of Nickel in Canada, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Pounds	\$	Pounds	\$
<b>PRODUCTION—</b>				
(a) As computed in previous reports				
Nickel contained in matte made.....	35,438,271	—	39,309,266	—
Nickel from cobalt ores.....	318,369	—	109,441	—
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>35,756,640</b>	<b>11,442,125</b>	<b>39,418,707</b>	<b>14,198,734</b>
(b) As computed by agreement with the Ontario Dept. of Mines				
Nickel in matte and speiss exported.....	14,531,954	2,615,752	15,606,648	2,809,196
Refined and electrolytic nickel produced.....	14,824,311	3,611,937	15,152,681	3,744,318
Nickel in oxides and salts sold.....	5,454,725	1,564,456	3,760,567	1,150,240
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34,810,990</b>	<b>7,792,145</b>	<b>34,519,896</b>	<b>7,702,754</b>

In (a) for 1925, the price of nickel was taken as 32 cents per lb.

(for 1926, the price of nickel was taken as 36 cents per lb.)

In (b) for 1925 and 1926, the price was taken as 18 cents per lb. for nickel in matte and speiss exported.

#### Platinum and Palladium

Platinum and other precious metals from Canadian ores are obtained as refinery by-products in the treatment of the copper-nickel matte produced in the Sudbury area. Some platinum is also recovered from the placer operations of British Columbia but none has been reported from this latter source for the first six months of this year.

Platinum production during the first half of 1926 amounted to 5,166 fine ounces valued at \$577,764 and palladium, osmium, rhodium and iridium totalled 5,088 ounces worth \$393,486.

#### Silver

Silver produced during the first six months of 1926 amounted to 11,108,310 fine ounces which at the average New York price for the period of 65.902 cents per ounce was valued at \$7,320,599. Production during the period was made up as follows: (a) 3,951,888 fine ounces or 35.58 per cent in silver and gold bullion. (b) 4,031,679 fine ounces, or 36.29 per cent contained in blister copper and lead bullion; (c) 3,124,743 fine ounces or 28.13 per cent estimated as recovered from ores, etc., exported. The corresponding figures for the first half of 1925 were

(a) 4,000,142 fine ounces; (b) 2,738,383 fine ounces and (c) 2,492,957 fine ounces. Gold ores of the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake districts accounted for upwards of 127,000 fine ounces. Silver occurs in the gold ores of these districts in the proportion of from 5 to 7 ounces of gold to one ounce of silver.

Although the Sullivan mine of British Columbia is looked upon as being primarily a zinc and lead producer, yet this wonderful property accounted for over 2 million ounces of the total silver production in the first six months of 1926. The Nipissing mine of Ontario produced about a million ounces and the famous Premier mine of British Columbia produced approximately 1.5 million ounces whilst the Treadwell Yukon Company of the Mayo district in the Yukon Territory produced over 1,300,000 ounces.

**Production of Silver in Canada, by Provinces, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926**

	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Ontario.....	4,573,137	3,112,111	4,542,420	2,993,546
British Columbia.....	4,008,712	2,728,009	5,150,853	3,394,515
Yukon.....	582,537	390,428	1,248,537	822,811
Quebec.....	75,785	51,573	166,446	109,601
Manitoba and Saskatchewan.....	275	187	5	3
Nova Scotia.....	36	24	50	33
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>9,240,482</b>	<b>6,298,322</b>	<b>11,168,310</b>	<b>7,320,599</b>

**Zinc**

Canadian zinc production figures include the refined zinc produced at Trail, British Columbia, and the recoverable zinc contained in ores exported. The production of zinc in Canada during the first half of 1926 was 67,159,570 pounds which, valued at the average price of 7.388 cents for zinc on the St. Louis market, was worth \$4,961,749 as compared with 55,257,772 pounds valued at \$4,002,872 in the first half of 1925 when the average price was 7.244 cents per pound. The famous Sullivan mine of East Kootenay, British Columbia was largely responsible for the increased Canadian zinc production, although larger tonnages of silver-lead-zinc ores are now being shipped from the different mines in the Kootenay district to Trail for treatment. The zinc-lead ores of the Tetreault mines of Quebec accounted for 6,198,570 pounds valued at \$457,950.

There were no exports of zinc concentrates from the lead mine at Galetta during the first six months of this year.

**NON-METALLICS**

**Abrasives**

**Grinding Pebbles.**—Grinding pebbles are obtained from a deposit near Jackfisk, Ontario. Production during the first six months of 1926 amounted to 32 tons, valued at \$288. During the first half of 1925 shipments amounted to 76 tons with a valuation of \$684.

**Tripolite.**—There was no production of tripolite in Canada during the first half of 1926. The Canadian production of this material is derived from a deposit located at Silica Lake Colchester County, Nova Scotia.

Tripolite is a silicious material closely related to quartz and is used for heat and sound insulation, as an absorbent, a filtering medium, a filler, a mild abrasive, a structural material, etc. The Canadian material is usually given a preliminary calcine in rotary furnaces, before shipment.

**Grindstones.**—Owing to the seasonal character of the work in connection with the production of grindstones, pulpstones and scythestones in Canada, no data were collected for this industry during the first six months of the current year. The deposit operated are located at Quarryville and Stonehaven, New Brunswick; Woodburn, Nova Scotia; and Haddington Islands, British Columbia. Production during the calendar year 1925 totalled 2,562 tons valued at \$124,165.

**Volcanic Ash.**—There was no production of volcanic ash reported for the six months ending June, 1926. A deposit near Waldeck, Saskatchewan was operated during 1925 and 160 tons were produced. This material is used as a base in the manufacture of cleansers.



### Actinolite

Shipments to the United States of milled stock on hand during the first six months of 1926 were reported at 30 tons valued at \$375; a similar quantity was shipped in the first half of 1925.

Actinolite, which is a calcium-magnesium-iron silicate, is used in the manufacture of coal-tar roofing compounds. The Canadian production has been derived from deposits located in Elzevir and Kaladar townships, in Hastings and Addington counties, Ontario, the centre of the industry being at Actinolite.

### Asbestos

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines during the first half of 1926 were considerably higher than those reported for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The total mill output during the period amounted to 153,499 tons while the quantity shipped totalled 132,644 tons valued at \$4,512,219. In the first six months of 1925, shipments amounted to 120,800 tons of asbestos worth \$3,962,304. The average selling price obtained by the operator was \$34.02 per ton as compared with \$30.80 in the first half of 1925.

Asbestos rock mined totalled 2,212,678 tons while in the corresponding period of 1925 the quantity of crude material mined was 1,786,812 tons.

Exports of asbestos reached a total of 131,648 tons consisting of 68,541 tons crude worth \$4,111,124 and 63,107 tons of sand and waste valued at \$879,202.

### Output, Sales and Stocks of Asbestos in Canada, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

Classification	1925				1926			
	Total output	Sold or shipped			Total output	Sold or shipped		
		Quantity	Total sales value at mill	Average value per ton		Quantity	Total sales value at mill	Average value per ton
	Tons	Tons	\$	\$	Tons	Tons	\$	\$
Crude No. 1.....	302	452	158,259	350.13	489	621	232,193	373.90
Crude No. 2.....	1,073	1,767	349,352	197.70	1,556	1,810	344,511	190.33
Other crudes.....	130	117	17,113	146.26	156	80	15,303	191.28
Spinning stocks.....	5,603	8,821	923,573	104.70	7,849	6,994	812,464	116.17
Shingle stocks.....	10,410	14,807	666,638	45.02	36,531	38,456	1,265,399	32.90
Mill bound and paper stocks.....	35,644	37,770	1,178,573	31.21	55,265	40,923	1,384,345	33.83
Fillers, floats and other short fibres.....	57,636	57,066	668,796	11.72	45,196	37,403	453,928	12.14
Sand, gravel and crushed rock.....					6,457	6,357	4,076	0.64
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>110,798</b>	<b>120,800</b>	<b>3,962,304</b>	<b>32.80</b>	<b>153,499</b>	<b>132,644</b>	<b>4,512,219</b>	<b>34.02</b>

### Average Price of Asbestos per short ton, f.o.b., Mines, Quebec, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

(From the *Engineering and Mining Journal-Press*)

	1925	1926
	\$	\$
Crude No. 1.....	389	525
Crude No. 2.....	243	300
Spinning fibres.....	138	190
Magnesia and compressed sheet fibres.....	85	135
Shingle stock.....	55	70
Paper stock.....	37	43
Cement stock.....	20	25
Floats.....	10	15
Sand.....	7	-
Short fibres.....	-	15

### Barytes

Barytes shipped during the first six months of 1926 amounted to 44 tons with a valuation of \$824 as against 87 tons at \$2,021 shipped during the first half of 1925. The deposit of barytes at Lake Ainslie, Inverness county, Nova Scotia was operated during the month of May.

Imports of barytes during the half-year were recorded at 1,003 tons valued at \$19,870, while in the corresponding period of the preceding year 1,036 tons worth \$21,985 were brought into Canada.

### Bituminous Sands

Production of bituminous sands from the Fort McMurray district of the province of Alberta amounted to 78 tons, valued at \$312. These shipments were made by the McMurray Asphaltum and Oil, Limited. Operations in the bituminous sands industry are as yet only in the experimental stage, and considerable research work in regard thereto is being carried on by the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta, and the Federal Mines Department.

### Coal

Production of coal in Canada during the first six months of 1926 was 6,895,813 short tons valued at \$25,312,598 which was 1.5 million short tons more in quantity and about 3.9 million dollars more in value than that for the corresponding period of 1925, when there was an output of 5,383,714 short tons valued at \$21,445,597. Alberta held the premier position with an output of 2,712,017 short tons valued at \$8,726,715 as against 2,533,812 tons worth \$9,703,717 for the period in the preceding year. Nova Scotia came second with an output of 2,681,843 short tons valued at \$10,921,632. Production for this province was about 1.4 million short tons higher than in the first six months of 1925. New Brunswick with an output of 90,761 short tons valued at \$362,325; Saskatchewan with an output of 185,212 short tons valued at \$329,212 and British Columbia with an output of 1,225,980 short tons valued at \$4,972,714 showed decreases from the preceding year. By classes, the output for Canada in the period under review included: bituminous coal, 5,492,047 short tons valued at \$21,504,375; sub-bituminous, 206,199 short tons valued at \$554,526; and lignite 1,197,567 short tons valued at \$3,253,697.

During the period 343,272 short tons were exported which was 48,408 short tons higher than the amount of coal exported during the same time in 1925.

Imports stood higher at 7,221,924 short tons of which 1,634,553 short tons were anthracite and 5,587,371 short tons were bituminous. The import figures for first six months of 1925 were: anthracite, 2,035,090 short tons and bituminous 4,566,058 short tons, making a total of 6,601,148 short tons.

From January to June, inclusive, 1926, the amount of coal made available for consumption was 13,774,465 short tons which was about 2,000,000 tons higher than the amount available in the same months in the preceding year.

In January, 1926, more than 28,000 men were employed in Canada's coal mines—about 12,000 in the East and the balance in the West. This number gradually decreased till in June, there were only 24,000 employees, on the pay-rolls.

### Output and Value of Canadian Coal by Provinces and Grades, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

(Short tons)

Province	1925		1926	
	Output	Total value	Output	Total value
NOVA SCOTIA—		\$		\$
Bituminous .....	1,202,185	5,114,988	2,681,843	10,921,632
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
Bituminous .....	104,867	420,109	90,761	362,325
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Lignite .....	189,646	355,583	185,212	329,212
ALBERTA—				
Bituminous .....	1,127,383	5,065,771	1,493,463	5,247,704
Sub-Bituminous .....	215,609	642,515	206,199	554,526
Lignite .....	1,110,820	3,965,431	1,012,355	2,924,485
Total for Alberta .....	2,533,812	9,703,717	2,712,017	8,726,715
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Bituminous .....	1,353,204	5,851,200	1,225,980	4,972,714
YUKON—				
Bituminous .....	—	—	—	—
CANADA—				
Bituminous .....	3,787,639	16,482,068	5,492,047	21,504,375
Sub-Bituminous .....	215,609	642,515	206,199	554,526
Lignite .....	1,380,466	4,321,014	1,197,567	3,253,697
Canada .....	5,383,714	21,445,597	6,895,813	25,312,598

## Exports of Canadian Coal by Provinces, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

(Short tons)

	1925	1926
Nova Scotia.....	53,389	105,563
New Brunswick.....	21,138	21,301
Quebec.....	-	-
Ontario.....	-	600
Manitoba.....	1,123	1,266
Saskatchewan.....	1,552	1,640
Alberta.....	458	157
British Columbia.....	217,204	212,745
Yukon.....	-	-
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>294,844</b>	<b>343,272</b>

## Imports of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal into Canada from the United States and Great Britain, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

(Short tons)

	Five-year average for the month 1921-25	1925			1926		
		United States	Great Britain	Total	United States	Great Britain	Total
<b>ANTHRACITE—</b>							
January.....	339,125	331,900	24,272	356,172	9,582	65,848	75,430
February.....	320,812	335,130	5,605	340,735	6,014	23,551	29,565
March.....	395,094	313,626	4,841	318,467	312,004	65,952	377,956
April.....	250,838	184,909	330	185,239	267,099	12,513	279,612
May.....	333,516	366,957	59,930	426,896	357,069	78,376	435,445
June.....	366,047	347,586	59,935	407,521	393,129	43,416	436,545
Total.....	—	1,880,108	154,982	2,035,090	1,344,897	(a) 289,656	1,634,553
<b>BITUMINOUS—</b>							
January.....	975,880	810,610	—	810,610	891,934	1,111	893,045
February.....	848,792	684,074	27	684,101	705,938	—	705,938
March.....	1,051,815	704,938	—	704,938	967,701	—	967,701
April.....	572,732	492,655	—	492,655	578,440	—	578,440
May.....	848,002	810,859	—	810,859	899,899	1,862	901,761
June.....	1,217,797	1,057,893	5,002	1,062,895	1,449,858	628	1,450,486
Total.....	—	(b) 4,561,029	(c) 5,029	4,566,058	(b) 5,583,770	3,601	5,587,371
Total.....	—	6,441,137	160,011	6,601,148	6,928,667	293,257	7,221,924

(a) Includes 23,447 tons coal from other countries.

(b) Includes 10,439 tons lignite coal from the United States in 1925 and 5,403 tons in 1926.

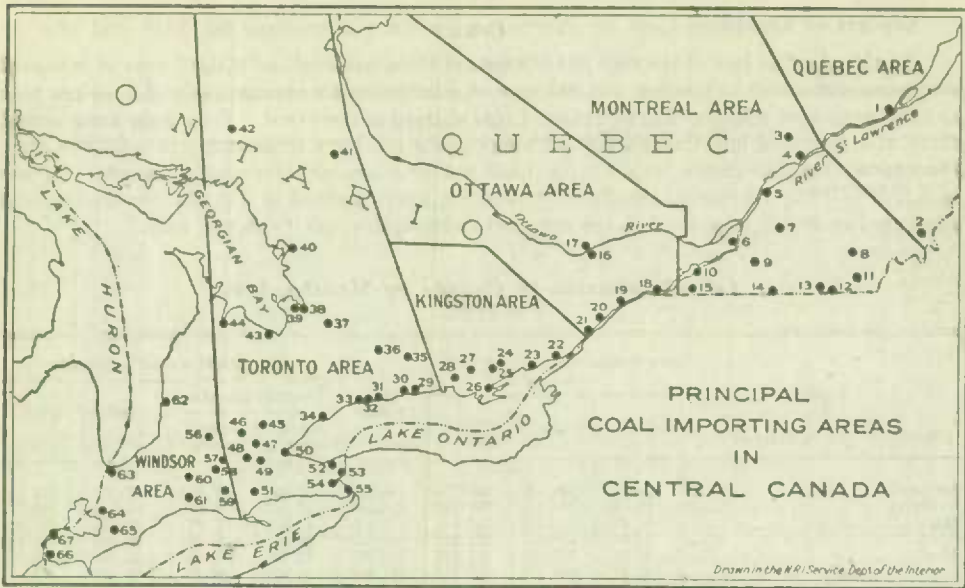
(c) Includes 27 tons coal from other countries.

## Imports of Coal into Central Canada by Principal Areas

(Short tons)

Areas	Anthracite			Bituminous		
	(1) 6 months ending June 30, 1926	(2) Five year average for period 1921-25	(3) Per cent of (1) to (2)	(4) 6 months ending June 30, 1926	(5) Five year average for period 1921-25	(6) Per cent of (4) to (5)
Quebec.....	32,094	34,622	93	36,590	54,601	67
Montreal.....	568,743	552,058	103	613,243	943,468	65
Ottawa.....	99,695	137,949	72	407,412	355,682	115
Kingston.....	34,647	49,084	71	93,669	75,045	125
Toronto.....	676,720	971,755	70	2,290,805	2,309,893	99
Windsor.....	116,788	177,645	66	1,603,883	1,073,201	149
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,528,687</b>	<b>1,923,113</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>5,045,602</b>	<b>4,311,890</b>	<b>105</b>





### Key to the Ports of Entry Shown on the Map

QUEBEC AREA—		OTTAWA AREA—		TORONTO AREA—CON.		TORONTO AREA—CON.	
1	Quebec City	16	Ottawa	32	Oshawa	51	Simcoe
2	Megantic	17	Hull	33	Whitby	52	St. Catharines
MONTREAL AREA—		18	Cornwall	34	Toronto	53	Niagara Falls
3	Shawinigan Falls	19	Morrisburg	35	Peterboro	54	Welland
4	Three Rivers	20	Prescott	36	Lindsay	55	Bridgeburg
5	Sorel	21	Brockville	37	Orillia	WINDSOR AREA—	
6	Montreal	KINGSTON AREA—		38	Port McNicoll	56	Stratford
7	St. Hyacinthe	22	Gananoque	39	Midland	57	Woodstock
8	Sherbrooke	23	Kingston	40	Parry Sound	58	Ingersoll
9	St. John's	24	Napanee	41	North Bay	59	Tillsonburg
10	Valleyfield	25	Deseronto	42	Sudbury	60	London
11	Coaticook	26	Pictou	43	Collingwood	61	St. Thomas
12	Beebe Junction	27	Belleville	44	Owen Sound	62	Goderich
13	Mansonville	28	Trenton	45	Guelph	63	Sarnia
14	St. Armand	TORONTO AREA—		46	Kitchener	64	Wallaceburg
15	Athelstan	29	Cobourg	47	Galt	65	Chatham
		30	Port Hope	48	Paris	66	Amherstburg
		31	Bowmanville	49	Brantford	67	Windsor
				50	Hamilton		

### Coal Made Available for Consumption in Canada, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

(Short tons)

Month	1925				1926			
	Output	Imports	Exports	Coal made available for use	Output	Imports	Exports	Coal made available for use
January.....	1,490,446	1,166,782	85,410	2,571,818	1,229,723	969,475	65,047	2,133,151
February.....	1,157,226	1,024,896	41,691	2,140,431	1,076,120	825,503	35,517	1,866,106
March.....	779,245	1,023,405	68,226	1,734,424	1,068,934	1,345,657	62,695	2,351,896
April.....	557,282	677,894	18,347	1,216,829	995,258	858,052	27,165	1,826,145
May.....	666,756	1,237,755	37,694	1,866,617	1,138,738	1,337,206	67,512	2,418,432
June.....	732,759	1,470,416	43,296	2,159,879	1,387,040	1,887,031	95,336	3,178,735
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,383,714</b>	<b>6,001,148</b>	<b>294,864</b>	<b>11,639,998</b>	<b>6,595,813</b>	<b>7,321,924</b>	<b>343,272</b>	<b>13,774,465</b>

## Coke

During the first half of the year 505,569 tons of Canadian coal and 926,901 tons of imported coal were carbonized to produce 934,503 tons of coke giving an average yield of 64.9 per cent or 1,298 pounds of coke for each short ton of coal charged to the ovens. During the same period there were imported into Canada 498,355 tons of coke making a total supply of 1,432,858 tons, but exports totalled 26,914 tons leaving 1,405,944 tons available for use in Canada. In the first half of 1925, production totalled 713,847 tons, imports stood at 341,056 tons and exports amounted to 26,052 tons, so that the apparent consumption was 1,028,851 tons.

## Coke Production in Canada by Months, 1926

(Short tons)

Month	Bituminous coal used for coke making			Coke made	Disposition of coke by makers			
	Canadian	Imported	Total		For use by maker		Sold	Total
					In coke plant	In own smelter		
January	89,230	150,520	239,750	155,700	21,051	67,260	71,660	159,980
February	88,389	163,196	251,585	166,012	17,460	63,141	88,170	168,771
March	86,560	151,005	237,565	152,480	18,919	67,907	65,619	152,505
April	76,260	156,167	232,427	149,357	20,883	83,195	49,028	153,106
May	84,030	157,602	241,632	159,300	22,671	90,582	41,468	154,721
June	81,100	148,411	229,511	151,564	21,479	84,704	38,778	144,961
Total	505,569	926,901	1,432,470	934,503	122,463	456,858	354,723	934,044

Coke used in iron blast furnaces during the period, 414,713 tons.

## Production in Canada, Imports and Exports of Coke by Provinces, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

(Short tons)

	Year	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia	Canada
Production.....	1925	235,720	370,945	107,182	713,847
	1926	309,996	503,427	121,080	934,503
Imports.....	1925	23,811	282,806	34,439	341,056
	1926	40,678	447,737	9,940	498,355
Exports.....	1925	991	11,983	13,078	26,052
	1926	955	8,658	17,301	26,914
Apparent Consumption.....	1925	258,540	641,768	128,543	1,028,851
	1926	349,719	942,506	113,710	1,405,944

## Feldspar

Feldspar production in Canada during the first six months of 1926 showed a slight decline from the total recorded for the first half of 1925. Shipments during the period amounted to 13,135 tons valued at \$114,016. Exportations during the period under review were 15,603 tons valued at \$121,728, as compared with 13,641 tons at \$97,878 shipped out of Canada during the first six months of the preceding year.

## Fluorspar

There was no production of fluorspar reported for the first six months of 1926. The Rock Candy mine and mill at Lynch Creek, B.C., operated from the middle of July to the end of September last year, and produced 3,874 tons of fluorspar.

Importations of fluorspar were considerably higher, and totalled 5,377 tons at \$47,257, as against 4,005 tons worth \$39,957 in the corresponding period of 1925. Customs records showed the usual small importations of hydro-fluo-silicic acid.

### Graphite

A considerable advance was recorded in the production of graphite in Canada during the first half of 1926, shipments amounting to 1,371 tons valued at \$101,291. In the corresponding period of the previous year 1,077 tons valued at \$63,843 were shipped. The producers during the period under review were: The Crucible Graphite Company; the Canadian Graphite Corporation, and the Black Donald Graphite Company, Limited. According to Customs' records, the exports of graphite during the half-year totalled 1,308 tons.

### Gypsum

The six months under review marked a considerable advance in the production of gypsum in Canada. Shipments totalled 250,369 tons valued at \$964,638 as compared with 234,705 tons worth \$906,052 shipped in the same period of 1925. The production by provinces was as follows: Nova Scotia, 167,562 tons; New Brunswick, 19,504 tons; Ontario, 37,754 tons; Manitoba, 18,439 tons; and British Columbia, 7,110 tons. Average values per ton received by operators, follow: lump, \$1.48; crushed, \$1.84; fine ground, \$5.96; and calcined, \$9.46. The total quantity of gypsum mined in Canada during the period was 277,541 tons, of which 75,886 tons or 27.3 per cent, was calcined.

Imports of gypsum were recorded at 545 tons worth \$19,841, and exports of Canadian gypsum amounted to 152,585 tons made up of 145,650 tons crude and 6,935 tons ground, with a total value of \$323,274.

#### Shipments of Gypsum in Canada, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		\$		\$
Lump or mine run.....	44,908	62,719	32,738	48,480
Crushed.....	114,892	211,934	149,108	275,433
Fine ground.....	3,043	18,897	2,207	13,168
Calcined gypsum sold.....	31,299	194,693	22,859	270,086
Calcined gypsum used in the manufacture of gypsum products, such as wall plaster, alabastine, etc. (weight and value of gypsum content only).....	40,563	417,809	43,457	357,469
<b>Total sold or used.....</b>	<b>234,705</b>	<b>906,052</b>	<b>250,369</b>	<b>964,638</b>

### Iron Oxides

The total production of iron oxides in Canada during the six months ending June 30, 1926, was 2,821 tons valued at \$37,915. During the first half of 1925 shipments were reported at 3,285 tons worth \$38,769.

Iron oxides produced in Canada are marketed in two forms, namely crude and calcined. Crude oxides are dried before shipment and the material is used in the purification of illuminating gas, while the calcined product is ground, usually for consumption in the paint industry.

### Magnesite

During the first six months of 1926, the production of calcined and dead-burned magnesite amounted to 2,498 tons valued at \$72,075. These figures showed a considerable advance over the sales reported during the first half of the preceding year, when 1,785 tons at \$49,557 were marketed. The International Magnesite Company and the Scottish Canadian Magnesite Company were the only producers. Exportations of calcined magnesite during this period amounted to approximately the same tonnage as in the corresponding six months of 1925; they were 96 tons with a valuation of \$2,350.

### Magnesium Sulphate

No activities have been reported in this industry since 1923. In that year 121 tons of refined magnesium sulphate were shipped from a deposit near Ashcroft, B.C. The importations of magnesium sulphate or epsom salts during the period reached a total of 902 tons valued at \$17,552. The average value for this period's imports was somewhat lower than that reported for the same period of 1925, when 858 tons at \$20,766 were brought into Canada.



### Mica

Shipments of mica during the first half of 1926 were slightly lower than those made during the same period of 1925. This period's production totalled 1,148 tons valued at \$105,094 as against shipments of 1,370 tons at \$115,576 in the first half of 1925.

According to Customs' records the exports during the period of rough-cobbed mica amounted to 7 tons appraised at \$6,299; splittings, 201 tons at 277,208; and scrap, 485 tons at \$17,746.

#### Production of Mica in Canada, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

Grade	1925			1926		
	Quantity	Value f. o. b. shipping point	Price per pound	Quantity	Value f. o. b. shipping point	Price per pound
	lb.	\$	\$	lb.	\$	\$
Rough cobbed.....	140,553	10,826	0.08	-	-	-
Thumb-trimmed.....	144,844	30,765	0.21	99,854	19,082	0.19
Splittings.....	85,560	61,253	0.72	111,306	74,399	0.67
Scrap.....	2,368,700	12,732	0.005	2,084,120	11,613	0.005
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,739,657</b>	<b>115,576</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>2,295,280</b>	<b>105,094</b>	<b>0.04</b>

### Mineral Waters

The production of mineral waters during the half-year ending June 30, 1926, totalled 80,313 imperial gallons worth \$11,767. Ontario springs and wells contributed 77,850 gallons valued at \$10,287, while the remainder was produced from Quebec wells.

### Natural Gas

The total production of natural gas in Canada during the six months ending June 30, 1926, was 10,010,079 thousand cubic feet valued at \$4,226,859; or an average of 42.2 cents a thousand cubic feet. Alberta in its role of principal producer accounted for 5,846,339 thousand cubic feet; Ontario followed with 3,758,362 thousand cubic feet; and New Brunswick was third with 405,278 thousand cubic feet. Average prices received per thousand cubic feet were, by provinces: New Brunswick, 19.8 cents; Ontario, 58.4 cents and Alberta 33.4 cents.

Alberta's greatly increased output of natural gas was largely obtained from the wells in the Turner Valley field. Bringing in of these wells has ensured a dependable supply of gas to the industrial area of Calgary.

Conditions in the natural gas industry in Ontario have been summed up below by Col. R. B. Harkness, Commissioner of Gas.

The conservation measures instituted some five years ago have been giving the desired effect, and although the quantity of gas available has been diminishing from year to year, and the number of domestic consumers have, if anything, slightly increased, the supply is sufficient to meet their demands. The demands, however, are considerably less than they were five years ago; the domestic heating, with the exception of gas heaters in individual rooms, has been practically eliminated; the use of gas in industries, has been curtailed by order, until only a few small shops are permitted to use gas, where no other fuel is available.

The new gas pool discovered last year in Middleton township, has been a boon to the consumers in Norfolk County; this pool has been connected to the system which supplies that county, and the counties to the eastward; drilling other than this, has been confined to the pools at present producing gas, although other exploration work has been carried on with indifferent success.

#### Production of Natural Gas in Canada, by Provinces, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

Province	1925		1926	
	M cu. ft.	Value	M cu. ft.	Value
		\$		\$
New Brunswick.....	386,491	76,634	405,278	80,387
Ontario.....	3,257,429	1,742,724	3,758,362	2,196,537
Manitoba.....	100	30	100	30
Alberta.....	4,687,084	1,535,284	5,846,339	1,949,905
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,331,104</b>	<b>3,354,672</b>	<b>10,010,079</b>	<b>4,226,859</b>

### Petroleum

Crude petroleum amounting to 173,880 barrels valued at \$697,551 was produced in Canada during the half-year under review. In the corresponding period of 1924, the production was 80,970 barrels valued at \$233,271.

Ontario producers received an average price of \$2.75 a barrel; those in Alberta, \$4.84; and in New Brunswick, \$3.17.

In Alberta drilling was continued in the Wainwright and the Coutts-Sweetgrass fields. The Royalite Well No. 4, a wet-gas producer in the Turner Valley field, maintained its record average production of over 500 barrels of crude naphtha per day.

Col. R. B. Harkness, Commissioner of Gas for Ontario, has reviewed the developments in the petroleum industry in Ontario as follows:—

The conditions in the oil fields of Ontario are about the same as in past years. Wells continue to pump a few gallons daily so long as the casing withstands the spring freshets. This spring flood water takes its annual toll of wells, by collapsing the casing which has become too thin, through corrosion, to withstand the strain. Wells which do not produce a sufficient revenue to make it profitable to replace this casing with new material, or any available second hand material are abandoned. In this manner the oil fields of Ontario are gradually passing into history.

An extension of the old Thamesville field in Zone township, has been discovered within the last few months; some three wells have been drilled to date, that are making a very good flow of oil. The oil is produced from the Onondaga limestone; the same horizon as the other shallow oil fields in Ontario. The extension of the oil pool in Brooke township, has also been discovered, but no active drilling campaign has been conducted to date.

### Crude Petroleum Production in Canada, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

Province	1925				1926	
	Quantity in barrels	Value less bounty	Bounty paid	Total value	Quantity in barrels	Total value
NEW BRUNSWICK.....	2,795	\$ 8,613	\$ 734	\$ 9,347	3,263	\$ 10,339
ONTARIO—						
Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	30,440	79,448	7,923	87,371	24,739	67,439
Oil Springs.....	21,412	55,885	5,627	61,512	19,021	53,184
Moore Township.....	2,179	5,687	576	6,263	3,338	9,099
Sarnia Township.....	1,307	3,411	379	3,790	1,065	2,904
Plympton Township.....	699	1,824	184	2,008	397	1,083
Bothwell.....	13,932	36,363	3,680	40,043	13,122	35,771
West Doyer.....	1,519	3,965	399	4,364	374	1,019
Raleigh Township.....	596	1,556	156	1,712	—	—
Dutton.....	146	381	38	419	139	379
Onondaga.....	43	106	9	115	—	—
Moza Township.....	4,500	11,745	1,181	12,926	3,954	10,780
Ronney Township.....	842	2,456	—	2,456	—	—
Thamesville.....	—	—	—	—	154	421
Total for Ontario.....	77,615	202,827	20,152	222,979	66,302	182,079
ALBERTA.....	560	945	—	945	104,315	505,133
Canada.....	80,970	212,385	20,886	233,271	173,880	697,551

### Phosphate

Conditions in the phosphate mining industry in Canada continue to be quiet; there has been practically no activity for a number of years. In the first half of 1925 a small shipment of 16 tons was made of crude material taken from an old mine dump. The demand for phosphate in Canada is supplied almost entirely by shipments of Florida phosphate, and the total imports during the half-year 1926 amounted to 5,325 tons with a valuation of \$25,642.

### Pyrites

Shipments of pyrites (iron and copper) during the first half of 1926 were reported at 7,615 tons valued at \$30,645. The average sulphur content of the ores shipped during this period was 48.5 per cent, or 3,696 tons.

The Eustis Mining Company in Quebec, the Grasselli Chemical Company in Ontario and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in British Columbia were the only firms reporting operations during the six months.

### Quartz

Production of quartz (silica) from Canadian quarries during the period under review amounted to 62,314 tons worth \$120,673, as compared with shipments of 69,792 tons at \$134,099 in the same period of 1925. The Ontario sales were recorded at 51,185 tons; Quebec 10,529 tons; and Nova Scotia 600 tons.

Importations of silex or crystallized quartz amounted to 1,242 tons at \$31,457, and flint to the amount of 1,636 tons at \$16,959 was also brought into Canada.

### Salt

There was an appreciable increase in the shipments of salt during the first half of 1926; the total sales during this period were reported at 124,921 tons valued at \$708,664. During the corresponding period of last year sales amounted to 105,770 tons at \$650,965.

The Ontario production was 120,524 tons; Nova Scotia 3,641 tons; and Alberta 756 tons. The Alberta shipment was made from the Fort McMurray district.

Importations of salt, all grades, into Canada totalled 80,840 tons, appraised at \$407,400; the same period's imports for 1925 were recorded at 79,762 tons with a value of \$441,578.

#### Production of Salt in Canada, by Grades, January 1 to June 30, 1925 and 1926

Grade	1925			1926		
	Manu- factured	Sold	Value of salt sold (not including packages)	Manu- factured	Sold	Value of salt sold (not including packages)
	tons	tons	\$	tons	tons	\$
Table and dairy.....	22,131	21,716	314,707	22,870	23,418	340,581
Common fine.....	17,988	18,460	115,913	16,887	18,567	93,742
Common coarse.....	20,039	18,808	136,656	21,458	23,428	156,088
Land salt.....	1,746	1,688	6,888	2,573	2,433	11,197
Other grades.....	4,896	4,630	36,243	6,731	6,788	56,769
Brine for chemical works (Salt equivalent sold or used).....	40,468	40,468	40,468	50,287	50,287	50,287
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>107,268</b>	<b>105,770</b>	<b>650,965</b>	<b>120,806</b>	<b>124,921</b>	<b>708,664</b>
Value of packages.....	—	—	270,996	—	—	286,021
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>107,268</b>	<b>105,770</b>	<b>921,961</b>	<b>120,806</b>	<b>124,921</b>	<b>994,685</b>

### Sodium Carbonate

Shipments of sodium carbonate crystals during the first six months of 1926 were somewhat lower than the quantity shipped during the same period of 1925. The production for the half-year under review amounted to 326 tons at \$2,282, as compared with shipments of 557 tons at \$6,700.

Sodium carbonate is used in the manufacture of glass, soap and paper, for bleaching and washing linen, cotton, wool, etc., dyeing and printing fabrics, preventing the formation of boiler scale, and also to a small extent as a re-agent in analytical chemistry.

The manufacture of soda ash from salt brine in carried on in Canada on a large scale by Brunner-Mond, Ltd., at Amherstburg, Ontario.

### Sodium Sulphate

Production of sodium sulphate in Canada from the deposits of natural sodium sulphate in the province of Saskatchewan totalled 2,221 tons valued at \$11,107 during the first half of 1926. The imports of salt cake during this period were reported at 14,169 tons appraised at \$197,425, while soda, bisulphate of, or nitre cake amounting to 9,467 tons at \$26,916, and glauber's salt to a total of 84 tons were also imported into Canada.

### Talc and Soapstone

Continuing the improvement shown in the talc and soapstone industry in Canada in 1925, the shipments for the first half of 1926 reached a total of 7,888 tons valued at \$115,113. In the first six months of 1925 the shipments amounted to 7,056 tons worth \$98,477. Importations of talc and soapstone amounted to 1,971 tons at \$41,901, and the exports of refined talc stood at 5,364 tons worth \$63,381.



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