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 CALENDAR YEAR 1925

FEBRUARY 22, 1926

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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

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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—

Metals.—Arsenic — Cobalt — Copper — Gold — Iron Ore — Lead — Nickel — Metals of the Platinum Group — Silver — Zinc — Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metals including Aluminium, Antimony, Chromite, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Tin, Tungsten.

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, Natro-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.

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PREFACE

The present Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, contains the first detailed official figures available for the whole of the calendar year 1925, and supplements the half-yearly report issued on August 24, 1925, which gave complete statistics on the production of metals and non-metals from Canadian ores during the six months ending June 30, 1925. A preliminary estimate of Canada's mineral production during the calendar year 1925, also, was published on January 1, 1926.

Throughout the year the Bureau has issued press releases at intervals, each presenting revised statistics of production for a particular commodity in 1924; it is proposed to continue this policy during the present year, and it is hoped that an even greater amount of information may be made available in this way to those interested, than in previous years.

Further progress has been made in the co-ordination of Provincial and Dominion statistics relating to mineral production. Co-operation with the Ontario Department of Mines in the use of joint schedules for mine and smelter reports has been continued; it has been found possible to bring some of the methods in use in the two offices into alignment so that differences in published data heretofore noticed in the printed reports have been partially eliminated. In the case of nickel statistics, particularly, it will be noted that the former discrepancies have disappeared. It is hoped to effect further improvements in this direction. The other great advance made during the year was the completion of arrangements between the Quebec Bureau of Mines and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the use of joint forms in the collection of mineral statistics in Quebec. It is considered that the advantage gained by this plan is very appreciable. Cost of printing have been reduced; costs of collection are less; and the mine and quarry operators are now required to file only one form, where formerly they had to make out two different returns, one for the Province, and the other for the Dominion. Perhaps the greatest gain is the increase in comparability obtained in the Provincial and the Dominion figures.

Monthly statistics on coal were also collected jointly with four of the coal producing provinces, viz.: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The cordial thanks of the Bureau are tendered to the mine and smelter operators, to the Mining Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior, 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. Mr. W. H. Losee, B.Sc., who supervised the work was assisted by Mr. B. R. Hayden, and a staff of six clerks, in the checking and compilation of the returns and in the preparation of the material in the report.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA,
February 22, 1926.

Quantities and Values of Mineral Products from Canadian Sources, 1924 and 1925

—		1924		1925		% Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
METALLIC			$		$		$
Arsenic	Lb.	4,621,567	348,293	3,430,386	130,190	−25·8	−62·6
Bismuth	"	12,863	27,913	18,167	40,876	+41·2	+46·4
Cobalt	Lb.	948,704	1,682,395	1,116,492	2,328,517	+17·7	+38·4
Copper	"	104,457,447	13,604,538	111,417,703	15,645,274	+ 6·7	+15·0
Gold	Fine ozs.	1,525,382	31,532,443	1,740,386	35,976,970	+14·1	+14·1
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore	Tons	3,710	92,750	3,400	76,840	− 8·4	−17·2
Iron ore sold for export	"	1,408	3,771	3,978	11,934	+182·5	+216·5
Lead	Lb.	175,485,499	14,221,345	253,207,987	23,092,568	+44·3	+62·4
Manganese	Tons	584	4,088	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molybdenite	Lb.	18,739	9,370	22,350	11,176	+19·3	+19·3
Nickel	"	69,536,350	19,470,178	73,857,114	15,946,672	+ 6·2	−18·1
Palladium	Fine ozs.	8,923	811,993	* 8,288	* 648,969	− 7·1	−20·1
Platinum	"	9,186	1,091,427	8,698	1,028,192	− 5·3	− 5·8
Rhodium, Osmium, Iridium, Ruthenium	"	593	51,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	"	19,736,323	13,180,113	20,003,970	13,815,742	+ 1·4	+ 4·8
Zinc	Lb.	98,909,077	6,274,791	110,670,981	8,435,342	+11·9	+34·4
Total		.....	**102,406,528**	.....	**117,189,262**	.....	**+14·4**
NON-METALLIC							
Actinolite	Tons	90	1,225	40	500	−55·5	−59·2
Asbestos	"	225,744	6,710,830	290,121	8,995,854	+28·5	+34·0
Barytes	"	151	3,308	95	2,259	−37·1	−31·7
Bituminous sands	"	531	2,127	1,148	4,592	+116·2	+115·9
Coal	"	13,638,197	53,593,988	13,129,401	49,092,649	− 3·7	− 8·4
Feldspar	"	44,804	358,540	25,972	214,479	−42·0	−40·2
Fluorspar	"	76	1,343	3,886	19,234	+4,997·4	+1,317·3
Garnets	"	360	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graphite	"	1,334	76,117	2,626	160,058	+96·9	+110·3
Grindstones	"	2,891	130,824	2,000	98,000	−25·7	−25·1
Gypsum	"	646,016	2,208,108	731,034	2,402,483	+13·2	+ 8·8
Magnesite	"	3,873	101,356	5,576	122,325	+44·0	+20·7
Mica	"	4,091	357,272	3,531	251,270	−13·7	−29·7
Mineral water	Imp. Gals.	209,353	15,421	188,234	27,531	−10·1	+78·5
Natro-alunite	Tons	.....	.....	20	1,000	.....	.....
Natural gas	M. cu. ft.	14,881,336	5,708,636	16,678,930	6,710,879	+12·1	+17·6
Iron oxides	Tons	7,266	91,160	6,965	84,977	− 4·2	− 6·8
Peat	"	.....	.....	1,370	8,394	.....	.....
Petroleum, crude	Brls.	160,773	467,400	318,253	1,188,155	+97·7	+154·2
Phosphate	Tons	.....	.....	41	689	.....	.....
Pyrites	"	23,552	95,620	15,605	58,809	−33·8	−38·4
Quartz	"	150,896	323,156	201,785	356,655	+33·7	+10·4
Salt	"	207,979	1,374,780	233,747	1,410,797	+12·4	+ 2·6
Sodium carbonate	"	510	5,173	1,056	7,920	+107·1	+53·1
Sodium sulphate	"	1,083	6,004	1,916	9,578	+76·9	+59·5
Talc and soapstone	"	11,332	154,480	14,456	205,835	+27·6	+33·2
Tripolite	"	33	838	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volcanic ash	"	245	1,103	70	315	−71·4	−71·5
Total		.....	**71,796,009**	.....	**71,435,327**	.....	**− 0·5**
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS							
Cement, portland	Brls.	7,498,624	13,398,411	8,116,597	14,046,704	+ 8·2	+ 4·8
Clay products—							
Brick—Soft mud process—Face	M	10,831	185,248	31,541	576,598	+191·2	+211·3
Brick—Soft mud process—Common	"	50,079	746,044	75,414	1,118,787	+50·6	+49·9
Stiff mud process. (wire cut)—Face	"	80,565	1,842,224	91,305	1,875,778	+13·3	+ 1·8
Stiff mud process. (wire cut)—Common	"	124,556	1,880,631	90,411	1,227,399	−27·5	−34·7
Dry press—Face	"	35,203	761,572	36,509	790,299	+ 3·7	+ 3·7
Dry press—Common	"	12,794	168,043	15,944	198,308	+24·6	+18·0
Fancy or ornamental brick	"	755	98,460	524	26,300	−30·6	−73·3
Sewer brick	"	2,690	40,775	2,485	52,382	− 7·7	+28·5
Fire brick from domestic clay	"	4,327	209,256	6,166	304,564	+42·5	+45·5
Fireclay	Tons	3,645	26,258	574	4,588	−84·3	−82·5
Fireclay blocks and shapes	"	.....	51,273	.....	36,567	.....	−28·7
Structural tile—Hollow blocks (including fire-proofing and load-bearing tile)	"	96,818	926,777	117,051	1,132,231	+20·8	+22·2
Roofing tile	No.	7,377	917	78,479	6,323	+963·8	+589·5
Floor tile (quarries)	Sq. ft.	444,601	35,608	.....	28,154	.....	−21·9
Drain tile	M	15,137	409,369	14,784	409,374	− 2·4	+ 0·0
Sewer pipe (including copings, flue lining, etc.)	Tons	76,355	1,594,280	71,083	1,446,608	− 6·9	− 9·3
Pottery, glazed or unglazed		.....	238,342	.....	269,280	.....	+12·9
Lime	Bush.	9,136,952	3,178,541	10,428,135	3,407,015	+14·1	+ 7·2
Sand and gravel	Tons	11,603,500	3,181,083	12,231,476	3,299,696	+ 5·4	+ 3·7
Stone	"	4,768,014	6,407,757	4,362,823	5,964,658	− 8·5	− 6·9
Total		.....	**35,380,869**	.....	**36,221,648**	.....	**+ 2·4**
Grand total		.....	**209,583,406**	.....	**224,846,237**	.....	**+ 7·3**

*Includes rhodium, osmium, iridium, etc.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
R. H. COATS, B.A., F.S.S., (Hon.,) F.R.S.C., Dominion Statistician
S. J. COOK, B.A., A.I.C., F.C.I.C., Chief of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON THE

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA

DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1925

General Review

Great progress was made in Canada's mineral industry in 1925. In the aggregate for the year, the total yield from Canada's mines, quarries, oil and gas wells, metallurgical works and enterprises such as the manufacturing of cement, brick and other clay products, was valued at $224,846,237, an increase of $15,262,831 over the total of $209,583,406 for 1924, and well towards the record valuation of $227,859,665 attained in 1920, when the average range of metal prices was approximately 35 per cent higher than in 1925. In fact, had it not been for a change in the method of computing the production of nickel, the value of the output as reported for 1925, would have been in excess of the previous record. Metal mining experienced a boom which carried the total value of production in this field to a total of $117,189,262, an increase of $14,782,-734 above the total for 1924; exclusive of coal, non-metals, at a value of $22,342,678 showed an increase of $4,140,657 over the figures for 1924; coal output was valued at $49,092,649 or $4,501,-339 below the total for the previous year; structural materials and clay products registered an advance to $36,221,648 as compared with the value of $35,380,869 in the preceding year.

Among the metals, the remarkable advances in the production of gold, lead and zinc were most outstanding; improvement in outputs marked the totals for nickel, copper and cobalt; silver showed little change; there was an increase in the tonnage of iron ore exported from stocks at the mines.

Sales of asbestos increased during the year, so that the total for that commodity rose about 64,000 tons to 290,121 tons valued at $8,995,854, an increase of $2,285,024 above the sales in the preceding year. Advances in the production of other non-metallic minerals occurred in the figures for fluorspar, graphite, gypsum, natural gas, petroleum, quartz or silica, natural sodium sulphate and carbonate, salt, talc and soapstone.

Production figures for coal, feldspar, pyrites and mica were below those reported in 1924. Except in coal, the losses were negligible. Coal showed a loss in tonnage amounting to 508,796 tons, and as coal at the mines sold at slightly lower prices during the year, the value of the output showed an even greater loss proportionately than the tonnage.

For comparative purposes, there are shown in the following table the values of production for metals, non-metals, coal and structural materials from Canadian sources, for the past ten years.

Values of Metallic and Non-Metallic Production, 1915-1925

Year	Metallic	Fuels and other non-metallics	Structural materials and clay products	Total
	$	$	$	$
1915	75,814,841	43,373,571	17,920,750	137,109,171
1916	106,319,365	53,414,983	17,467,186	177,201,534
1917	106,455,147	63,354,363	19,837,311	189,646,821
1918	114,549,152	77,621,946	19,120,799	211,301,897
1919	73,262,795	76,002,087	27,421,510	176,686,390
1920	77,939,630	108,027,947	41,892,088	227,859,665
1921	49,343,232	87,842,682	34,737,428	171,923,342
1922	62,120,291	82,642,210	39,534,741	184,297,242
1923	84,391,218	91,936,732	37,751,318	214,079,331
1924	102,406,528	71,796,009	35,380,869	209,583,406
1925	117,189,262	71,435,327	36,221,648	224,846,237

Metals.—Gold production from Ontario mines continued on an increasing scale during the year, with the result that production of the yellow metal from this province alone amounted to 1,460,810 ounces, at a value of $30,197,622 as compared with the total of 1,241,728 ounces valued at $25,668,795 produced in the preceding year. In addition to the gold from Ontario's mines, there was a very considerable amount produced from British Columbia ores and from the Yukon placers as well as small quantities from milling ores mined in Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

Silver production rose to 20,003,970 fine ounces valued at $13,815,742, an appreciable gain over the 1924 figures of 19,736,323 ounces worth $13,180,113; part of the gain in value was due to the higher price of silver which averaged 69·025 cents per fine ounce for the year.

About one-half of the total output of silver was produced from Ontario mines; nearly as much originated from British Columbia ores; the Yukon Territory contributed 904,921 ounces; and Quebec lead ores, exported during the year, contained a further quarter million ounces of silver. The only outstanding advance in silver production was in the amount produced from Yukon lead ores during the year. British Columbia's production showed a gain but Ontario's output was considerably below the total for 1924. The silver in Quebec lead ores showed an appreciable gain over the total for 1924.

Computed on the same basis as in previous reports published by the Bureau of Statistics, nickel production in 1925 totalled 73,770,842 pounds valued at $25,082,086 as compared with 69,536,350 pounds worth $19,470,178 in 1924. But a change in method of compilation has been made this year. The foregoing figures represent the nickel content of matte made in the smelters of the Sudbury area with small amounts of nickel from south Ontario smelters, the whole valued at the average New York price for virgin nickel.

Prior to this year, there has always been a difference between the nickel production figures as reported by Ontario Department of Mines and as published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As a result of a conference held during the past year, it was agreed to adopt the same way of making up nickel totals in both offices and in this report the necessary changes in method have been made. Computed on the agreed plan, nickel production in 1925 totalled 73,857,114 pounds valued at $15,946,672 as compared with 61,356,451 pounds worth $12,126,739 in 1924. These figures include nickel in matte exported by the Mond Nickel Company and the International Nickel Company of Canada 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 Deloro, at its total selling value as oxide; and nickel contained in speiss residues exported, valued at 18 cents a pound.

Closure of the mine, smelter and refinery operated by the British America Nickel Corporation, left only the Mond Nickel Company and the International Nickel Company in the producing field. The Mond Company shipped matte throughout the year to its refinery in Swansea, Wales; the International refined nickel at its Port Colborne plant, and also shipped matte to Huntington, West Virginia, U.S.A., for conversion into Monel metal.

Copper production for Canada at 111,417,703 pounds valued at $15,645,274 showed a distinct advance above the 104,457,447 pounds produced in 1924 which had a value of $13,604,538. British Columbia's production showed the greatest gain; the increase in copper output from this province amounted to 3,751,893 pounds raising the total to 69,203,139 pounds. Thisp roduction was about evenly divided between the Britannia and Granby properties. Ontario's production of copper, mostly in the form of copper-nickel matte from the Sudbury smelters, showed an increase of 2,591,230 pounds to a total of 39,704,423 pounds. There was also an increase in the copper contained in pyrites exported from Quebec; the total production of the copper from this source amounted to 2,510,141 pounds.

British Columbia's wonderful production of lead raised the total for this metal far beyond all previous records; production amounted to 253,207,987 pounds, valued at $23,092,568, as compared with 175,485,499 pounds produced in 1924 which had a value of $14,221,345. British Columbia's share, at upwards of 241 million pounds valued at more than 22 million dollars, was mostly produced at Trail; Ontario's output also advanced more than 2 million pounds to a total of about 7·2 million pounds and Quebec's production of recoverable lead in ores exported at 2·3 million pounds was about double the quantity produced from this source in 1924.

There was little activity in iron mining. Ontario mines were not operated at all during the year. In Quebec, the Baie St. Paul deposit of titanic ore was operated during the summer

months and some export shipments were made. It is well known that there are large deposits of iron ore at various places in Canada, particularly in western Ontario, but so far it has not been found profitable to work these mines as imported ores having a higher iron content are still available at a comparatively low cost. With an eye to the future, the Ontario Government investigated the iron ore situation in that province and decided to offer a bounty on beneficiated ores suitable for reduction by ordinary blast furnace methods on a commercial basis.

Zinc production also surpassed previous records, reaching a total of 110,670,981 pounds valued at $8,435,342; most of this was produced at Trail, but there was also a recovery of 10,286,-320 pounds from zinc-lead ores exported from Quebec during the year; the balance was derived from Ontario ores.

Metallurgical Works.—Progress in the metallurgical industry kept pace with the mining activities. Developments at Trail during the year attracted the attention of mining men the world over. In 1924, it had not been possible to treat the entire output from the Sullivan mine and as a consequence large quantities of zinc concentrates were exported to Europe and the United States for treatment. Construction of additional facilities at the Trail smelter raised the capacity of the zinc plant to 200 tons and increased the possible output of the lead refinery from 185 to 350 tons a day thus establishing this plant as the world's greatest non-ferrous metallurgical works.

Another item of interest during the year was the decision of the company to recover the antimony from the silver-lead-zinc ores treated at the Trail smelter. It is understood that the antimony from the silver refinery is collected in a Cottrell plant as the oxide. It is later reduced to metallic antimony and refined.

Production of blister copper at Anyox continued throughout the year. Greater interest was shown in the metal mine development of Manitoba during the year than for some time previously. Interest in the Flin Flon development culminated towards the close of the year in the transfer of this property to a group of financiers who it is expected will bring the property to its production stage as fast as conditions in that area seem to justify expansion.

In Ontario, both the Mond and the International operated their smelters in the Sudbury area producing nickel-copper matte. The Mond matte was shipped as usual to Swansea, Wales, while the International divided its shipments between its refinery at Port Colborne, Ontario, and the Monel metal plant at Huntington, West Virginia, U.S.A. At Port Colborne, refinery of the matte with the production of electrolytic and shot nickel, nickel oxide and converter copper, was carried on during the year. Production of matte at the smelters, as noted elsewhere, was appreciably greater than in 1924. One of the recent developments in the copper field in Canada has been the establishment of rolling mills for the production of copper bars, rods and wire. To encourage this working-up of Canadian metals into finished products of commerce, the Dominion Government provided funds for the payment of a bounty on all bars and rods made from Canadian metal. This Act is administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The plant operated by the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company at Deloro, Ontario, continued to receive and treat silver-cobalt ores from northern Ontario and to produce silver bullion, white arsenic, oxides of nickel and cobalt, refined nickel, refined cobalt and salts of these metals.

Activity during the year in the development of hydro-electric power on the tributaries of the St. Lawrence gave the first indication of a tremendous advance in electrochemical and electrometallurgical lines in the areas served from these power sites. For many years the Shawinigan Falls power has been used extensively in this connection; one of the notable developments is the plant of the Northern Aluminium Company there. During the latter part of 1925, work was begun in the Lake St. John area where it is proposed to establish an immense plant for the reduction of imported aluminium ores. It is proposed to bring bauxite from South America and it is probable that the next few years will see a wonderful development through this district.

Arrangements were also made during the year for the financing of the construction of a smelter to treat the copper-gold-zinc ores of the Rouyn district in Quebec. The coming year should see the Rouyn area served by at least one railway, and as soon as transportation facilities are adequate, industrial development should proceed at a rapid rate. The Stirling zinc property in Cape Breton changed hands during the year and some further work was done on the ore.

Thus it may be said that from a metallurgical point of view, very satisfactory progress was made through Canada during the year.

Fuels and Non-metals.—Coal production amounted to 13,129,401 tons, valued at $49,092,649, as compared with a total of 13,638,197 tons produced in 1924 having a selling value at the mine of $53,593,988. Most of the loss in coal tonnage occurred in the eastern provinces, particularly in Nova Scotia, in which province the output dropped to 3,842,157 tons, valued at $15,881,328, as compared with a total of 5,557,441 tons mined in the preceding year at a value of $22,280,554. Alberta and British Columbia both showed a greater production of coal in 1925 than in the preceding year. Alberta's output amounted to 5,867,213 tons, worth $19,810,988; British Columbia's output of 2,742,484 tons was valued at $11,720,437. There was little change in the tonnage of coal produced in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan during the year as compared with the totals for 1924. Prices of coal at the mines in Canada were slightly lower in 1925 than in 1924; the average for the year was $3.74 per short ton as compared with $3.93 in 1924.

Reports from the asbestos fields for 1925 were particularly gratifying. Production was increased by about 64,000 tons; the value of the output rose $2,285,024 to a total of $8,995,854. Towards the close of the year arrangements were practically completed for the amalgamation of several producing companies and this step was regarded as being in every way desirable. Marketing Canada's asbestos should be very profitable henceforth.

Gypsum production amounting to 731,034 tons, at a value of $2,402,483, showed an increase of about 85,000 tons over the figures for 1924. Nova Scotia was the principal source of the supply but very considerable quantities were also produced in New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba.

Graphite production has generally improved in recent years and in 1925 shipments reached a higher total in the preceding year. Natural gas valued at $6,710,879 marked an advance more than a million dollars, mostly due to the increased production in Alberta. There was a greater production of petroleum from Canadian wells in 1925 than in any preceding year since 1909. Production from Ontario wells showed a loss of about 10,000 barrels in comparison with the totals for 1924; New Brunswick totals were also less; but in Alberta, the output of 166,000 barrels of crude naphtha obtained from the wet gas of the Royalite No. 4 well, raised the total crude petroleum output for the province to 169,432 barrels from the comparatively low figure of 844 barrels recorded in 1924.

Quartz or silica mostly for metallurgical uses, was produced in greater tonnage than in the preceding year and the value of the output showed a corresponding advance. Salt production was 25,770 tons higher but because of the lower prices prevailing during the year, the value of the production was only slightly above the figure for 1924. A new feature in salt production was the recovery of salt in the Fort McMurray district in Alberta. Talc and soapstone were produced in greater quantities, and the shipments of sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate were considerably higher than in 1924. Feldspar decreased somewhat below the total for 1924 as did also the production of pyrites and mica.

Structural Materials.—Cement production reached a total value of $14,046,704, as against $13,398,411 in the previous year; clay products worth $9,503,575 showed a considerable advance over the total of $9,215,077 reported in 1924; lime production at $3,407,015 showed a similar advance over the total of $3,178,541 recorded in the previous year. In the aggregate structural materials and clay products produced in 1925 were valued at $36,221,648 as compared with a total of $35,380,869 in 1924.

The Provinces.—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.

Prices.—Prices on iron and its products showed a lower general average in 1925 than in the preceding year; non-ferrous metal prices on the other hand rose about 10 per cent while structural materials dropped off 3 to 4 per cent.

Employment.—From the records on employment obtained by the Bureau of Statistics each month it appears that the mining industry on the whole afforded employment to 5 per cent fewer persons in 1925 than in the preceding year. Analyzing the figures one finds that metal mining showed an improvement in employment; non-metallic mining remained about the same; structural materials and clay products showed a reduction in the numbers employed and coal mining furnished much less employment in 1925 than in 1924. The Bureau's index on employment in the mining industry averaged 95·4 in 1925 as compared with an average of 100·6 in 1924.

Upwards of 64,000 persons find employment in Canada's mining industry. Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia alone furnish employment to more than 45,000 persons. Nearly 20,000 are employed in Canada's metal mining and non-ferrous metallurgical works. About 34,000 people are employed in non-metal mining and approximately 11,000 in the production of structural materials and clay products. To these, salaries and wages totalling approximately $83,000,000 are paid annually. The importance of the purchasing power represented by the employees of Canada's mining industry is sometimes not fully appreciated. Fuel and electricity constitute an expense item reaching a total of almost $20,000,000 a year; much of the progress that has been possible in the mining industry in recent years has been due to the extensive development of hydro-electric power facilities.

Capital Employed.—Investment in Canadian mines amounts to approximately $632,444,000; of which $281,828,000 is invested in metal mining and metallurgical works treating Canadian ores; $259,361,000 represents the investment in non-metal mines and $91,255,000 the cost of properties and plants producing structural materials and clay products.

Investments in coal mining account for 23 per cent of the total capital employed in the mining industry. Gold quartz mines represent another 13 per cent of the capital; metallurgical works, 10 per cent; natural gas, 8 per cent; nickel-copper and silver-cobalt, 7 per cent each; cement, 6 per cent; clay products, 5 per cent and stone, 2 per cent; the other mining industries account for the balance of the capital employed. Ontario mines account for 41 per cent of the total invested in the industry. For the other provinces the relative investments in mining expressed in percentages are as follows: British Columbia, 17 per cent; Alberta, 14 per cent; Quebec, 12 per cent; Nova Scotia, 9 per cent; Yukon, 4 per cent; and New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 1 per cent each.

Summary.—Mining, now third in rank among Canada's primary industries contributes extensively to the wealth and prosperity of the Dominion. Large tonnages of freight move from and to the mines; many subsidiary industries depend upon the mining industry for their prosperity. Canada's progress in the production of mineral wealth has been notable particularly in recent years; the developments in established fields have won the confidence of the investing public; the discovery of new mineral areas has provided attractive opportunities for those of a more speculative nature; the growth and evident stability of the mineral industry stamp it as one of the great and increasing factors in Canada's industrial and commercial life.

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 last year 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, but to permit comparability with previous reports, nickel figures have also been computed as in previous issues.

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.

The table of metal prices shows the market quotations used in computing values in this report.

EXCHANGE TABLE

Showing the amount paid in Canadian dollars for one United States dollar by months, 1921-1925

Month	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	$	$	$	$	$
January	1·1437	1·0553	1·0067	1·0275	1·0026
February	1·1362	1·0351	1·0119	1·0322	1·0014
March	1·1337	1·0297	1·0208	1·0294	1·0013
April	1·1216	1·0208	1·0203	1·0184	1·0005
May	1·1164	1·0125	1·0222	1·0166	1·0000
June	1·1294	1·0138	1·0231	1·0141	1·0000
July	1·1328	1·0091	1·0263	1·0064	0·9995
August	1·1188	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
Average	**1·1161**	**1·0145**	**1·0197**	**1·0131**	**1·0003**

Metal Prices, 1920 to 1925

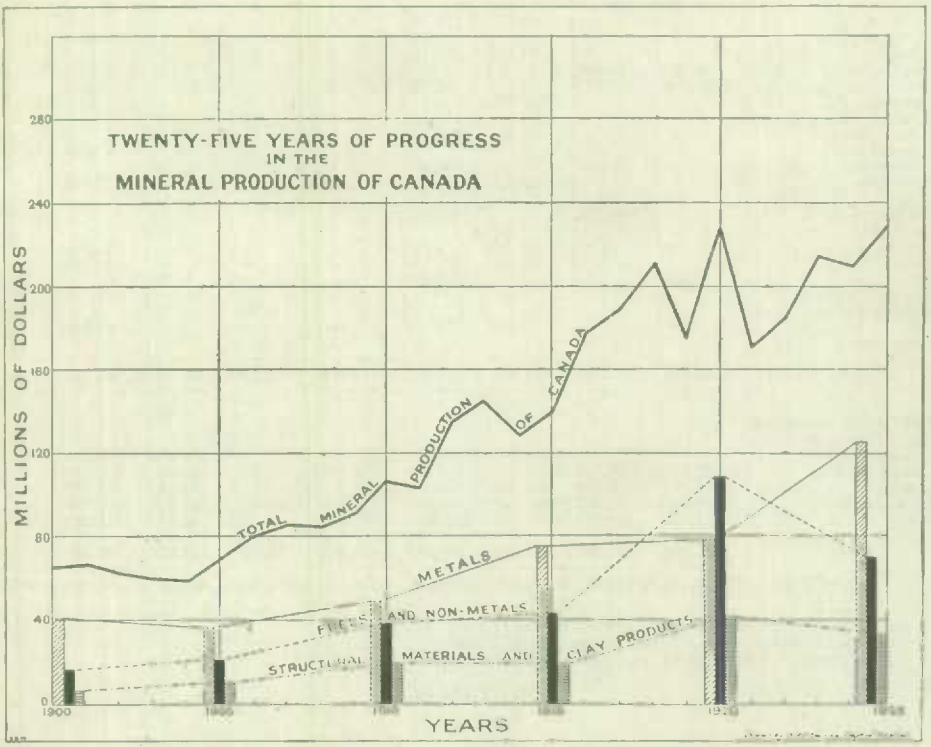
—	Market	—	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
			$	$	$	$	$	$
Antimony (ordinaries)	New York	Pound	0·08490	0·04957	0·05471	0·07897	0·10836	0·17494
Arsenic, white	"	"	0·11	0·08850	0·08500	0·12050	0·09036	0·0466
Cobalt	"	"	2·50	3·00	3·25	2·85	2·75	2·50
Cobalt oxide	"	"	–	–	2·00	2·10	2·10	2·20
Copper	" *	"	0·17456	0·12502	0·13382	0·14421	0·13024	0·14042
Copper	Montreal	"	–	–	–	0·16607	0·15155	0·1615
Lead	New York	"	0·07957	0·04545	0·05734	0·07267	0·08097	0·09020
"	Montreal*	"	0·08940	0·05742	0·06219	0·07179	0·08104	0·0912
"	Toronto	"	–	–	–	0·07257	0·08118	0·0919
Nickel	New York	"	0·45	0·35	0·35	0·29	0·28	0·34
Platinum	" *	Ounce	110·9	78·033	97·618	116·537	118·817	119·093
Silver	" *	"	1·009	0·62654	0·67528	0·64873	0·66781	0·69065
Tin	"	Pound	0·48273	0·28576	0·31831	0·41799	0·49674	0·56790
Zinc	St. Louis*	"	0·07671	0·04655	0·05716	0·06607	0·06344	0·07622
"	Montreal	"	–	–	–	0·08267	0·07873	0·0906

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

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	11·38	17,667,237	7·85
New Brunswick	2,462,457	1·15	1,969,260	0·94	1,743,742	0·77
Quebec	20,308,763	9·49	19,136,504	9·12	23,173,643	10·31
Ontario	80,825,851	37·76	86,308,656	41·29	87,722,491	39·02
Manitoba	1,768,037	0·83	1,534,249	0·73	2,178,241	0·97
Saskatchewan	1,047,583	0·49	1,128,100	0·54	1,086,829	0·48
Alberta	31,287,536	14·60	22,344,940	10·61	25,005,718	11·12
British Columbia	43,757,388	20·44	52,298,533	24·94	64,481,869	28·68
Yukon	2,972,823	1·39	952,812	0·45	1,786,467	0·80
Total	**214,079,331**	**100·00**	**209,583,406**	**100·00**	**224,846,237**	**100·00**

*Includes small production from Prince Edward Island.



Value of Mineral Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1925

—	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
METALLIC									
Arsenic	–	–	–	113,212	–	–	–	16,978	–
Bismuth	–	–	–	40,876	–	–	–	–	–
Cobalt	–	–	–	2,328,517	–	–	–	–	–
Copper	–	–	352,474	5,575,295	–	–	–	9,717,505	–
Gold	33,612	–	36,196	30,197,622	96,930	–	–	4,624,145	988,465
Iron, pig from Canadian ore	–	–	–	76,840	–	–	–	–	–
Iron ore sold for export	–	–	11,934	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lead	–	–	212,037	657,225	–	–	–	22,052,265	171,041
Molybdenite	–	–	11,176	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nickel	–	–	–	15,946,672	–	–	–	–	–
Palladium	–	–	–	648,969	–	–	–	–	–
Platinum	–	–	–	1,027,477	–	–	–	715	–
Rhodium, Osmium, Iridium, Ruthenium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Silver	59	–	157,664	7,145,607	402	–	–	5,887,026	624,984
Zinc	–	–	784,023	13,685	–	–	–	7,637,634	–
Total	**33,671**	**–**	**1,565,504**	**63,771,997**	**97,332**	**–**	**–**	**49,936,268**	**1,784,490**
NON-METALLIC									
Actinolite	–	–	–	500	–	–	–	–	–
Asbestos	–	–	8,995,854	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barytes	2,259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bituminous Sands	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,592	–	–
Coal	15,881,328	812,490	–	–	–	865,429	19,810,988	11,720,437	1,977
Feldspar	–	–	94,730	119,749	–	–	–	–	–
Fluorspar	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	19,034	–
Graphite	–	–	30,892	129,166	–	–	–	–	–
Grindstones	10,000	73,000	–	–	–	–	–	15,000	–
Gypsum	1,082,700	408,917	–	491,833	417,868	–	–	1,165	–
Magnesite	–	–	122,325	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mica	–	–	173,736	77,534	–	–	–	–	–
Mineral water	–	–	2,076	25,455	–	–	–	–	–
Natro-alunite	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	–
Natural gas	–	122,394	–	3,888,400	60	–	2,700,025	–	–
Iron oxides	–	–	82,027	–	–	–	–	2,950	–
Peat	–	–	–	8,394	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum, crude	–	18,756	–	410,562	–	–	758,837	–	–
Phosphate	–	–	689	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pyrites	–	–	36,750	8,799	–	–	–	13,350	–
Quartz	–	–	30,065	286,590	–	–	–	40,000	–
Salt	49,889	–	–	1,352,604	–	–	8,304	–	–
Sodium carbonate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,920	–
Sodium sulphate	–	–	–	–	–	9,578	–	–	–
Talc	–	–	30,130	174,116	–	–	–	1,589	–
Volcanic ash	–	–	–	–	–	315	–	–	–
Total	**17,026,176**	**1,435,557**	**9,599,274**	**6,973,902**	**417,928**	**875,322**	**23,282,746**	**11,822,445**	**1,977**
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS									
Cement, Portland	–	–	5,689,991	5,253,911	1,037,929	–	913,529	1,151,344	–
Clay products	(a)425,710	68,774	2,424,823	5,164,845	176,194	113,841	626,598	502,790	–
Lime	3,464	93,796	701,735	2,033,503	170,230	–	39,852	364,435	–
Sand and gravel	(b) 58,896	23,043	448,341	2,091,453	175,874	97,666	112,125	292,298	–
Stone	119,320	122,572	2,743,975	2,432,880	102,754	–	30,868	412,289	–
Total	(c)**607,390**	**308,185**	**12,008,865**	**16,976,592**	**1,662,981**	**211,507**	**1,722,972**	**2,723,156**	**–**
Grand Total	**17,667,237** (c)	**1,743,742**	**23,173,643**	**87,722,491**	**2,178,241**	**1,086,829**	**25,005,718**	**64,481,869**	**1,786,467**

(a) Includes production, $3,020 from Prince Edward Island.
(b) Includes production, $1,248 from Prince Edward Island.
(c) Includes production, $4,268 from Prince Edward Island.

METALLICS

Antimony

There was no production of refined regulus or antimony ore, reported during the year 1925, nor has any been produced in Canada since 1917.

During the year under review, however, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Trail, B.C., made provision for the recovery of antimony in connection with their silver refining. The antimony fume is caught in a Cottrell plant in the form of oxide, and is then reduced to metallic antimony.

Imports into Canada of ores of antimony, and antimony salts, in 1925, amounted to 940,395 pounds valued at $132,739, as against 796,683 pounds valued at $74,390 in 1924.

Arsenic

Arsenic production from Canadian ores amounted to 3,430,386 pounds, including sales of white arsenic amounting to 2,005,252 pounds and export shipments of concentrates and residues containing 1,425,134 pounds of white arsenic. The value of the total Canadian production was $130,190 in 1925 as compared with $348,293 for 4,621,567 pounds sold in 1924. The price of arsenic in 1925 was extremely low, the average in the New York market being 4·66 cents per pound for the year.

Large stocks were built up in anticipation of a heavy demand in 1925, but the boll weevil, the enemy of the southern cotton crop was not so active, with the result that producers were left with large stocks on their hands. The greater part of the Canadian production of arsenic is obtained from the south Ontario smelters as a by-product of the ores from the cobalt district. A small amount is contained in residues exported from these smelters. British Columbia's annual production of arsenic is contained in concentrates shipped from the Nickel Plate Gold mine to the Tacoma smelter for further treatment.

No production of arsenic from the arsenical gold ores of Nova Scotia was reported for 1925.

Canada's Production, Imports and Exports of Arsenic, 1924 and 1925

		1924		1925	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$
PRODUCTION—					
From arsenical concentrates and residues exported	Lb.	1,025,402	39,185	1,425,134	21,401
White arsenic	"	3,596,165	309,108	2,005,252	108,789
Total		**4,621,567**	**348,293**	**3,430,386**	**130,190**
IMPORTS—					
White arsenic	Lb.	3,105	319	498,720	30,305
Sulphide of arsenic	"	14,387	2,008	21,810	2,974
Arseniate of soda	"	1,687	220	6,361	1,709
EXPORTS—					
White arsenic in arsenical concentrates	Lb.	1,090,000	28,360	974,000	10,590
Arsenic n.o.p.	"	2,608,000	227,331	1,762,200	97,748

Bismuth

There is no metallic bismuth made in Canada but in the treatment of silver-cobalt ores by the smelter of the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company, small quantities of bismuth are accumulated in a bullion with lead and silver. While the percentage of bismuth in the material treated, is small it has been found profitable to build up reserves of this bullion until a saleable product is obtained.

Bismuth contained in silver-lead-bismuth bullion exported during 1925 for further treatment in American smelters, amounted to 18,167 pounds valued at $40,876.

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

Cobalt production in Canada during 1925 amounted to 1,116,492 pounds valued at $2,328 517, as compared with a production of 948,704 pounds valued at $1,682,395 in 1924.

Production figures include the cobalt content of the various cobalt products sold by south Ontario smelters, added to the cobalt content of the ores and residues exported for treatment in foreign smelters, and the value given is the net amount received by the shippers. Until the end of 1923 the value of the Canadian production of cobalt was computed at the average New York price per pound for the year, but that method did not provide as true a presentation of the cobalt situation as the plan followed in 1924 and 1925; the figures for the last two years are comparable.

Large deposits of cobalt are known to occur in South Africa but so far production from this field does not seem to have affected the market for Canada's product.

Production in Canada and Exports of Cobalt, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	lb.	$	lb.	$
PRODUCTION—				
Cobalt, computed as cobalt in metal, oxides and salts sold, and in residues exported	948,704	1,682,305	1,116,492	2,328,517
EXPORTS—				
Cobalt alloys	2,421	11,930	17,061	40,778
Cobalt metallics	170,513	382,225	292,951	661,222
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts	490,505	908,122	643,872	1,165,607

Copper

Production of copper in Canada during 1925 amounted to 111,417,703 pounds, valued at $15,645,274, an increase over the 1924 production which was 104,457,447 pounds, valued at $13,604,538.

Copper is produced in Canada in the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. British Columbia accounts for slightly less than two-thirds of the total Canadian output, and Ontario a little more than one-third; Quebec produces a small amount. Large deposits are known to occur in northwestern Manitoba, and in the new Rouyn district of Quebec. These areas are being developed at present and when the production stage is reached, the output of copper from these two provinces will probably contribute largely to Canada's total production.

British Columbia's production amounted to 69,203,139 pounds, and included blister copper made at the Trail and Granby smelters, and the copper from the copper ores and concentrates of the Britannia and Belmont Surf Inlet Mines, shipped to United States smelters.

Ontario's production was obtained mainly from the nickel-copper mines of the Sudbury district where the ore is smelted into copper-nickel matte; there was also a small amount recovered from the silver-cobalt ores. Matte made by the Mond Nickel Company is shipped to Wales where the copper is extracted in the form of copper sulphate—the main market for this material is in southern France and Italy, and the nickel is produced in very pure form by the Mond process. Some of the matte made by the International Nickel Company is exported to Huntington, West Virginia, U.S.A., where it is made directly into Monel metal, and the remainder is shipped to the Company's refinery at Port Colborne, Ontario, where it is made into converter copper.

The Quebec production is in the form of copper concentrates; these are exported by the Eustis Mine to United States smelters.

Copper Production in Canada by Provinces, 1924 and 1925

Province	1924		1925	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
		$		$
British Columbia	65,451,246	8,524,370	69,203,139	9,717,505
Ontario	37,113,193	4,833,622	39,704,423	5,575,295
Quebec	1,893,008	246,546	2,510,141	352,474
Total	**104,457,447**	**13,604,538**	**111,417,703**	**15,645,274**

Imports into Canada and Exports of Copper, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
		$		$
IMPORTS—				
Copper in bars or rods, when imported by manufacturers of trolley, telegraph and telephone wires, electric wires and electric cables for use only in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	14,250,000	1,982,922	26,385,300	3,857,482
Copper in bars or rods, in coil or otherwise, in lengths of not less than 6 feet, unmanufactured	757,000	143,322	482,500	95,563
Copper in blocks, pigs or ingots	12,083,131	1,591,958	7,934,779	1,138,740
Copper, old and scrap	1,896,200	246,632	4,174,100	572,656
Copper, ore and concentrates	–	–	300	269
Copper in strips, sheets or plates not polished or coated	1,861,900	380,431	1,971,300	400,229
Copper tubing in lengths of not less than 6 feet, and not polished, bent or otherwise manufactured	1,509,734	354,741	1,611,987	390,881
Copper wire, plain, tinned or plated	242,870	71,899	287,654	104,686
Copper wire cloth, or woven wire of copper	–	7,462	–	4,379
Copper wire, single or several, covered with cotton, linen, silk, rubber or other material, including cable so covered	–	206,221	–	487,779
Copper, all other, manufactures of, n.o.p.	–	420,611	–	415,625
Copper, precipitate of, crude	–	–	5,678	661
Anodes of nickel, zinc, copper, silver or gold	–	5,288	–	4,084
Copper, sub-acetate of, or verdigris, dry	683	201	4,083	812
Copper, sulphate of (blue vitriol)	2,866,760	142,994	3,027,088	146,833
Copper bars for use in the manufacture of rods to be used in the manufacture of electrical conductors, and copper rods for such manufacture, units not exceeding the area of 7/0 gauge conductor	5,114,600	682,369	*	*
Copper, sulphate of, dehydrated, for agricultural or spraying purposes	243,088	11,027	156,808	7,662
Total	–	**6,338,078**	–	**7,628,341**
EXPORTS—				
Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte regulus, etc.	49,545,800	5,346,489	60,527,500	6,960,960
Copper, blister	47,935,700	6,008,409	48,559,500	6,547,397
Copper, old and scrap	2,198,100	226,993	5,601,700	658,458
Copper, pig	2,405,800	284,780	1,100	126
Copper in bars, rods, strips, sheets, plates and tubing	170,400	39,500	156,300	45,599
Copper wire and cable	–	636,597	–	404,600
Copper mfrs., n.o.p.	–	56,116	–	59,702
Total	–	**12,598,884**	–	**14,685,932**

*Included in the first item.

Monthly Average Prices of Copper (Electrolytic), New York and London, 1923, 1924 and 1925

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

—	New York (In cents per pound)			London (£ Sterling per long ton)		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
January	14·510	12·401	14·709	71·409	67·193	70·607
February	15·355	12·708	14·463	74·500	68·167	69·525
March	16·832	13·515	14·004	81·464	72·087	67·739
April	16·663	13·206	13·252	81·331	70·150	64·194
May	15·440	12·772	13·347	76·568	67·648	63·560
June	14·663	12·327	13·399	73·238	66·313	63·309
July	14·321	12·390	13·946	72·364	65·815	65·750
August	13·822	13·221	14·490	70·000	67·800	68·169
September	13·323	12·917	14·376	68·275	67·125	67·693
October	12·574	12·933	14·300	64·250	66·020	67·523
November	12·727	13·635	14·353	66·477	68·063	67·893
December	12·823	14·260	13·866	67·611	69·762	65·625
Average	**14·421**	**13·024**	**14·042**	**72·291**	**68·062**	**66·804**

Gold

Canada's gold production in 1925 once more established a new high record with a total of 1,740,386 fine ounces which, valued at the standard rate of $20·671834 per ounce of gold, was worth $35,976,970, as compared with $31,532,443 in 1924.

Ontario contributed 1,460,810 ounces, an increase of 219,082 ounces over the total for 1924, establishing a new high production mark for the province. The Porcupine field accounted for 1,196,199 fine ounces and comprised the output of the Hollinger mine, with over 757,000 ounces, the Dome with 210,000 ounces, the McIntyre with 179,000 ounces, the remainder being made up by the smaller mines in the district. Production in the Kirkland Lake area amounted to 257,738 fine ounces; the leader in this camp being the Lake Shore with a production of more than 94,000 ounces, followed by the Wright-Hargreaves with 92,000 ounces, the Teck Hughes with 48,000 ounces, the remainder being made up by Argonaut and Tough Oakes Burnside. The Barry-Hollinger of Boston Creek and the Champion Gold Mine in the Kenora District were also producing in 1925.

Gold is also recovered in the refining of the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury District.

In British Columbia, gold is recovered from the placers, from concentrates exported to foreign smelters, as bullion from the gold milling ores, and by the smelters treating gold-copper ores and silver-lead-zinc ores. In 1925, the total production amounted to 223,693 ounces as against a production of 245,719 in 1924.

Placer gold from the Yukon Territory amounted to 47,817 fine ounces, an increase of 12,992 ounces over the total for 1924.

Mines that were in the development stage a few years ago are being put on a producing basis and now that a sufficient supply of power in northern Ontario has been assured it is expected that the production will continue to advance. The Rouyn district in Northern Quebec is being very carefully prospected, and in a comparatively short time it is probable that Quebec will be able to take her place as a gold-copper producing province.

Production of Gold in Canada by Provinces, 1924 and 1925

Province	1924			1925			Increase (+) or decrease (−)	
	Fine ozs.	Value	Per cent of total production	Fine ozs.	Value	Per cent of total production	Quantity	Per cent
		$			$			
Ontario	1,241,728	25,668,795	81·41	1,460,810	30,197,622	83·94	+219,082	+ 17·64
British Columbia	245,719	5,079,462	16·11	223,693	4,624,145	12·86	− 22,026	− 8·97
Yukon	34,825	719,897	2·28	47,817	988,465	2·75	+ 12,992	+ 37·30
Quebec	883	18,253	0·06	1,751	36,196	0·10	+ 868	+ 98·30
Manitoba	1,180	24,393	0·07	4,689	96,930	0·26	+ 3,509	+297·36
Nova Scotia	1,047	21,643	0·07	1,626	33,612	0·09	+ 579	+ 55·30
Canada	**1,525,382**	**31,532,443**	**100·00**	**1,740,386**	**35,976,970**	**100·00**	**+215,004**	**+ 14·09**

Production of Placer Gold in the Yukon Territory,* 1924 and 1925

(Quantities in crude ounces)

Month	Dawson		Whitehorse		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	1,366·51	1,483·60	15·00	–	1,381·51	1,483·60
February	52·07	999·38	–	–	52·07	999·38
March	1,468·51	30·50	–	–	1,468·51	30·50
April	100·10	–	–	–	100·10	–
May	129·66	–	–	–	129·66	–
June	8,647·39	4,903·62	4·23	85·00	8,651·62	4,988·62
July	6,831·51	10,052·62	–	–	6,831·51	10,052·62
August	6,218·10	5,034·77	7·00	16·70	6,225·10	5,051·47
September	4,957·71	27,135·80	14·00	30·98	4,971·71	27,166·78
October	9,058·74	7,618·72	109·62	8·00	9,168·36	7,626·72
November	3,080·63	413·70	–	–	3,080·63	413·70
December	1,470·01	1,908·08	–	50·00	1,470·01	1,958·08
Total	**43,380·94**	**59,580·79**	**149·85**	**190·68**	**43,530·79**	**59,771·47**

*Supplied by the Mining Lands Branch, Department of Interior.

Receipts at the Royal Mint, Ottawa, Canada, 1924 and 1925

Source	1924			1925		
	Gross weight	Precious metal content		Gross weight	Precious metal content	
		Fine gold	Fine silver		Fine gold	Fine silver
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.
Nova Scotia	681·13	594·456	43·49	1,817·56	1,626·429	85·97
New Brunswick	2·16	1·392	0·43	–	–	–
Quebec	–	–	–	8·61	8·596	–
Ontario	59,227·40	28,052·613	4,693·12	139,130·21	105,888·118	19,129·98
Manitoba	985·34	826·239	103·38	5,448·61	4,651·355	576·81
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	46·49	37·578	5·20
Alberta	6·88	5·219	0·69	–	–	–
British Columbia	5·74	5·029	0·51	2·09	1·553	0·17
Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Vancouver*	90,865·54	71,785·025	11,493·15	–	–	–
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jewelry and scrap, various sources	17,465·09	6,855·644	2,653·30	20,922·07	8,217·515	3,203·42
Foreign	90·53	67·503	20·10	192·35	138·863	43·75
Total	**169,329·81**	**111,193·120**	**19,008·17**	**167,567·99**	**120,570·007**	**23,045·30**

*Gold from the Assay Office was shipped to the United States in 1925 instead of to the Royal Mint, Ottawa, as in former years.

Gold Bullion Received at Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C., 1925

—	No. of deposits	Weight before melting and assaying	Weight after melting and assaying	Net value of deposits
		Troy ounces	Troy ounces	$
BAR, NUGGET AND DUST, AMALGAM, ETC.—				
British Columbia	571	71,917·30	56,461·03	1,026,873·97
Yukon Territory	422	61,096·43	59,784·75	977,624·02
Alaska	3	15·49	13·86	245·95
Siberia	3	458·96	458·70	8,648·82
DENTAL AND JEWELRY SCRAP—				
British Columbia	525	6,090·10	5,540·00	40,393·14
Alberta	120	877·04	754·30	9,117·31
Saskatchewan	34	234·28	187·68	2,281·36
Manitoba	1	2·18	2·09	32·59
Total	**1,679**	**140,691·78**	**123,202·39**	**2,065,217·16**

Imports into Canada and Exports of Gold, 1924 and 1925

—	Imports		Exports	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
	$	$	$	$
Bullion or fringe gold	40,468	27,215	–	–
Manufactures of gold and silver—				
Leaf	69,495	78,364	–	–
Sweepings	5,508	2,282	–	–
Manufactures, n.o.p.	142,008	147,839	–	–
Electroplated ware	604,500	707,726	–	–
Gold bearing quartz, dust, nuggets and bullion obtained direct from mining operations	–	–	28,358,449	31,432,647
Total	**861,979**	**961,426**	**28,358,449**	**31,432,647**

Iron Ore

Iron ore shipments from Canadian mines during 1925 were practically negligible. A small quantity of ilmenite amounting to 3,978 tons was shipped from Baie St. Paul, Que. to Niagara Falls, N.Y. and Lynn, Mass. This shipment was valued at $11,934. Considerable research work is being done on the ilmenite ores of Quebec by the research laboratories of the Department of Mines at Ottawa with a view to making an economic recovery of both the titanium and the iron. Titanium oxide at the present time is becoming recognized as a valuable material in the manufacture of paints and is said to be better than white lead for certain purposes because of its ability to withstand corrosive action. Exports of iron ore in 1925 amounted to 4,401 short tons valued at $19,564.

Production of pig iron from Canadian ores in Canada during 1925 amounted to 3,400 tons valued at $76,840.

Wabana shipments while not included in the record of the mineral production of Canada, are always of interest to Canadian readers because of the volume of shipments to the steel plants of Nova Scotia. During 1925 shipments from Wabana mines totalled 1,267,851 short tons. Of this amount 883,056 tons were exported to Europe and the balance, or 384,795 tons, to Canada.

Pig Iron, Steel Ingots and Castings

Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys.—For the twelve months ending December, 1925, the total output of pig iron at 570,397 long tons showed a slight recession from the 1924 production of 593,024 tons which in turn marked a decline of 33 per cent from the 880,018 tons of 1923, but it was 49 per cent over the 383,057 tons of 1922. In 1925, the tonnage produced for the further use of the makers, consisted mostly of basic iron and represented 74 per cent of the total as against 61 per cent in 1924. Taking the population of Canada at 9,364,200 persons in 1925, the per capita production of pig iron was 136 pounds, as against 144 pounds in the preceding year, 216 pounds in 1923, an average of 96 pounds in 1922, and 151 pounds in 1921.

In 1925, Ontario produced 370,000 tons of pig iron or 65 per cent of the Canadian output as against 70 per cent of the total in 1924. Nova Scotia accounted for the balance in each year. In January, Ontario furnaces produced 20,000 tons of pig iron and maintained this rate of output in February. In March large rail orders caused an increase in output to 41,000 tons which was also fairly well maintained during the next two succeeding months. In June, production fell to 26,000 tons and in July to 21,000 tons. In October, further rail orders caused an increase to 48,000 tons, the maximum monthly output for the year, after which, production declined to 40,000 tons in November and to 31,000 tons in December.

Production in Nova Scotia showed a somewhat similar trend. In January, the output stood at 8,000 tons but rose to 23,000 tons in March and continued at this level until the furnaces were banked about the end of June. In July, there was no production from these furnaces but in August, they were started up again to produce 4,000 tons; the maximum output of 29,000 tons was reached in November; in the closing month of the year production was shaded to 24,000 tons.

For the whole of Canada, furnace charges during the year consisted of 6,098 long tons of Canadian iron ore, 1,023,486 long tons of imported ore, 636,594 short tons of coke and 322,882 short tons of limestone. For each long ton of pig iron produced during the year, the furnace charged consisted of 4,043 pounds of ore, 2,230 pounds of coke and 1,133 pounds of limestone.

Five furnaces, having a capacity of 1,825 tons per day or 36 per cent of the total capacity of all iron blast furnaces in Canada were in blast on December 31, at the following points: 2 at Sydney, N.S.; 2 at Hamilton, Ont.; and 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Altogether there are 15 blast furnaces in Canada which if operated at full capacity are capable of an annual production approximating 1·8 million tons; the output of 570,397 tons in 1925 then would indicate that on the average the blast furnaces of Canada in that year operated at 32 per cent of capacity. During October when the year's record monthly output of 74,013 tons was made, there were 7 furnaces in blast having in the aggregate a capacity of 2,675 tons or 53 per cent of the total capacity of all such furnaces in Canada. The low point for the year was reported in July as the Nova Scotia furnaces were banked in June and were not blown in again until August. During January, 21 per cent of Canada's furnace capacity was in blast, 41 per cent from February to May, 15 per cent in June and July, 25 per cent in August, 42 per cent in September, 53 per cent in October and 36 per cent in November and December. Statistics of the capacity of furnaces in blast are not available for the previous year, 1924, but in that year there were 5 furnaces in blast in January, 7 in February, March and April, 6 in May, 4 in June and July, 2 in August, 3 in September and October, 2 in November and 3 in December.

Production of ferro-alloys for the year amounted to 25,709 tons as against 26,400 tons in 1924 and 28,961 tons in 1923.

Steel Ingots and Castings.—Reflecting the lowered output of pig iron the December production of 62,353 tons of steel ingots and castings marked a drop of 15 per cent from the 73,205 tons made in the preceding month, and was slightly lower than the average monthly output of 63,000 tons for the year. The decline was mostly in steel ingots made for the further use of the pro-

ducers. The actual figures for December were 60,699 tons of ingots and 1,654 tons of castings while for November 71,495 tons of ingots and 1,710 tons of castings were reported.

For the twelve months' period, 752,695 tons of steel ingots and castings were made; this was an increase of 16 per cent over the 650,690 tons of 1924. This year's output was composed of 733,855 tons of ingots and 18,840 tons of castings as compared with 625,175 tons of ingots and 25,515 tons of castings in 1924. Per capita production of steel in Canada was 180 pounds in 1925, as against 158 pounds in the preceding year, 217 pounds in 1923, an average of 121 pounds in 1922 and 170 pounds in 1921.

A review of the price trend during 1925 shows that iron and its products fluctuated within narrower limits, but at considerably lower levels than in 1924. Based on 1913 prices as 100, the Bureau index was 158·4 in January and 147·3 in December, a decline of about 11 points over the twelve-month period. February at 158·5 marked the high point for the year and November at 147·1 the low point. In 1924, the prices ranged from 168·5 in January to 154·8 in November.

A review of the world market, as represented by the six leading producing nations, shows that the steel industry made a new production record of 75·3 million tons in 1925 but pig iron at 66·1 million tons was still short of 1913 levels. United States again led by producing 60 per cent of the world's steel and 55·5 per cent of the pig iron; Germany, France, Great Britain, Belgium and Luxemburg followed in the order named. Exports from all six countries were about two million tons lower than in 1924, France and Germany being the only two countries to show increases. Great Britain led the exporting nations with France a close second; Germany doubled her previous year's exports to rank third; Belgium (including Luxemburg) came next and the United States although the greatest producer ranked last among the exporters.

Production of Pig-Iron and Ferro-Alloys in Canada, 1924 and 1925

(Tons of 2,240 lbs.)

—	1924				1925			
	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	347,461	6,866	–	354,327	422,805	1,710	–	424,515
Foundry	1,512	178,867	–	180,379	304	101,690	–	101,994
Malleable	12,891	45,427	–	58,318	936	42,952	–	43,888
Total Pig Iron	**361,864**	**231,160**	–	**593,024**	**424,045**	**146,352**	–	**570,397**
Total Ferro-Alloys	–	–	**26,400**	**26,400**	–	–	**25,709**	**25,709**

Production of Steel Ingots and Castings in Canada, 1924 and 1925

(Tons of 2,240 lbs.)

—	1924			1925		
	For own use	For sale	Total production	For own use	For sale	Total production
Steel Ingots—						
Open hearth—Basic	620,510	–	**620,510**	722,603	–	**722,603**
Bessemer	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	4,665	–	**4,665**	11,252	–	**11,252**
Electric	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Steel Ingots	**625,175**	–	**625,175**	**733,855**	–	**733,855**
Steel castings—						
Open hearth—Basic	1,234	16,373	**17,607**	1,540	7,471	**9,011**
Acid	–	782	**782**	–	–	–
Bessemer	48	1,319	**1,367**	78	1,674	**1,752**
Electric	144	5,615	**5,759**	34	8,043	**8,077**
Total Direct Steel Castings	**1,426**	**24,089**	**25,515**	**1,652**	**17,188**	**18,840**
Grand Total	**626,601**	**24,089**	**650,690**	**735,507**	**17,188**	**752,695**

Lead

Lead production in 1925 established another new record for the output of this metal, mostly from the Trail smelter. The remainder was made up of pig lead produced at Galetta, Ontario, and from lead ores and concentrates shipped from the Mayo district of the Yukon Territory and from Notre Dame des Anges, Quebec. As thus computed, the total quantity was 253,207,987 pounds; at the average Montreal price of 9·12 cents a pound for lead during 1925, the output had a value of $23,092,568. In the preceding year production amounted to 175,485,499 pounds which at 8·104 cents a pound had a value of $14,221,345.

Production, Exports and Imports of Lead for Canada, 1924 and 1925

	1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Pounds	Value
	Lb.	$		$
PRODUCTION—				
Quebec	1,058,983	85,820	2,324,970	212,037
Ontario	5,055,368	409,687	7,206,413	657,225
British Columbia	168,467,628	13,652,617	241,801,155	22,052,265
Yukon	903,520	73,221	1,875,449	171,041
Total	**175,485,499**	**14,221,345**	**253,207,987**	**23,092,568**
EXPORTS—				
Lead, contained in ore	13,152,400	784,750	37,504,500	2,341,679
Pig lead	108,709,600	6,866,220	160,130,800	11,809,305
Total	**121,862,000**	**7,650,970**	**197,635,300**	**14,150,984**
IMPORTS—				
Old and scrap, pig and block	693,244	50,847	505,555	50,606
Bars and sheets	115,836	12,682	104,814	10,554
Litharge	956,700	89,731	1,515,300	159,576
Acetate and nitrate of lead	207,364	19,115	222,535	20,516
Other manufactures	–	234,372	–	237,177
Pipe lead	48,961	4,183	42,592	4,009
Shots and bullets	10,529	1,324	6,040	923
Tea lead	203,324	22,080	131,402	16,260
Lead pigments—				
Dry white lead	193,843	17,778	47,549	4,749
White lead, ground in oil	205,824	19,050	127,016	14,795
Dry red lead and orange mineral	704,282	64,719	628,648	68,509
Total	–	**535,881**	–	**588,304**

Monthly Average Prices of Pig-Lead, Montreal* and New York,† 1923, 1924 and 1925

(Value in cents per pound)

Month	Montreal			New York		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
January	7·245	7·84	10·04	7·633	7·972	10·169
February	7·561	8·28	9·56	8·050	8·554	9·428
March	7·798	8·79	9·29	8·252	9·013	8·914
April	7·243	7·82	8·29	8·101	8·269	8·005
May	6·841	7·04	8·14	7·306	7·263	7·985
June	6.760	7·32	8·46	7·146	7·020	8·321
July	6·480	7·49	8·74	6·237	7·117	8·151
August	6·593	7·64	9·40	6·582	7·827	9·192
September	6·865	7·74	9·53	6·856	8·000	9·508
October	7·205	8·23	9·55	6·831	8·235	9·513
November	7·682	9·20	9·40	6·846	8·689	9·739
December	7·870	9·86	9·02	7·369	9·207	9·310
Average	**7·179**	**8·16**	**9·12**	**7·267**	**8·097**	**9·020**

*Producers' prices for car load quantities ex-cars Montreal, as furnished by the *Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company*.

† From the *Engineering and Mining Journal-Press*.

Manganese

No production of manganese was reported for the year 1925 but during 1924 there were 584 tons of ore valued at $4,088 produced in the province of New Brunswick. Deposits of manganese are also known to occur in Lunenburg county of Nova Scotia and in British Columbia near the town of Kaslo.

Mercury

No production of mercury was reported during 1925, but some interest was shown in a cinnabar prospect on Copper Creek near Kamloops, B.C., and it is understood a small amount of ore was taken out.

Molybdenum

Although molybdenite is found in many sections of Canada, the Woods Molybdenum Company of Quyon, Que., was the only company to report a production for 1925. Several prospects were developed during the war when the demand for this metal for use in the manufacture of certain alloy steels was great, but since that time, with the one exception, these properties have been idle.

Production in 1925 amounted to 30,764 pounds of molybdenum concentrates containing 72·65 per cent Mo S^2, or 22,350 pounds of molybdenum sulphide, valued at $11,176. In 1924, the production was 20,452 pounds of molybdenum concentrates containing 91·62 per cent Mo S^2, or 18,739 pounds of molybdenum sulphide valued at $9,370.

Nickel

Computed on the same basis as in previous reports published by the Bureau of Statistics, nickel production in 1925 totalled 73,770,842 pounds valued at $25,082,086 as compared with 69,536,350 pounds worth $19,470,178 in 1924. But a change in method of compilation has been made this year. The foregoing figures represent the nickel content of matte made in the smelters of the Sudbury area with small amounts of nickel from South Ontario smelters, the whole valued at the average New York price for virgin nickel.

Prior to this year there has always been a difference between the nickel production figures as reported by Ontario Department of Mines and as published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As a result of a conference held during the past year, it was agreed to adopt the same way of making up nickel totals in both offices and in this report the necessary changes in method have been made. Computed on the agreed plan, nickel production in 1925 totalled 73,857,114 pounds valued at $15,946,672 as compared with 61,356,451 pounds worth $12,126,739 in 1924. These figures include nickel in matte exported by the Mond Nickel Company and the International Nickel Company of Canada 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 Deloro, at its total selling value as oxide; and nickel contained in speiss residues exported, valued at 18 cents a pound.

It will be observed that the change in method makes comparatively little difference in the quantity data, but 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 nickel prices, becomes more pronounced, and the improvement in method adopted herein becomes more apparent.

Production in Canada and Exports of Nickel, 1924 and 1925

	1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Pounds	$	Pounds	$
PRODUCTION—				
(a) *As computed in previous reports:*				
Nickel contained in matte made	69,276,313	–	73,191,262	–
Nickel from cobalt ores	260,037	–	579,580	–
Total	**69,536,350**	**19,470,178**	**73,770,842**	**25,082,086**
(b) *As computed by agreement with the Ontario Dept. of Mines:*				
Nickel in matte and speiss exported	26,374,882	5,747,479	32,787,846	5,901,812
Refined and electrolytic nickel produced	25,448,882	5,313,587	31,976,310	7,315,701
Nickel in oxides and salts sold	9,532,687	2,065,673	9,092,958	2,729,159
Total	**61,356,451**	**12,126,739**	**73,857,114**	**15,946,672**
EXPORTS—				
Nickel, fine	25,985,800	5,090,059	30,116,400	5,980,920
Nickel contained in matte	36,712,200	5,176,907	40,207,900	6,693,805
Total	**62,698,000**	**10,266,966**	**70,324,300**	**12,674,725**

In (a) {for 1924, the price of nickel was taken as 28 cents per lb.
{for 1925, the price of nickel was taken as 34 cents per lb.

Metals of the Platinum Group

Metals of the platinum group produced from Canadian ores in 1925 amounted to $1,677,161 in value. This total includes values for platinum group metals recovered from British Columbia placers and also the values obtained from the treatment of nickel-copper matte at Port Colborne, Ont., and at Clydach, Wales.

Canada's Production of Platinum Group Metals, 1924 and 1925

		1924			1925	
		Platinum	Palladium	Rhodium, etc.	Platinum	Palladium, Rhodium, etc.
Produced by Canadian, United States and British refineries from Canadian mattes and residues	Fine ozs.	9,181	8,923	593	8,692	8,288
	Value, $	1,090,858	811,993	51,120	1,027,477	648,969
British Columbia placers	Fine ozs.	5	–	–	6	–
	Value, $	569	–	–	715	–
Total	**Fine ozs.**	**9,186**	**8,923**	**593**	**8,698**	**8,288**
	Value, $	**1,091,427**	**811,993**	**51,120**	**1,028,192**	**648,969**

Imports into Canada and Exports of Platinum, 1924 and 1925

	1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Ozs.	$	Ozs.	$
IMPORTS—				
Platinum retorts	–	579	–	41,006
Platinum wire, and in bars, strips, etc	–	167,225	–	157,914
Platinum crucibles	–	11,567	–	39,685
Total	**–**	**179,371**	**–**	**238,605**
EXPORTS—				
Contained in concentrates	467	47,723	404	42,489
Platinum, old and scrap	237	24,372	655	76,423
Total	**704**	**72,095**	**1,059**	**118,912**

Silver

Silver production in Canada in 1925 amounted to 20,003,970 fine ounces, which, valued at the average New York price for the year, 69·065 cents, was worth $13,815,742. In 1924, the silver output amounted to 19,736,323 fine ounces valued at $13,180,113 when the average price was 66·781 cents per fine ounce.

Although the greater part of the values from the Premier mine in British Columbia is gold, there is also a production from this mine of nearly 2,500,000 ounces of silver annually, which places the Premier mine in first position among the silver-producing properties in Canada. Second place is held by the Nipissing mine in Cobalt, with an output of 2,250,000 ounces.

But although a British Columbia mine is the greatest producer of silver, Ontario holds first place among the silver-producing provinces with an output of more than 10,000,000 ounces as compared with British Columbia's production of 8,523,892 fine ounces. Placer gold and lead ores exported from the Yukon territory yielded nearly a million ounces. Quebec contributed about a quarter of a million ounces, all derived from the lead ores exported from that province.

Canada's silver production is obtained principally from the silver-cobalt mines of northern Ontario, and from the silver-lead-zinc and copper-gold-silver mines of British Columbia. The high-grade silver-lead ores of the Mayo district in the Yukon account for the major portion of the production from that district, and the placers of British Columbia and the Yukon also carry silver associated with gold. Gold mines in northern Ontario all report silver with their gold production, generally in the proportion of 7 or 8 ounces of gold to one ounce of silver.

Production of Silver in Canada by Provinces, 1924 and 1925

Province	1924			1925		
	Quantity	Value	Per cent of total production	Quantity	Value	Per cent of total production
	Ozs.	$	Per cent	Ozs.	$	Per cent
Quebec (in ores exported)	83,814	55,972	0·44	228,283	157,664	1·14
Ontario	11,272,567	7,527,933	57·11	10,346,206	7,145,607	51·73
Manitoba and Nova Scotia	184	122	–	668	461	–
British Columbia	8,153,003	5,444,657	41·31	8,523,892	5,887,026	42·61
Yukon Territory (contained in placer gold and in ores exported)	226,755	151,429	1·14	904,921	624,984	4·52
Total	**19,736,323**	**13,180,113**	**100·00**	**20,003,970**	**13,815,742**	**100·00**

Imports into Canada and Exports of Silver, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	Ozs.	$	Ozs.	$
IMPORTS—				
Silver bullion in bars	–	665,280	–	1,025,109
Sterling silver	–	209,430	–	210,384
Total	**–**	**874,710**	**–**	**1,235,493**
EXPORTS—				
Silver contained in ore, concentrates, etc	4,821,913	3,013,500	4,754,915	3,021,418
Silver bullion	13,656,167	9,069,454	14,316,797	9,861,219
Total	**18,478,080**	**12,082,954**	**19,071,712**	**12,882,637**

Monthly Average Prices of Silver,* 1923, 1924 and 1925

—	New York			London		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
January	65·668	63·447	68·447	31·928	33·549	32·197
February	64·313	64·359	68·472	30·875	33·565	32·245
March	67·556	63·957	67·808	32·310	33·483	31·935
April	66·855	64·139	66·899	32·346	33·065	31·372
May	67·043	65·524	67·580	32·611	33·870	31·276
June	64·861	66·690	69·106	31·611	34·758	31·863
July	63·015	67·159	69·442	30·942	34·509	31·954
August	62·793	68·519	70·240	30·952	34·213	32·268
September	64·203	69·350	71·570	31·698	34·832	32·983
October	63·649	70·827	71·106	31·718	35·387	32·972
November	63·818	69·299	69·223	32·774	33·775	32·155
December	64·705	68·096	68·889	33·375	32·620	31·835
Average	**64·873**	**66·781**	**69·065**	**31·929**	**33·969**	**32·068**

* New York quotations cents per ounce, troy, 999 fine, foreign silver.
London, pence per ounce, sterling silver, 925 fine.

Zinc

Refined zinc is produced at Trail, B.C., from the silver-lead-zinc ores of the West Kootenay district, and from the Sullivan mine at Kimberley. Zinc concentrates are exported from the Province of Quebec to Belgium. The Galetta mine in Ontario made its first export of zinc concentrates during 1925.

Figures for Canada's total production of zinc are made up by adding the production of zinc at Trail to the amount of zinc estimated as recoverable from ores exported, the value of production being calculated at the average price on the St. Louis market for zinc for the year. Computed in this manner, the total production for 1925 was 110,670,981 pounds, which, valued at 7·622 cents per pound amounted to $8,435,342, as compared with 98,909,077 pounds worth $6,274,791 in 1924, when the average price was 6·344 cents per pound.

Production, Imports into Canada and Exports of Zinc, 1924 and 1925

		1924		1925	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$
PRODUCTION—					
Quebec (in concentrates exported)	Lb.	2,909,008	184,547	10,286,320	784,023
Ontario (in concentrates exported)	"	–	–	179,545	13,685
British Columbia (refined and in concentrates exported)	"	96,000,069	6,090,244	100,205,116	7,637,634
Total	"	**98,909,077**	**6,274,791**	**110,670,981**	**8,435,342**
IMPORTS—					
Zinc dust	"	359,219	30,668	315,440	28,664
Zinc in blocks, pigs and sheets	"	3,075,644	259,847	4,322,335	407,236
Zinc spelter	"	1,230,251	84,486	1,265,510	100,736
Zinc white 80% zn	"	16,264,059	1,063,370	13,301,222	923,755
Zinc sulphate and chloride of (44% zn.)	"	941,039	41,153	1,070,595	47,450
Zinc, manufactures of, n.o.p.	"	–	176,564	–	178,230
Total		–	**1,656,088**	–	**1,686,071**
EXPORTS—					
Zinc ore	Ton	63,931	1,620,031	48,340	1,778,019
Zinc spelter	"	20,016	2,519,755	24,913	3,781,011
Total		–	**4,145,786**	–	**5,559,030**

Monthly Average Prices of Zinc at Montreal, St. Louis and London, 1923, 1924 and 1925

Month	Montreal[1] (In cents per pound)			St. Louis[2] (In cents per pound)			London[2] (In pounds Sterling per long ton)		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
January	8·544	8·02	9·22	6·815	6·426	7·738	35·733	34·761	37·917
February	8·840	8·38	8·93	7·152	6·756	7·480	35·613	36·518	36·528
March	9·412	8·16	8·75	7·706	6·488	7·319	36·720	35·298	35·741
April	8·879	7·72	8·44	7·197	6·121	6·985	34·275	32·588	34·644
May	8·013	7·33	8·40	6·625	5·793	6·951	31·057	30·648	34·223
June	7·650	7·30	8·45	6·031	5·792	6·990	29·548	31·788	34·149
July	7·740	7·40	8·65	6·089	5·898	7·206	29·335	32·193	34·894
August	8·086	7·64	9·01	6·325	6·175	7·576	32·386	32·544	36·691
September	8·190	7·65	9·18	6·438	6·181	7·753	33·469	32·926	37·435
October	7·992	7·79	9·71	6·293	6·324	8·282	32·995	33·514	39·884
November	8·014	8·25	10·10	6·347	6·796	8·614	32·949	35·022	39·039
December	7·850	8·84	9·91	6·260	7·374	8·565	32·611	36·932	38·327
Average	**8·268**	**7·87**	**9·06**	**6·607**	**6·344**	**7·622**	**33·058**	**33·728**	**36·624**

[1] Supplied by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Montreal, P.Q.

[2] Quoted from *Engineering and Mining Journal Press.*

NON-METALLICS

Abrasives

Corundum.—Corundum is found in an area embracing several townships in Renfrew and Hastings counties, in the province of Ontario. The industry made its appearance there in 1900 the production reaching a maximum in 1906. From 1907 to 1913 the yearly production was smaller, but fairly uniform. Operations were indefinitely suspended during August, 1918, but were renewed again in 1919. During 1919, 1920 and 1921, old tailings were treated for the recovery of grain corundum.

In 1921, grain corundum amounting to 403 tons valued at $55,965 was exported to the United States. No shipments of grain corundum have been reported since 1922.

Grindstones, Pulpstones and Scythestones.—According to reports at hand, the production of grindstones, pulpstones and scythestones in Canada during 1925 amounted to 2,000 tons valued at $98,000. In the previous year 2,691 tons at $130,824 were produced.

Tripolite.—There was no production of tripolite in Canada during 1925. During the previous year, shipments amounting to 33 tons, valued at $838 were made. The Canadian production of this commodity 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.

Volcanic Ash.—Shipments during 1925, of volcanic ash from deposits in Saskatchewan amounted to 70 tons with a valuation of $315. In 1924, the production was 245 tons worth $1,103. Volcanic ash is used as a base in the manufacture of cleansers.

Imports into Canada and Exports of Abrasives, 1924 and 1925

	1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
IMPORTS—				
Grindstones	–	593,670	–	661,352
Burrstones in blocks, etc. No.	145	791	5	584
Emery in bulk, crushed or ground	–	53,208	–	223,598
Emery and carborundum wheels and manufactures	–	76,971	–	258,207
Pumice and pumice stone, ground	–	28,127	–	27,581
Iron sand or globules for polishing and sawing	–	17,985	–	11,702
Sandpaper, emery paper, etc	–	279,586	–	305,042
Artificial abrasives	–	125,303	–	123,651
Total	–	**1,175,641**	–	**1,611,717**
EXPORTS—				
Grindstones, manufactured	–	49,630	–	61,429
Stone for the manufacture of grindstones. Tons	120	1,080	93	794
Abrasives—				
Natural, n.o.p. Cwt.	8,042	15,081	464	464
Artificial, crude, including carborundum "	790,983	2,587,350	955,184	2,978,639
Artificial, made up into wheels, stones, etc	–	13,264	–	32,030
Total	–	**2,666,405**	–	**3,073,356**

Actinolite

Production of actinolite in Canada has been confined to Elzevir and Kaladar townships in Hastings and Addington counties, Ontario; the centre of the industry being at Actinolite. This material which is calcium-magnesium-iron silicate, is used in the manufacture of coal-tar roofing compounds.

Shipments to the United States from milled stock on hand during 1925, amounted to 40 ons valued at $500 as compared with 90 tons worth $1,225 in 1924.

Asbestos

Asbestos rock mined during 1925 amounted to 4,120,218 tons. In the same period, some 3,502,411 tons of crude rock were handled by the mills and the output of mill product amounted to 281,663 tons.

A new high record was established in 1925 in the shipments of asbestos. The total for the year was 290,121 tons valued at $8,995,854, as compared with 225,744 tons worth $6,710,830 shipped in 1924. The year under review saw great progress made towards the consummation of the long-delayed merger of a number of important asbestos companies. The new company will be known as the Asbestos Corporation, Limited. It is hoped that by means of this centralized control the asbestos market will be made more favourable to the producer.

While Canada produces more than three-quarters of the world's supply of asbestos, sales of Rhodesian and South African asbestos in 1925 were considerably higher than those for the previous year. The Russian output was also considerably augmented, while the Cyprus production remained at the same level as in 1924. Only a small quantity of asbestos was produced in the United States.

Output and Sales of Asbestos in Canada, 1924 and 1925

Classification	1924				1925			
	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	$	$ cts.	Tons	Tons	$	$ cts.
Crude No. 1	995	980	403,304	411 54	806	1,044	401,025	384 12
Crude No. 2	2,805	3,808	762,166	200 15	2,701	3,777	778,896	206 22
Other crudes	190	71	12,080	170 14	205	298	43,503	145 98
Spinning stocks	8,623	10,205	1,112,796	109 04	13,509	16,070	1,710,379	106 43
Shingle stocks	15,734	19,292	903,775	46 85	48,259	53,045	1,912,155	36 05
Mill board and paper stocks	73,282	70,387	2,208,698	31 38	94,350	93,720	2,908,990	31 04
Fillers, floats and other short fibres	124,840	121,001	1,308,011	10 81	73,774	71,146	913,472	12 84
Sand, gravel and crushed rock					48,059	51,021	327,434	6 42
Total	**226,469**	**225,744**	**6,710,830**	**29·73**	**281,663**	**290,121**	**8,995,854**	**31·01**

Imports into Canada and Exports of Asbestos, 1924 and 1925

	1924		1925	
	Tons	$	Tons	$
IMPORTS—				
Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures of, n.o.p.	–	441,300	–	350,600
Asbestos packing	111	98,418	111	98,169
Total	–	**539,718**	–	**448,769**
EXPORTS—				
Asbestos	109,730	6,297,819	136,750	8,090,106
Asbestos sand and waste	95,019	1,219,270	121,267	1,592,286
Asbestos manufactures	–	44,132	–	55,572
Total	–	**7,561,221**	–	**9,737,964**

Monthly Average Prices of Asbestos by Grades, 1925

(Per short ton)

Month	Crude No. 1	Crude No. 2	Spinning fibres	Magnesia and compressed sheet fibres	Shingle stock	Paper stock	Paper fillers	Cement stock	Short fibres	Floats	Sand
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	363	195	108	78	50	38	-	20	-	11	7
February	363	225	125	83	50	38	-	20	-	11	7
March	388	238	137	83	50	38	-	20	-	11	7
April	400	275	158	90	60	38	-	20	-	11	7
May	410	265	152	90	60	38	-	20	-	11	7
June	413	263	150	90	60	38	-	20	-	11	7
July	450	263	155	90	63	38	20	10	-	11	7
August	450	273	161	98	65	39	20	11	-	10	7
September	425	275	163	95	63	40	20	10	-	10	7
October	425	275	143	93	63	40	25	10	-	10	7
November	450	275	175	125	60	40	-	25	12	-	-
December	475	288	188	125	70	43	-	25	14	-	-
Average	**418**	**259**	**151**	**95**	**60**	**39**	**21**	**18**	**13**	**11**	**7**

Barytes

The production of barytes in Canada during 1925, amounted to 95 tons, valued at $2,259, as against 151 tons at $3,308 in the previous year. The total production was derived from the Johnson Mine, Lake Ainslie, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. There is a possibility of the reopening during the coming season of the Bellew mine in North Burgess township, Ontario. Imports of barytes into Canada, were recorded at 2,433 tons, appraised at $50,566.

Bituminous Sands

Shipments of bituminous sands from Alberta deposits during 1925 amounted to 1,148 tons, valued at $4,592. Prior to this year the total production of this commodity was 531 tons, worth $2,127. Practically all the material shipped to date has been used for demonstration and experimental purposes. Deposits are located in the Fort McMurray district of Alberta. The Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta, the Fort McMurray Asphaltum Co., and the Federal Department of Mines, are actively engaged in research work in connection with these sands.

An excerpt from a statement by Dr. K. A. Clarke, of the *Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta*, follows:—

> "During the summer of 1925, the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta operated a semi-commercial experimental plant for separating the bitumen from the bituminous sands found in Northern Alberta. This plant was located at the Dunvegan Yards at Edmonton. It had a capacity for treating fifteen tons of bituminous sand in nten hour day. Approximately five hundred tons of bituminous sand were separated in this plant."

Imports of Asphalt into Canada, 1924 and 1925

	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
Asphalt, solid	17,070	283,658	12,583	292,218
Asphalt, not solid	-	10,536	-	13,288
Asphaltum oil	-	37,794	-	12,147
Total	-	**331,988**	-	**317,653**

Coal

Canada's coal output in 1925 dropped below the total reported in the preceding year, due largely to losses sustained through labour troubles in the eastern maritime provinces in the earlier part of the year. Production amounted to a little better than 13,000,000 tons, as compared with 13,638,197 tons mined in 1924. Depression during the first three or four months of

the year, always noticeable, carried the output to a lower mark in April than had been reached in several years, but on the other hand, the recovery in 1925 set in earlier than in most other years; from May to December there was an upward trend in the output curve.

Nova Scotia mines, in which the output losses were greatest, produced only 3,842,157 tons of coal in 1925 as compared with a total of 5,557,441 tons in 1924, and yielded first place among the coal-producing provinces to Alberta, its western rival. Distressing conditions prevailed at the Nova Scotia collieries during the earlier months: lack of continuity in employment precipitated labour troubles; strikes and general unrest followed by actual want drove many miners to migrate and created one of the most difficult industrial situations that has occurred in Canada in many years.

Following a general election in which the defeat of the party in power was brought about, the coal-mining situation became the chief topic of interest. The new government appointed a Royal Commission giving it wide powers of inquiry; the men returned to work on a temporary agreement pending the findings of the Royal Commission, and the output of coal grew steadily until the close of the year.

Western mines made a better showing in 1925 than in the preceding year when labour troubles in District 18 restricted the output. Restoration of coal shipments to Winnipeg and more eastern points marked an advance in marketing over the previous year when much of the advantage won in 1923 was lost. Attempts to ship coal from the western provinces in 1925 did not meet with great success; there were some experimental shipments made with a view determining solid train-load costs of transporting coal from Alberta to Ontario.

Alberta's output of 5,867,213 tons placed that province in the premier position among Canada's coal-producing areas, and marked an increase in output that was very gratifying. In 1924 Alberta mines produced 5,189,729 tons of coal.

British Columbia coal mines operate fairly steadily in the face of very considerable difficulties. In 1925, these mines produced 2,742,484 tons of bituminous coal; in 1924, the output totalled 2,193,667 tons.

New Brunswick contributed 207,189 tons of bituminous coal and Saskatchewan added 469,637 tons of lignite to the total for Canada.

Imports of coal into Canada for the first four months were below the total tonnages reported for the same months in 1924, but from May to October, imports in 1925 were higher than the corresponding totals for the previous year. Then, due mostly to the limitation of anthracite movements, the total dropped below the figures for 1924. Central Canada anticipated the anthracite miners' strike somewhat, as did most other anthracite-using areas, and imported greater tonnages than usual during the months from May to August.

This great area, comprising the industrial sections of Ontario and Quebec is wholly dependent upon outside sources for the coal supply, but it has some compensation through its many hydro-electric power sites,—the development of this branch provides one of the finest records of achievement in recent years.

During the last three months of the year, imports of anthracite coal into Canada declined steadily to a very low figure; bituminous imports continued above the 1924 level, but showed a declining trend towards the close of the year.

Total imports of coal into Canada during 1925 totalled 16,832,435 short tons, or just a little above the 16,828,578 tons imported during the preceding year.

Most of Canada's imported coal was brought in from the area in the United States adjacent to the manufacturing provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which have no coal deposits of their own. From this source Canada obtained in 1925 about 16,225,603 tons of coal, including 3,249,497 tons of anthracite and 12,957,738 tons of bituminous coal as well as 18,368 tons of lignite. Imports from the United Kingdom and other countries added another 606,832 tons to the total; most of the coal from the United Kingdom was anthracite; imports of bituminous coal from this source only amounted to 57,585 tons.

A feature brought about by the strike situation in the United States was that imports to Canada of anthracite coal from the United Kingdom were greater in tonnage in October than the imports from Canada's more usual source of supply, the Pennsylvania field. For the month, the figures were: United Kingdom—89,627 tons; United States—62,633 tons.

Exports of Canadian coal showed little variation from the trend in 1924, despite the fact that the output first declined below and then rose above the levels of the previous year. Continuity of production in the western fields, whence much of Canada's export trade in coal is derived, served to stabilize the export business and to offset the losses due to lessened production in the eastern maritime fields. More coal was exported from Canada during 1925 than in the preceding year; exports totalled 785,910 tons in 1925 as against a total of 773,246 tons in 1924. Canada ships coal to points in western United States and to New England; this constitutes the greatest market for Canadian coal. Large shipments also go to Newfoundland, and considerable quantities find their way to many other destinations, principal among which are Japan, United Kingdom, Alaska, Philippines, Netherlands, Italy, Australia and Bermuda.

Employment in coal-mining fluctuated greatly in the eastern area during the year where about 12,000 men are usually at work; during the summer months this number dropped to about 3,000. In the western fields, the number of coal miners at work varied from 11,000 to nearly 18,000 at different times during the year; employment here was much more continuous than in 1924.

There is invested in Canada's coal mines, capital to the extent of $146,000,000; the value of the output has reached a total above $82,000,000, although in 1925, the production had a selling value of only $49,092,649. Coal mining in Canada yields a product valued at a greater sum annually than any other individual mining industry in the Dominion. So it is that great things are expected of this big enterprise and public interest in its maintenance and development is very keen.

Output and Value of Coal in Canada by Kinds and by Provinces, 1924 and 1925

(Short tons)

Province	1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Nova Scotia (Bituminous)	5,557,441	22,280,554	3,842,157	15,881,328
New Brunswick (Bituminous)	217,121	932,185	207,189	812,490
Saskatchewan (Lignite)	479,118	886,668	469,637	865,429
Alberta—				
Bituminous	1,514,382	5,839,892	2,145,430	8,425,830
Sub-bituminous	590,168	1,761,086	570,614	1,731,414
Lignite	3,085,179	10,283,340	3,151,169	9,653,744
Total	5,189,729	18,884,318	5,867,213	19,810,988
British Columbia (Bituminous)	2,193,667	10,601,998	2,742,484	11,720,437
Yukon (Bituminous)	1,121	8,265	721	1,977
Canada—				
Bituminous	9,483,732	40,662,894	8,937,981	36,842,062
Sub-bituminous	590,168	1,761,086	570,614	1,731,414
Lignite	3,564,297	11,170,008	3,620,806	10,519,173
Total	**13,638,197**	**53,593,988**	**13,129,401**	**49,092,649**

Shipments of Coal from Canadian Mines by Grades and Destinations, 1924 and 1925

(Short tons)

Destination	1924				1925			
	Run-of mine	Screened	Slack	Total	Run-of mine	Screened	Slack	Total
Prince Edward Island	7,053	57,780	509	65,342	4,819	51,880	671	57,370
Nova Scotia	290,505	493,627	570,571	1,354,703	439,674	463,926	382,112	1,285,712
New Brunswick	300,948	219,423	88,499	608,870	237,366	198,237	73,741	509,344
Quebec	1,226,932	60,994	367,841	1,655,767	53,469	369,434	373,419	796,322
Ontario	2,740	18,326	7,011	28,077	765	31,285	743	32,793
Manitoba	153,880	510,380	73,817	738,077	142,904	515,002	85,107	743,013
Saskatchewan	247,819	1,051,886	120,237	1,419,942	216,533	1,185,394	116,920	1,518,847
Alberta	253,618	854,974	285,256	1,393,848	261,532	871,705	309,016	1,442,253
British Columbia	67,052	595,102	243,579	905,733	122,476	657,085	247,664	1,027,225
Yukon	.....	501	.....	501	–	335	302	637
Total Domestic Shipments	2,550,547	3,862,993	1,757,320	8,170,860	1,479,538	4,344,283	1,589,695	7,413,516
Railroads	2,469,159	237,284	159,468	2,865,911	2,977,986	361,894	133,762	3,473,642
Ships' Bunker	268,468	324,539	7,580	600,587	160,691	260,456	7,194	428,344
Total Railroads and Ships' Bunkers	2,737,627	561,823	167,048	3,466,498	3,138,677	622,350	140,956	3,901,983
United States	29,627	156,913	38,481	225,021	41,332	165,285	34,826	241,443
Newfoundland	102,619	139,210	12	241,841	29,384	148,143	3,620	181,147
West Indies	81	–	–	81	–	–	–	–
Europe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other places	3,601	7,605	–	11,206	1,462	3,232	–	4,694
Lost at sea	896	–	–	896	–	–	–	–
Total Foreign Shipments	136,824	303,728	38,493	479,045	72,178	316,660	38,446	427,284
Total	**5,424,998**	**4,728,544**	**1,962,861**	**12,116,403**	**4,690,393**	**5,283,293**	**1,769,097**	**11,742,783**

Exports of Canadian Coal by Provinces, 1924 and 1925

(Short tons)

Province	1924	1925
Nova Scotia	341,307	240,539
New Brunswick	31,019	25,502
Quebec	9,005	11
Ontario	–	–
Manitoba	3,617	3,971
Saskatchewan	4,728	7,418
Alberta	435	926
British Columbia	383,135	507,543
Total	**773,246**	**785,910**

Coal made Available for Consumption in Canada, 1924 and 1925

(Short tons)

Month	1924				1925			
	Output	Imports	Exports	Coal made available for use	Output	Imports	Exports	Coal made available for use
January	1,537,224	1,232,818	82,595	2,687,447	1,491,767	1,166,782	85,410	2,573,139
February	1,235,458	1,281,491	71,838	2,445,111	1,149,509	1,024,896	41,691	2,132,714
March	1,610,375	1,575,655	94,638	3,091,392	787,723	1,023,405	68,226	1,742,902
April	1,008,752	734,991	5,318	1,738,425	557,224	677,894	18,347	1,216,771
May	726,369	1,105,126	47,965	1,783,530	669,873	1,237,755	37,894	1,869,734
June	729,487	1,434,889	46,194	2,118,182	737,995	1,470,416	43,296	2,165,115
July	738,024	1,655,712	70,235	2,323,501	748,348	1,788,502	38,634	2,498,216
August	708,694	1,557,141	63,415	2,202,420	997,672	2,177,270	59,080	3,115,862
September	910,213	1,587,613	55,353	2,448,473	1,196,603	1,872,417	93,955	2,975,065
October	1,333,673	1,819,156	81,494	3,071,335	1,572,194	1,658,501	99,846	3,130,849
November	1,571,410	1,452,208	64,075	2,959,543	1,663,078	1,387,373	82,946	2,967,505
December	1,522,518	1,391,778	90,126	2,824,170	1,557,415	1,347,224	116,585	2,788,054
Total	**13,638,197**	**16,828,578**	**773,246**	**29,693,529**	**13,129,401**	**16,832,435**	**785,910**	**29,175,926**

Summary Statistics for 1925—Output, Exports, Interprovincial Shipments, Imports and Coal made Available for Consumption in Canada, by Provinces

(Short tons)

Province	Canadian coal				Imported from U.S.A.	Imported from Great Britain	Coal available for consumption
	Output	Received from other provinces	Shipped to other provinces	Exported			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—							
Anthracite	–	–	–	–	4,624	507	5,131
Bituminous	–	57,370	–	–	9,208	13,436	80,014
Total	–	57,370	–	–	13,832	13,943	85,145
NOVA SCOTIA—							
Anthracite	–	–	–	–	33,393	20,679	54,072
Bituminous	3,842,157	–	1,201,273	240,539	178,985	19	2,579,349
Lignite	–	–	–	–	10	–	10
Total	3,842,157	–	1,201,273	240,539	212,388	20,698	2,633,431
NEW BRUNSWICK—							
Anthracite	–	–	–	–	45,693	29,256	74,949
Bituminous	207,189	348,639	4,568	25,502	163,982	5,103	691,843
Total	207,189	348,639	4,568	25,502	209,675	34,359	769,792
QUEBEC—							
Anthracite	–	–	–	–	896,946	478,223	1,375,169
Bituminous	–	796,322	–	11	2,530,661	38,264	3,365,236
Total	–	796,322	–	11	3,427,607	516,487	4,740,405
CENTRAL ONTARIO—							
Anthracite	–	–	–	–	2,182,717	20,564	2,203,281
Bituminous	–	3,510	–	–	9,100,462	–	9,103,972
Lignite	–	*26,483	–	–	–	–	26,483
Sub-bituminous	–	*2,800	–	–	–	–	2,800
Total	–	32,793	–	–	11,283,179	20,564	11,336,536
MANITOBA AND HEAD OF LAKES—							
Anthracite	–	–	–	–	85,164	–	85,164
Bituminous	–	19,054	–	3,971	932,006	–	947,089
Lignite	–	634,159	–	–	–	–	634,159
Sub-bituminous	–	84,306	–	–	–	–	84,306
Total	–	737,519	–	3,971	1,017,170	–	1,750,718
SASKATCHEWAN—							
Anthracite	–	–	–	–	702	–	702
Bituminous	–	59,454	–	7,418	1,732	–	53,768
Lignite	469,637	1,180,125	230,811	–	–	–	1,418,951
Sub-bituminous	–	63,187	–	–	–	–	63,187
Total	469,637	1,302,766	230,811	7,418	2,434	–	1,536,608
ALBERTA—							
Anthracite	–	–	–	–	30	–	30
Bituminous	2,145,430	2,806	108,163	926	1,175	–	2,040,322
Lignite	3,151,169	128	1,681,609	–	–	–	1,469,688
Sub-bituminous	570,614	–	165,408	–	–	–	405,206
Total	5,867,213	2,934	1,955,180	926	1,205	–	3,915,246
BRITISH COLUMBIA—							
Anthracite	–	–	–	–	228	18	246
Bituminous	2,742,484	34,362	7,513	507,543	39,523	(a) 763	2,302,076
Lignite	–	71,525	–	–	18,358	–	89,883
Sub-bituminous	–	15,115	–	–	–	–	15,115
Total	2,742,484	121,002	7,513	507,543	58,109	781	2,407,320
YUKON—							
Anthracite	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bituminous	721	–	–	–	4	–	725
Total	721	–	–	–	4	–	725
CANADA—							
Anthracite	–	–	–	–	3,249,497	549,247	3,798,744
Bituminous	8,937,981	1,321,517	1,321,517	785,910	12,957,738	(a) 57,585	21,167,394
Lignite	3,620,806	1,912,420	1,912,420	–	18,368	–	3,639,174
Sub-bituminous	570,614	165,408	165,408	–	–	–	570,614
Total	**13,129,401**	**3,399,345**	**3,399,345**	**785,910**	**16,225,603**	(a) **606,832**	**29,175,926**

*Includes all coal shipped to any point in Ontario from Western Mines.
(a) Includes 763 tons imported from other countries.

Imports of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal into Canada from United States and Great Britain, 1924 and 1925

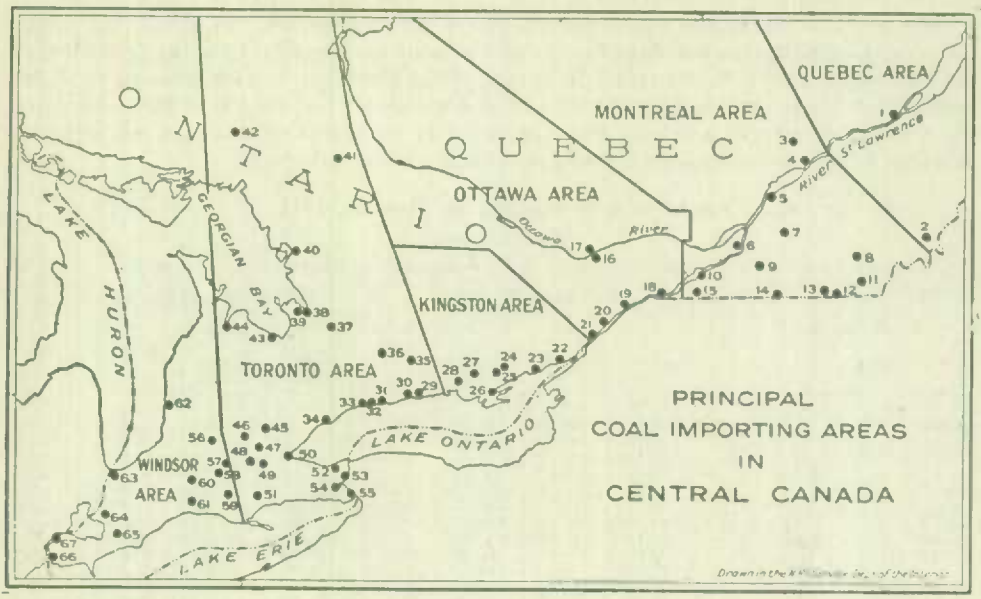
(Short tons)

—	Five year average for the month 1920-1924	1924			1925		
		United States	Great Britain	Total	United States	Great Britain	Total
ANTHRACITE—							
January	339,776	342,197	1,839	344,036	331,900	24,272	356,172
February	311,632	281,210	6,002	287,212	335,130	5,665	340,795
March	419,146	389,137	1,153	390,290	313,626	4,841	318,467
April	266,105	226,650	2,426	229,076	184,909	330	185,239
May	315,802	276,148	13,899	290,047	366,957	59,939	426,896
June	378,97	330,390	25,413	355,803	347,586	59,935	407,521
July	393,885	362,632	52,802	415,434	450,262	108,611	558,873
August	372,557	286,964	42,413	329,377	544,426	78,103	622,529
September	284,365	314,329	13,620	327,949	268,502	44,665	313,167
October	381,679	402,379	51,123	453,502	62,633	89,627	152,260
November	414,638	327,561	31,198	361,759	30,477	26,950	57,427
December	417,994	368,720	30,389	399,109	13,089	46,309	59,398
Total	**4,305,153**	**3,908,317**	**275,277**	**4,183,594**	**3,249,497**	**549,247**	**3,798,744**
BITUMINOUS—							
January	919,715	870,651	18,131	888,782	810,610	–	810,610
February	826,025	985,933	8,346	994,279	684,074	27	684,101
March	1,109,347	1,185,365	–	1,185,365	704,938	–	704,938
April	616,446	505,832	83	505,915	492,655	–	492,655
May	824,838	815,079	–	815,079	810,859	–	810,859
June	1,225,557	1,076,240	2,846	1,079,086	1,057,893	5,002	1,062,895
July	1,348,607	1,239,593	685	1,240,278	1,222,627	7,002	1,229,629
August	1,482,645	1,219,536	8,228	1,227,764	1,545,427	9,314	1,554,741
September	1,376,347	1,259,664	–	1,259,664	1,530,100	19,150	1,559,250
October	1,612,057	1,364,623	1,031	1,365,654	1,500,118	6,123	1,506,241
November	1,559,558	1,087,903	2,546	1,090,449	1,321,887	8,059	1,329,946
December	1,332,242	992,669	–	992,669	1,284,918	2,908	1,287,826
Total	**14,233,354**	(a) **12,603,088**	(b) **41,896**	**12,644,984**	(c) **12,976,106**	(d) **57,585**	**13,033,691**

(a) Includes 25,902 tons lignite coal.
(b) Includes 1,793 tons coal imported from other countries.
(c) Includes 18,368 tons lignite coal.
(d) Includes 763 tons coal imported from other countries.

Imports of Coal into Central Canada by Principal Areas

Area	Anthracite			Bituminous		
	(1) 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1925	(2) Five-year average 1920–1924	(3) Per cent of (1) to (2)	(4) 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1925	(5) Five-year average 1920–1924	(6) Per cent of (4) to (5)
Quebec	97,145	114,156	85	454,842	198,646	229
Montreal	1,267,413	1,258,334	101	2,075,422	2,305,743	90
Ottawa	240,945	301,796	80	745,384	708,096	105
Kingston	98,282	122,232	80	217,714	180,142	121
Toronto	1,591,150	1,836,705	87	4,541,920	4,994,153	91
Windsor	268,986	334,587	80	2,844,151	2,530,639	112
Total	**3,563,921**	**3,967,810**	**81**	**10,879,433**	**10,917,419**	**100**



Key to the Ports of Entry Shown on the Map

Quebec Area—
1 Quebec City
2 Megantic

Montreal Area—
3 Shawinigan Falls
4 Three Rivers
5 Sorel
6 Montreal
7 St. Hyacinthe
8 Sherbrooke
9 St. John's
10 Valleyfield
11 Coaticook
12 Beebe Junction
13 Mansonville
14 St. Armand
15 Athelstan

Ottawa Area—
16 Ottawa
17 Hull
18 Cornwall
19 Morrisburg
20 Prescott
21 Brockville

Kingston Area—
22 Gananoque
23 Kingston
24 Napanee
25 Deseronto
26 Picton
27 Belleville
28 Trenton

Toronto Area—
29 Cobourg
30 Port Hope
31 Bowmanville
32 Oshawa
33 Whitby
34 Toronto
35 Peterboro
36 Lindsay
37 Orillia
38 Port McNicoll
39 Midland
40 Parry Sound
41 North Bay
42 Sudbury
43 Collingwood
44 Owen Sound
45 Guelph
46 Kitchener
47 Galt
48 Paris
49 Brantford
50 Hamilton
51 Simcoe
52 St. Catharines
53 Niagara Falls
54 Welland
55 Bridgeburg

Windsor Area—
56 Stratford
57 Woodstock
58 Ingersoll
59 Tillsonburg
60 London
61 St. Thomas
62 Goderich
63 Sarnia
64 Wallaceburg
65 Chatham
66 Amherstburg
67 Windsor

Coke

Increasing public interest in coke, particularly as a household fuel, has been noted in recent months, largely due to the work of the Dominion Fuel Board of which Dr. Camsell, deputy minister of mines, is chairman.

To promote further interest in this subject, the Bureau of Statistics has inaugurated a monthly bulletin service on coke statistics, showing the production in Canada, the imports, exports and apparent consumption.

For the twelve months ending December, the output of coke in Canada totalled 1,471,116 tons as compared with 1,370,599 tons in 1924. In January, 101,132 tons of coke were made in Canada and this rate of production was maintained during February. In March, the output advanced to 138,783 tons but thereafter declined steadily until in July, Canada's production of coke amounted to only 89,221 tons. In August, production began to pick up rising to 95,397 tons in that month and reaching 102,882 tons in September. Increased blast furnace activity led to a further increase in October when the record for the year of 161,414 tons, was attained; this activity only decreased slightly during the closing months of the year.

Coke Production in Canada by Months, 1925

(Short tons)

Month	Bituminous coal used for coke making			Coke made	Disposition of coke by makers			
					For use by maker		Sold	Total
	Canadian	Imported	Total		In coke plant	In own smelter		
January	45,689	110,478	156,167	101,132	19,313	38,114	53,956	111,383
February	46,289	110,554	156,843	102,686	19,452	41,392	48,993	109,837
March	76,184	139,177	215,361	138,783	22,141	74,068	46,670	142,879
April	75,873	129,861	205,734	131,484	22,522	71,694	34,289	128,505
May	44,481	151,754	199,235	130,068	22,720	71,058	31,067	124,854
June	19,565	141,650	161,215	109,694	19,999	53,365	31,395	104,759
July	17,389	114,105	131,494	89,221	19,906	31,306	35,715	86,927
August	26,379	115,683	142,062	95,397	19,190	38,710	32,858	90,758
September	48,468	109,015	157,483	102,882	21,226	42,489	41,833	84,322
October	81,390	163,660	248,050	161,414	20,207	89,858	58,118	168,183
November	84,190	153,033	237,223	156,182	18,794	79,259	62,973	161,026
December	91,863	139,496	231,359	152,173	21,088	71,743	65,069	136,812
Total	**660,760**	**1,581,466**	**2,242,226**	**1,471,116**	**246,567**	**703,056**	**542,936**	**1,492,559**

Production in Canada, Imports and Exports of Coke by Provinces, 1925

(Short tons)

Province	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec	496,565	52,329	1,625	547,269
Ontario	761,149	739,104	19,438	1,480,815
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia	213,402	60,994	23,929	250,467
Canada	**1,471,116**	**852,427**	**44,992**	**2,278,551**

Feldspar

Canadian feldspar production in 1925 declined to 25,972 tons valued at $214,479, a falling-off of 18,832 tons and $144,061 from the high level of 44,804 tons worth $352,540 established in the previous year.

Exportations totalled 28,659 tons at $209,164, as compared with 37,869 tons worth $274,681 in 1924.

Two grinding plants in Ontario were in operation during the year; the Industrial Minerals Corporation had a plant at Toronto, and the Frontenac Floor and Wall Tile Company operated at Kingston.

Production, Imports and Exports of Feldspar, 1924 and 1925

	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
Production	44,804	358,540	25,972	214,479
Imports	1,921	37,845	1,570	31,114
Exports	37,869	274,681	28,659	209,164

Fluorspar

The Rock Candy mine and mill at Lynch Creek, B.C., owned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, resumed operations during the latter half of 1925. Production of fluorspar in Canada during the year amounted to 3,886 tons, valued at $19,234 as against 76 tons worth $1,343, produced in 1924.

Imports of fluorspar into Canada increased considerably amounting to 5,111 tons, appraised at $60,458, as against 4,355 tons worth $50,158 in 1924. There was also the customary small importation of hydro-fluo-silicic acid, namely 2·19 tons.

Production, Imports and Exports of Fluorspar, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
PRODUCTION—				
Ontario	76	1,343	12	200
British Columbia	–	–	3,874	19,034
Total	**76**	**1,343**	**3,886**	**19,234**
IMPORTS—				
Hydro-fluo-silicic acid	0·14	40	2·19	636
Fluorspar	4,355	50,158	5,111	60,458

Graphite

The year under review marked a considerable advance in the production of graphite in Canada. The 1925 shipments totalling in all 2,626 tons, have been exceeded only by the production during the war years. In 1924 the sales amounted to 1,334 tons at $76,117. The Black Donald Graphite Company; the Canadian Graphite Corporation; North American Graphite Company; Quebec Graphite Corporation; and the Timmins Graphite Company all reported shipments during 1925. The Graphite Refining Company reopened the old Globe mine, near Port Elmsley, Ontario.

Prices in the United States market are summed up in the *Engineering and Mining Journal-Press* as follows:—

"With practically no graphite to be sold at sacrifice prices, as in former years, the prices for all grades of graphite increased during 1925. New York prices for Ceylon material averaged about as follows: No. 1 lump, 9½ to 9¾c.; No. 2 lump, 8 to 8¼c.; No. 1 chip, 7½ to 8c.; No. 2 chip, 7 to 7¼c.; No. 1 dust, 5 to 6c.; No. 2 dust, 4 to 5c. per pound.

"Flake graphite from Madagascar, after paying a duty of 1¼c. per lb., sold in New York at 6 to 8c. per lb. The Canadian and domestic flake graphites seem to have commanded approximately the same prices."

Production, Imports and Exports of Graphite, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
PRODUCTION	1,334	76,117	2,626	160,058
IMPORTS—				
Crucibles, plumbago	–	42,740	–	49,730
Plumbago not ground or otherwise manufactured	–	2,651	–	772
Plumbago ground and manufactures of, n.o.p.	–	50,924	–	91,767
EXPORTS—				
Graphite or plumbago, crude or refined	1,148	59,992	2,484	135,897

Gypsum

The total production of gypsum in Canada during 1925 was 731,034 tons, valued at $2,402,483, as compared with 646,016 tons at $2,208,108 in the previous year. Gypsum rock quarried during the year totalled 690,756 tons, of which quantity 159,583 tons or 23·1 per cent, were calcined. Average values per ton, received by operators, follow: lump, $1.64; crushed, $1.83; fine ground, $5.98; and calcined, $8.79.

Importations of crude gypsum into Canada amounted to 4,433 tons with a valuation of $66,064, while exports of Canadian gypsum totalled 539,289 tons, consisting of 533,646 tons crude, and 5,643 tons ground, having a total value of $948,710.

Production of Gypsum in Canada, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
CRUDE—				
Lump or mine run	139,618	253,191	124,544	204,054
Crushed	381,262	693,785	447,766	820,141
Fine ground	5,478	31,882	5,993	35,843
CALCINED GYPSUM—sold	41,161	450,573	63,094	497,654
CALCINED GYPSUM—used in the manufacture of gypsum products, such as wall plaster, alabastine, etc. (Weight and value of gypsum content only.)	78,497	778,677	89,637	844,791
Total sold or used	**646,016**	**2,208,108**	**731,034**	**2,402,483**

Imports into Canada and Exports of Gypsum, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
IMPORTS—				
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime)	3,252	63,156	4,433	66,064
Plaster of Paris or gypsum ground not calcined	102	2,174	119	3,858
Plaster of Paris, calcined and prepared wall plaster	3,969	62,770	4,369	66,386
Total	**7,323**	**128,100**	**8,921**	**136,308**
EXPORTS—				
Gypsum or plaster, crude	472,236	747,829	533,646	861,468
Plaster or Paris ground, and prepared wall plaster	5,226	83,927	5,643	87,242
Total	**477,462**	**831,756**	**539,289**	**948,710**

Iron Oxides

In 1925, the shipments of iron oxides from Canadian deposits totalled 6,965 tons valued at $84,977. These sales were 300 tons lower than the production of 7,266 tons in the previous year.

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

Magnesite

Sales of magnesite in Canada during 1925 amounted to 5,576 tons valued at $122,325; these figures showed an increase over the shipments in the previous year, when 3,873 tons worth $101,356, were marketed. The total production was derived from deposits in Argenteuil county, Quebec.

Exports of Canadian calcined magnesite were recorded at 834 tons, valued at $21,401.

Production, Imports and Exports of Magnesite, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
PRODUCTION—				
Calcined	1,535	30,216	5,576	122,325
Clinkered	2,338	71,140		
Total	**3,873**	**101,356**	**5,576**	**122,325**
IMPORTS—				
Magnesia pipe covering	-	121,046	-	108,681
Magnesite	280	8,980	111	4,528
Magnesite fire brick	-	91,553	-	75,161
EXPORTS—				
Magnesite, calcined	293	8,520	834	21,401

Magnesium Sulphate

The deposit of magnesium sulphate near Ashcroft, British Columbia, was not operated during the current year. No shipments were made from this property in 1924 but 121 tons of refined magnesium sulphate were shipped in 1923.

Magnesium sulphate or epsom salts, amounting to 2,137 tons with a valuation of $45,181 was imported into Canada during 1925; while in the previous year, 2,238 tons at $54,139 were imported.

Mica

Shipments of Canadian mica during 1925 totalled 3,531 tons worth $251,270; in the previous year 4,091 tons worth $357,272 were shipped. The quantity of scrap mica marketed showed a considerable decrease to a total 3,094 tons or approximately 316 tons less than in 1924. This material is ground and used extensively in the manufacture of prepared roofings. Exports of rough cobbed, thumb trimmed and splittings from Canada decreased materially, while mica scrap exported, increased 472 tons.

Production of Mica in Canada, 1924 and 1925

Grade	1924			1925		
	Quantity	Value f. o. b. shipping point	Price per pound	Quantity	Value f. o. b. shipping point	Price per pound
	Lb.	$	$	Lb.	$	$
Rough cobbed	535,295	33,337	0·06	413,500	23,471	0·056
Thumb trimmed	662,709	142,405	0·21	271,374	64,726	0·238
Splittings	164,734	137,248	0·83	188,265	132,142	0·702
Scrap	6,819,636	44,282	0·006	6,188,666	30,931	0·005
Total	**8,182,374**	**357,272**	**0·04**	**7,061,805**	**251,270**	**0·036**

Exports of Mica from Canada, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
Rough cobbed and thumb trimmed	88	52,527	29	21,366
Mica splittings	285	424,503	230	324,967
Mica, scrap and waste	4,519	63,610	4,991	63,931
Mica, plate and manufactures of (micanite)	-	3,326	-	1,046
Total	-	**543,966**	-	**411,310**

Mineral Waters

Mineral waters produced in Canada during 1925, totalled 188,234 gallons valued at $27,531. These shipments were made from mineral springs located in Ontario and Quebec.

Under this section there has been included a record of all known shipments of natural mineral water sold to the public for medicinal purposes. The values given do not take into account any mineral water used at the springs for drinking or bathing purposes.

Natro-Alunite

Shipments of natro-alunite in Canada during 1925 amounted to 20 tons valued at $1,000. In 1924 there was no production of this commodity. The Canadian output to date has been derived from a deposit at Kyuquot Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Natural Gas

Natural gas production in Canada during 1925 totalled 16,678,930 thousand cubic feet valued at $6,710,879, an average of 40 cents per thousand cubic feet. For the first time in the history of Canada, the gas fields of the province of Ontario were superseded as the leading producer, by the more recently developed fields of Alberta. The Alberta production totalled 8,998,931 thousand cubic feet; Ontario's production was 7,040,564 thousand cubic feet. New Brunswick's output amounted to 639,235 thousand cubic feet. Average prices per thousand cubic feet, by provinces were, New Brunswick, 19 cents; Ontario, 55 cents; Alberta, 30 cents.

No new developments in the natural gas industry in Ontario were reported during 1925. In New Brunswick the bringing in of 6 productive wells in the Stony Creek field indicated considerable activity. An account of the Royalite No. 4 (wet gas producer) in Alberta is given in the section dealing with petroleum.

Production of Natural Gas in Canada by Provinces, 1924 and 1925

Province	1924		1925	
	M cu. ft.	Value	M cu. ft.	Value
		$		$
New Brunswick	599,972	113,577	639,235	122,394
Ontario	7,150,078	3,798,381	7,040,564	3,888,400
Manitoba	200	60	200	60
Alberta	7,131,086	1,796,618	8,998,931	2,700,025
Total	**14,881,336**	**5,708,636**	**16,678,930**	**6,710,879**

Peat

The Alfred bog in Ontario was operated during 1925 by the Peat Fuels, Limited, using the air-dried machine process developed by the Ontario-Federal Committee. The total shipments from this bog for the year amounted to 1,370 tons valued at $8,394.

Petroleum

Production of crude petroleum in Canada during 1925 totalled 318,253 barrels with a valuation of $1,188,155, as compared with 160,773 barrels worth $467,400 produced in 1924. The average values per barrel received in the producing provinces were as follows: New Brunswick, $3.49; Ontario, $2.86; and Alberta, $4.48.

Encouraging results met the efforts of producers in the Alberta fields during 1925. In the Turner Valley field, the Royalite Well No. 4, a wet-gas producer, averaged 500 barrels per day of crude naphtha. A pipe line was constructed during the year to convey this product to the Imperial Oil Refinery at Calgary.

The Royalite Company is drilling two other wells in the Turner Valley field, viz.: Royalite Nos. 5 and 6. Properties formerly controlled by the Southern Alberta Oils, Limited, have been taken over by the Imperial Oil Company through its subsidiary, the Dalhousie Oils, Ltd. The McLeod Oil Company, Indiana-Alberta Oil Co., Canada Southern Oil and Refining Co., and British Petroleums, Ltd., were producers during the year under review. Activities in the Wainwright field were centred chiefly around the operations of British Petroleums, Ltd. Drilling is still being carried on by a number of companies in the Coutts-Sweetgrass field. The Fort Norman drilling operations have been discontinued for the present. There is a possibility of a small refinery being erected at Fort Norman to supply the oil requirements of the Hudson's Bay Company in the North. The capacity of the productive well in this district is estimated at 100 barrels per day.

As a matter of considerable interest, it may be noted that drilling operations were undertaken in December on Governor's Island, near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Col. R. B. Harkness, commissioner of gas for Ontario, reports that exploring for oil was carried on in the province during 1925 to a considerable extent. Wells were drilled in the following localities: near Michell in Logan township, Perth county; four miles east of Brantford, near Sixty Nine Corners, Tuscarora Township, Brant County; Thamesville, Zone township; Vaughan township, northwest of Toronto; and at Bond Lake, 20 miles north of Toronto.

In accordance with the terms of "An Act respecting the payment of Bounties on Petroleum," the payment of bounty to crude petroleum producers, ceased on July 1, 1925.

Production of Crude Petroleum in Canada, 1924 and 1925

Province	1924				1925			
	Barrels	Value less bounty	Bounty paid	Total value	Barrels	Value less bounty	Bounty paid	Total value
		$	$	$		$	$	$
New Brunswick	5,561	18,520	2,793	21,313	5,376	16,805	1,951	18,756
Ontario—								
Petrolia and Enniskillen	60,916	149,427	24,327	173,754	55,811	151,895	7,923	159,818
Oil Springs	41,320	104,250	16,816	121,066	39,272	106,868	5,627	112,525
Moore Township	4,483	10,997	2,069	13,066	3,997	10,878	576	11,454
Sarnia Township	2,068	5,073	1,033	6,106	2,397	6,523	379	6,902
Plympton Township	525	1,288	234	1,522	1,252	3,489	184	3,673
Bothwell	26,700	65,655	10,728	76,383	25,561	69,566	3,680	73,246
Tilbury East	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
West Dover	3,898	9,585	1,740	11,325	2,786	7,582	399	7,981
Raleigh Township	834	2,047	299	2,346	1,093	2,974	156	3,130
Dutton	–	–	–	–	267	726	38	764
Onondaga	456	1,109	213	1,322	140	381	9	390
Moza Township	8,862	21,074	3,605	24,679	8,256	22,469	1,181	23,650
Euphemia	–	–	–	–	39	106	–	106
Elgin Township	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romney Township	2,955	7,074	–	7,074	1,514	4,202	–	4,202
Dunwich	1,351	3,309	–	3,309	1,000	2,721	–	2,721
Total for Ontario	154,368	380,888	61,064	441,952	143,415	390,410	20,152	410,562
Alberta	844	4,135	–	4,135	169,432	758,837	–	758,837
Total for Canada	**160,773**	**403,543**	**63,857**	**467,400**	**318,253**	**1,166,052**	**22,103**	**1,188,155**

Imports into Canada and Exports of Petroleum and its Products, 1924 and 1925

		1924		1925	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$
IMPORTS—					
Crude petroleum in the natural state, ·7900 specific gravity or heavier at 60 degrees temperature, when imported by oil refiners to be refined in their own factories	Gals.	465,958,509	20,260,488	436,258,650	23,414,837
Crude petroleum, gas oils other than naphtha, benzine and gasoline lighter than ·8235 but not less than ·775 specific gravity at 60 degrees	"	139,745	10,875	4,181,914	227,378
Petroleum (not including crude petroleum imported to be refined or illuminating or lubricating oils) ·8235 specific gravity or heavier at 60 degrees temperature	"	94,104,526	4,122,333	103,667,295	4,690,901
Petroleum, imported by miners or mining companies or concerns, for use in the concentration of ores or metals in their own concentrating establishments	"	139,473	35,880	129,665	26,251
Petroleum, crude not in its natural state, ·7900 specific gravity or heavier at 60 degrees temperature when imported by oil refiners to be refined in their own factories	"	55,758	3,953	49,149	2,910
KEROSENE AND ILLUMINATING OILS					
Coal oil and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined, n.o.p.	"	5,410,973	444,646	4,860,876	391,538
Illuminating oils, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gallon	"	10,655	4,215	2,451	1,776
Coal oil and kerosene, distilled, known as "engine distillates", ·725 specific gravity and heavier, but not heavier than ·770 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature	"	20,420	2,942	395,785	63,587
LUBRICATING OILS					
Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 25 cents per gallon	"	3,975,337	728,250	3,813,543	712,850
Lubricating oils, n.o.p.	"	4,521,086	1,714,403	4,632,195	1,770,739
OTHER OILS					
Gasoline under ·725 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature	"	56,389,078	7,138,561	58,993,020	8,388,057
Gasoline ·725 specific gravity but not heavier than ·770 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature	"	17,084,248	2,166,847	24,897,661	3,204,479
Gasoline, n.o.p.	"	284,115	38,745	37,070	7,093
All other oils, n.o.p.	"	260,901	119,088	204,633	109,348
OTHER PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM					
Grease, axle	Lb.	2,853,720	165,694	3,776,077	230,151
Paraffine wax	"	837,317	65,782	1,601,505	124,234
Paraffine wax candles	"	202,565	36,884	208,887	46,257
Vaseline and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes		–	195,457	–	216,464
Petroleum, products of, n.o.p.	Gals.	1,298,590	242,996	1,243,176	213,577
Total		–	**37,498,639**	–	**43,842,427**
EXPORTS—					
Oil, coal and kerosene, crude	Gals.	18,263,236	529,497	7,375,163	346,512
Oil, coal and kerosene, refined	"	1,525,427	165,520	1,508,686	155,783
Oil, gasoline and naphtha	"	1,403,716	256,966	1,568,855	333,330
Oil, mineral, n.o.p.	"	627,671	161,259	1,473,779	287,463
Wax, mineral	Cwt.	33,171	147,810	14,541	82,999
Total		–	**1,261,052**	–	**1,206,087**

Phosphate

The production of phosphate in Canada during 1925 amounted to 41 tons valued at $689. This shipment was made from crude materials taken from an old mine dump.

Canadian importations, consisting almost entirely of Florida phosphate, totalled 14,002 tons valued at $62,107 in 1925; the Customs' records showed imports of 11,668 tons at $56,965 in 1924.

Pyrites

The total quantity of pyritic ore mined in Canada during 1925 was 14,920 tons. Sales o f pyrites (iron and copper) were reported at 15,605 tons worth $58,899. The total sulphur content of the 1925 shipments was 7,587 tons; the percentage of sulphur varied from 38 per cent to 50 per cent with an average of 48·6 per cent.

The Eustis Mining Company, in Quebec, the Grasselli Chemical Company Limited, in Ontario and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in British Columbia, were the only companies reporting shipments during the year.

Production, Imports and Exports of Pyrites, 1924 and 1925

	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES—				
Quebec	4,032	10,619		
Ontario	11,429	44,542	15,605	58,899
British Columbia	8,091	40,459		
Total	**23,552**	**95,620**	**15,605**	**58,899**
IMPORTS—				
Brimstone, or sulphur in roll or flour	131,546	1,776,978	146,609	1,982,788
EXPORTS—				
Sulphur contained in pyrites	219	1,081	13	150

Quartz

Production of quartz (silica) from Canadian quarries during 1925 totalled 201,785 tons worth $356,655, as compared with 150,896 tons at $323,156 in the preceding year. Imports of crystallized quartz into Canada during 1925 amounted to 2,196 tons valued at $39,301, while flint to a quantity of 3,601 tons appraised at $36,936 was also imported.

Production in Canada and Imports of Quartz, 1924 and 1925

	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
PRODUCTION—				
Quebec	17,893	87,267	6,459	30,065
Ontario	111,645	192,855	175,326	286,590
British Columbia	21,358	43,034	20,000	40,000
Total	**150,896**	**323,156**	**201,785**	**356,655**
IMPORTS—				
Silex or crystallized quartz, ground or unground	1,941	49,552	2,196	39,301
Flint	6,016	64,753	3,601	36,936

Salt

In 1925, a new high record was established in the production of salt in Canada. Shipments during the year totalled 233,747 tons, an increase of 28,977 tons over the 1920 record of 209,855 tons. There was a considerable decline in value during the year, the average price for all grades being $6.04 per ton, as compared with $6.61 in 1924.

Ontario's production amounted to 226,316 tons, or 97 per cent of the total; Nova Scotia and Alberta contributed the remainder. The year's shipment of 833 tons from Alberta came from the Fort McMurray district, where development work in the salt industry has been carried on for a considerable time.

Imports into Canada of salt, all grades, were equal to 83 per cent of the total Canadian production. Customs' records show that 193,632 tons, worth $1,077,321, were brought into Canada during 1925.

Production of Salt in Canada, by Grades, 1924 and 1925

Grade	1924			1925		
	Manufactured	Sold	Value of salt sold (Not including packages)	Manufactured	Sold	Value of salt sold (Not including packages)
	Tons	Tons	$	Tons	Tons	$
Table and dairy	41,198	41,134	663,296	47,452	46,790	713,571
Common fine	37,701	36,706	272,301	34,383	33,197	186,297
Common coarse	36,205	34,345	266,895	46,565	43,932	312,207
Land salt	4,920	4,862	23,889	5,133	5,125	21,826
Other grades	7,654	7,873	65,340	11,799	11,203	83,396
Brine for chemical works (Salt equivalent sold or used)	83,059	83,059	83,059	93,500	93,500	93,500
Total	**210,737**	**207,979**	**1,374,780**	**238,832**	**233,747**	**1,410,797**
Value of packages	.....	-	548,631	-	-	531,756
Grand Total	-	-	**1,923,411**	-	-	**1,942,553**

Imports into Canada and Exports of Salt, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
IMPORTS—				
Salt, for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries	71,179	330,557	80,405	329,820
Salt in bulk, n.o.p.	68,199	332,649	73,166	327,364
Salt, n.o.p., in bags, barrels, etc.	43,508	462,184	40,061	420,137
Total	**182,886**	**1,134,390**	**193,632**	**1,077,321**
EXPORTS	965	10,795	2,324	26,678

Sodium Carbonate

An appreciable increase in the production of sodium carbonate crystals was noted during 1925. The shipments for the year totalled 1,056 tons valued at $7,920, as compared with 510 tons at $5,173 in 1924. While there were only five operators in this industry in 1924, the number rose to seven producers during 1925. The deposits operated are located in the Clinton mining district of British Columbia in the vicinity of 70 Mile House.

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 reagent in analytical chemistry.

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

Sodium Sulphate

Production of sodium sulphate in Canada in 1925 amounted to 1,916 tons valued at $9,578. These shipments were made from the deposits of natural sodium sulphate in the province of Saskatchewan.

Importations of salt cake totalled 34,215 tons at $471,931, as against 36,022 tons appraised at $673,322 in the previous year. Soda, bisulphate of, or nitre cake, amounting to 21,873 tons at $72,939 and glauber's salt to a total of 518 tons at $8,177 were also imported.

Talc and Soapstone

The year showed an appreciable advance in the production of talc and soapstone in Canada. Shipments totalled 14,456 tons worth $205,835; in 1924, the totals were: 11,332 tons and $154,480.

Imports into Canada of talc and soapstone, ground or unground, amounted to 4,568 tons worth $91,288, while exports of talc stood at 10,461 tons with a valuation of $124,217.

Production in Canada and Exports of Talc and Soapstone, 1924 and 1925

	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
PRODUCTION—				
Soapstone	449	20,273	750	32,655
Talc	10,883	134,207	13,706	173,180
Total	**11,332**	**154,480**	**14,456**	**205,835**
IMPORTS—				
Talc or soapstone ground or unground*	2,968	59,800	4,568	91,288
EXPORTS—				
Talc, refined	7,870	98,571	10,461	124,217

* Nine months only in 1924.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS

Corresponding with the increase in the value of construction contracts awarded during 1925, the total value of structural materials and clay products made in Canada (from domestic raw materials) increased 2·37 per cent to $36,221,648. In the previous year the total production was valued at $35,380,869.

Building and construction contracts awarded in Canada during 1925, as reported by the "*MacLean Building Review*" were valued at $297,973,000, an advance of 7·8 per cent over the total for 1924. A classification of these contracts was as follows: residential projects, $96,489,900; business, $73,067,100; industrial, $40,007,300; and engineering, $88,408,700. Quebec was the leading province, mainly because of its unprecedented increase in industrial building and power development. Ontario followed with a slightly lower total than in 1924. Of the other provinces, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba showed increases; while there was a decrease of about 7 per cent in British Columbia; there were also appreciable declines in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Costs of building materials in Canada during 1925 were very stable. The Bureau of Statistics index number of prices applying to 32 building and construction materials (base 100 in 1913) showed only a slight variation during the year, ranging from 152·4 in January to a maximum of 154·6 in February, thence by a gradual recession to 152·4 in December. Prospects at the close of the year were exceedingly bright for the building and construction industry in 1926.

Cement

The Canadian mill output of cement during 1925 was 7,869,946 barrels, an increase of 101,294 barrels over the 1924 total. Shipments for the year showed an appreciable advance and totalled 8,116,597 barrels valued at $14,046,704.

Cement is produced in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. There was formerly a production of puzzolan cement from blast furnace slag in Nova Scotia, but this has been discontinued in recent years. In 1925, Ontario was the leading producer, sales in that province amounting to 3,462,358 barrels, valued at $5,253,911. While slightly below the total quantity for Ontario, sales from Quebec mills amounted to 3,365,802 barrels. Higher prices prevailed in Quebec than in Ontario. Thus it was that sales from Quebec mills reached a greater value, at $5,689,991.

British Columbia mills sold 485,185 barrels for $1,151,344, and Manitoba came next with 407,395 barrels, worth $1,037,929. Alberta sales totalled 395,857 barrels at $913,529.

By provinces, the average selling price per barrel f.o.b. plant, was as follows: Quebec, $1.69; Ontario, $1.52; Manitoba, $2.55; Alberta, $2.31; and British Columbia, $2.37.

Cement consumption in Canada during the year was considerably lower than in 1924. In comparison with 1913, the year's consumption showed a decrease of 19·9 per cent.

Importations for 1925 amounted to 21,849 barrels averaging $2.89 per barrel as against an average of $2.50 in 1924. Exports of Portland cement totalled 997,915 barrels invoiced at $1,498,495.

Summary Statistics of the Cement Industry in Canada, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	Barrels	Value	Barrels	Value
		$		$
Output	7,768,652	–	7,869,946	–
Sold or used	7,498,624	13,398,411	8,116,597	14,046,704
Stocks, December 31	1,521,574	–	1,274,923	–
Imports—				
Portland	27,672	69,320	21,849	63,067
Manufactures	–	9,772	–	13,753
Exports	153,520	213,845	997,915	1,498,495
Consumption	7,372,776	–	7,140,531	–

Sales of Cement in Canada by Provinces, 1924 and 1925

Province	1924		1925	
	Barrels	Value	Barrels	Value
		$		$
Quebec	2,758,316	4,796,959	3,365,802	5,689,991
Ontario	3,564,499	5,668,671	3,462,358	5,253,911
Manitoba	286,948	746,750	407,395	1,037,929
Alberta	416,534	945,700	395,857	913,529
British Columbia	472,327	1,240,331	485,185	1,151,344
Canada	**7,498,624**	**13,398,411**	**8,116,597**	**14,046,704**

Clay Products

The total value of clay products produced in Canada from domestic raw materials during 1925 was $9,503,575, an increase of 3·1 per cent over the 1924 total of $9,215,077. Sales in the province of Ontario reached a value of $5,256,345, as against $5,089,299 in the preceding year.

Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia producers all reported increased productions, but there was a slight falling-off in each of the other provinces.

The schedule designed in 1924 as the result of a conference of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics officials and the members of the Canadian National Clay Products Association, has been found very satisfactory both to producers and to the compilers of data for the industry.

Production of Clay Products in Canada by Provinces, 1924 and 1925

—	1924	1925
	$	$
Prince Edward Island	3,340	3,020
Nova Scotia	355,948	422,690
New Brunswick	74,994	68,774
Quebec	2,435,695	2,424,823
Ontario	5,089,299	5,164,845
Manitoba	117,450	176,194
Saskatchewan	137,280	113,841
Alberta	540,477	626,598
British Columbia	460,594	502,790
Canada	**9,215,077**	**9,503,575**

Production in Canada, Imports and Exports of Clay and Clay Products, 1924 and 1925

Kind		1924		1925	
		Quantity	Total selling value	Quantity	Total selling value
			$		$
PRODUCTION (SALES)—					
Brick: Soft mud process {Face	M	10,831	185,248	31,541	576,598
{Common	"	50,079	746,044	75,414	1,118,787
Stiff mud process {Face	"	80,565	1,842,224	91,305	1,875,793
(wire cut) {Common	"	124,556	1,880,631	90,411	1,227,399
Dry press {Face	"	35,203	761,572	36,509	790,299
{Common	"	12,794	168,043	15,944	198,308
Fancy or ornamental brick (including special shapes, embossed and enamelled brick)	"	755	98,460	524	26,320
Sewer brick	"	2,690	40,775	2,485	52,382
Firebrick from domestic clay	"	4,327	209,256	6,166	304,564
Fireclay	Ton	3,645	26,258	574	4,588
Fireclay blocks and shapes		-	51,273	-	36,567
Structural tile: Hollow blocks (including fireproofing and load-bearing tile)	Ton	96,818	926,777	117,051	1,132,231
Roofing tile	No.	7,377	917	78,479	6,323
Floor tile (quarries)	Sq. ft.	444,601	35,608	-	28,154
Drain tile	M	15,137	409,369	14,784	409,374
Sewer pipe (including copings, flue linings, etc.)	Ton	76,355	1,594,280	71,083	1,446,608
Pottery, glazed or unglazed		-	238,342	-	269,280
Total		-	**9,215,677**	-	**9,503,575**
IMPORTS—					
Bath brick		-	1,799	-	605
Building brick	M	5,425	124,983	5,489	125,565
Building blocks		-	63,559	-	81,873
Clays—					
China	Cwt.	390,613	250,113	363,890	195,032
Fire	"	886,091	186,696	824,774	166,733
Pipe		-	847	-	1,668
Other clays		-	58,590	-	64,498
Drain tile, unglazed		-	3,014	-	8,622
Drain and sewer pipe		-	68,449	-	66,960
Earthenware and chinaware		-	4,124,607	-	4,558,194
Brick, fire, other, valued at not less than $100 per M, rectangular shaped: the dimensions of each not to exceed 125 cubic inches for use exclusively in the construction or repair of a furnace, kiln, etc.		-	23,413	-	27,113
Brick, fire, n.o.p., for use exclusively in the construction or repair of a furnace, kiln or other equipment of a manufacturing establishment		-	812,039	-	861,696
Firebrick, n.o.p.		-	284,388	-	194,060
Firebrick, chrome		-	-	-	35,277
Magnesite brick		-	91,553	-	93,840
Silica brick		-	154,251	-	185,356
Paving brick	M	2,559	69,493	1,563	39,901
Other clay manufactures		-	842,577	-	771,001
Total		-	**7,158,371**	-	**7,478,984**
EXPORTS—					
Building brick	M	2,988	38,105	1,758	22,027
Clay—					
Unmanufactured	Cwt.	1,346	1,127	7,325	8,496
Manufactures		-	109,295	-	85,383
Earthenware		-	72,839	-	16,879
Porcelain insulators		-	322,206	-	88,033
Total		-	**543,572**	-	**220,818**

Kaolin

There were no shipments of kaolin in Canada during 1925. In 1923, some 163 tons of this commodity were shipped from the St. Remi d'Amherst deposit in Quebec. During the year under review, considerable development work was done on the china clay deposits on the Mattagami river, near Long Falls, Temiskaming district, Ontario. The prospects of this deposit becoming a large producer within the course of the next few years seem favourable.

Lime

The production of lime in Canada during 1925, increased 14 per cent in quantity, to a total of 10,428,135 bushels. This year's production amounted to 8,700,992 bushels of quicklime, and 60,450 tons of hydrated lime, with a total value of $3,407,015. The average price throughout Canada for quicklime was 31 cents per bushel, while hydrated lime sold for $11.55 per ton.

Customs' records for 1925 show the imports of 4,701 tons of lime, valued at $47,639, and exports of 16,286 tons, worth $312,168.

Production of Lime in Canada by Provinces, in 1925

Province	Quicklime		Hydrated Lime		Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Bushels	$	Tons	$	$
Nova Scotia	57	20	287	3,444	3,464
New Brunswick	185,844	93,796	–	–	93,796
Quebec	2,483,373	614,077	9,433	87,658	701,735
Ontario	5,093,207	1,555,918	41,610	477,585	2,033,503
Manitoba	324,515	100,833	4,403	69,397	170,230
Alberta	98,938	39,852	–	–	39,852
British Columbia	515,058	304,223	4,717	60,212	364,435
Total for 1925	**8,700,992**	**2,708,719**	**60,450**	**698,296**	**3,407,015**
Total for 1924	**7,820,209**	**2,629,338**	**46,086**	**549,203**	**3,178,541**

Production, Imports and Exports of Lime, 1924 and 1925

	1924		1925	
	Bushels	Value	Bushels	Value
		$		$
Production	9,136,952	3,178,541	10,428,135	3,407,015
Imports	126,230	46,578	134,314	47,639
Exports	650,000	411,122	465,315	312,168

Sand-Lime Brick

In continuance of the custom to include in all reports on the mineral production of Canada, a reference to the production of sand-lime brick, a few notes covering the information at hand are given below.

The total shipments of sand-lime brick in Canada during 1925 were 62,002 thousand valued at $739,066, as compared with 55,873 thousand at $618,946, in the preceding year. As usual, Ontario was the principal producer; the seven plants operating in this province accounting for practically the entire Canadian output.

Sand and Gravel

The production of sand and gravel in Canada during 1925 totalled 12,231,476 tons, valued at $3,299,696. In the previous year, 11,603,500 tons worth $3,181,083, were produced.

Imports into Canada in 1925 were as follows: sand and gravel 282,203 tons, appraised at $184,000; silica sand for the manufacture of glass and carborundum and for use in foundries, 143,502 tons at $353,237.

Slate

No shipments of Canadian slate were reported in 1925. During 1923, crushed green and red slate amounting to 1,836 tons valued at $17,289 were produced.,

The imports of roofing slate were lower than in 1924, totalling 4,411 squares valued at $50,331.

Production in Canada and Imports of Slate, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
PRODUCTION.....Tons	-	-	-	-
IMPORTS—				
Roofing.....Squares	5,718	71,898	4,411	50,331
School-writing	-	74,879	-	102,878
Pencils	-	7,601	-	4,810
Mantles and manufactures of slate, n.o.p.	-	66,624	-	47,488
Total	-	**220,402**	-	**205,507**

Stone

Production of stone in Canada during 1925, of 4,362,823 tons, valued at $5,964,658, was 405,191 tons lower in quantity and $443,099 in value than the figures for the 1924 shipments. Ontario was the leading producer, accounting for 55·6 per cent of the total quantity. Quebec followed with 34·3 per cent. The other provinces in order of tonnage produced, were: British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta, and New Brunswick.

The kinds of stone quarried included granite (trap-rock, syenite and other igneous rock), limestone, sandstone, and marble.

The quantities of limestone quarried and used in the manufacture of lime by the operator have not been included under this industry; only the quantity and value of lime are recorded in order to avoid duplication of entries.

Production of Stone in Canada by Provinces, 1924 and 1925

Province	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
Nova Scotia	67,535	111,824	95,689	119,320
New Brunswick	19,229	114,111	25,123	122,572
Quebec	1,592,089	2,925,520	1,499,052	2,743,975
Ontario	2,840,173	2,789,368	2,428,010	2,432,880
Manitoba	54,065	93,876	44,431	102,754
Alberta	16,698	19,317	27,079	30,868
British Columbia	178,225	353,741	241,939	412,289
Canada	**4,768,014**	**6,407,757**	**4,362,823**	**5,964,658**

Imports into Canada and Exports of Stone by Kinds, 1924 and 1925

—	1924		1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$
IMPORTS—				
Building stone	-	267,699	-	109,935
Granite	-	140,237	-	295,039
Marble	-	291,380	-	281,829
Refuse	281,824	174,738	160,997	100,544
Manufactures of stone, n.o.p.	-	36,103	-	37,645
Total	-	**910,157**	-	**824,992**
EXPORTS—				
Crushed	59,984	100,873	42,518	81,764
Ornamental, rough	3,390	45,195	3,430	36,552
Building, rough	2,059	18,680	4,166	14,389
Dressed	-	5,365	-	5,687
Total	-	**170,113**	-	**138,392**

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

PREPARED IN THE

MINING, METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL BRANCH DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—based chiefly on minerals.

General reports on the sections of manufactures covered by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch are issued as follows:—

Annual Printed Reports—

Iron and Steel and Their Products: Pig iron and Ferro-Alloys—Steel and Rolled Products — Castings and Forgings — Boilers and Engines — Agricultural Implements — Machinery — Automobiles — Auto Accessories — Bicycles — Railway Rolling Stock — Wire and Wire Goods — Sheet Metal Products — Hardware and Tools — Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products.

Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals: Aluminium Ware—Brass and Copper Products—Lead, Tin and Zinc Products—Manufactures of the Precious Metals—Electrical apparatus and Supplies—Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products.

Manufactures of Non-Metallic Minerals: Aerated Waters—Asbestos and Allied Products—Cement Products and Sand-Lime Brick—Coke and By-Products—Glass (blown, cut, ornamental, etc.)—Illuminating and Fuel Gas—Monumental and Ornamental Stone—Petroleum Products—Miscellaneous Non-metallic Mineral Products, including *(a)* Artificial Abrasives, *(b)* Abrasive Products, *(c)* Artificial Graphite and Electrodes, *(d)* Fuel Briquettes, *(e)* Gypsum Products, *(f)* Mica Products.

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Annual Bulletins.—In addition to the foregoing printed reports, a series of bulletins is issued annually, each of which presents the principal statistics relative to production: *(a)* in a particular industry, *e.g.* Automobiles—Petroleum Products, etc., *(b)* in each of the four main groups of industries. These are published in mimeograph form from time to time during the year as the necessary material becomes available.

Monthly—

Production of Iron and Steel in Canada.
Coke Statistics for Canada.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Report on the Consumption of Prepared Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada.
Report on the Consumption of Mine and Mill Materials in Canada.
Annual Summary Report on the Mineral Industry and the Manufacturing Industries Related Thereto.

See Inside Front Cover for Publications on the Mineral Industry