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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
MINING, METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL BRANCH

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PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON THE

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF  
CANADA

DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1926

—  
MARCH 14, 1927  
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# LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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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.

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### Coal—

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

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**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.

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

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## PREFACE

Important advances in statistical procedure relating to the mineral production of Canada and its constituent provinces were made in 1926. Co-operative arrangements as between the Bureau of Statistics, the Ontario Department of Mines, and the Quebec Bureau of Mines, effected in previous years, have enabled the Bureau to provide better information on Canada's mineral industry more particularly in regard to the harmonizing of data published by the provincial and Dominion governments. This plan was extended in 1926 to include British Columbia, so that now the Bureau of Statistics is in full working agreement for the co-operative collection of mining data with the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia.

As in previous years the Bureau continued to work co-operatively in the collection of coal statistics with the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The assistance and advice rendered the Bureau by all these provincial governments is gratefully acknowledged.

As an outgrowth of the better working arrangements noted above, it has been found advisable to modify some of the methods used in compiling mineral production values. Most notable of these is the change made in this report in determining the values of copper, lead and zinc. It is the policy of the Bureau to proceed slowly in the revision of statistical methods and only to adopt new schemes when these appear to be fully justified. For many years the output of copper from the nickel-copper mines of the Sudbury area was computed in terms of the "copper content of matte produced at the Sudbury smelters" and this copper was valued at the average New York price for electrolytic copper. Consideration of this problem established two things: first, that it is not fair to compute copper in matte at the price of electrolytically refined copper; and second, that since copper is produced in a more advanced state than in matte in Ontario, the point of measurement ought also to be advanced so that the production may be determined in units of blister copper produced at the refineries. Now, therefore, the Ontario copper production figures include the copper in matte exported, at an arbitrary valuation, and the copper in converter copper produced value.

Similarly, changes have been made in the methods used in computing lead and zinc statistics but as the methods are fully described in this report it may be sufficient merely to note here the fact that changes have been made.

Canada's mineral industry continues to make remarkable progress; a new high record value was established in 1926 despite the fact that more conservative methods of valuation were adopted in that year.

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.

R. H. COATS,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,  
March 14, 1927.



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, 1926

## General Review

Canada's mineral industry showed continued progress throughout 1926, and the value of production reached a new record value of \$241,245,898, marking an advance of 6.4 per cent over the total of \$226,583,333 reported for the preceding year. The previous high record in the mineral production of Canada was established at \$227,859,665 in 1920. Throughout the list, there are few cases where production in 1926 did not surpass the corresponding totals for preceding years. Notable advances appeared in the figures for copper, gold, precious metals, silver, lead, and zinc among the metals, and for coal, feldspar, gypsum, graphite, natural gas, petroleum, pyrites, quartz and salt among the non-metals. Structural materials showed a gain of 5.5 per cent in the aggregate, and greater improvement in particular items such as sand and gravel that advanced upwards of 40 per cent during the year.

Modifications in the methods used in computing values of certain metals, noted elsewhere in this report, reduced the aggregate value of the metals below the total for 1925, so that in making comparisons with the figures for previous years it is necessary to note carefully just how the values have been computed. In particular, data for copper, lead and zinc, must be so examined.

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 twelve years.

**Values of Metallic and Non-Metallic Production, 1915-1926**

Year	Metallic	Fuels and other non-metallies	Structural materials and clay products	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915.....	75,814,841	43,373,571	17,920,750	137,109,171
1916.....	100,319,365	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	19,120,709	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.....	117,082,298	71,851,801	37,649,234	226,583,333
1926.....	115,940,692	85,574,245	39,730,961	241,245,898

**Mineral Production of Canada by Provinces, 1924, 1925 and 1926**

	1924		1925		1926	
	Value of production	Per cent of total	Value of production	Per cent of total	Value of production	Per cent of total
	\$		\$		\$	
Nova Scotia*	23,820,352	11.38	17,625,612	7.78	28,762,808	11.93
New Brunswick.....	1,969,200	0.94	1,743,858	0.77	1,784,791	0.73
Quebec.....	19,136,504	9.12	24,284,527	10.72	25,570,760	10.59
Ontario.....	80,398,656	41.29	87,980,436	38.82	85,364,921	35.39
Manitoba.....	1,534,249	0.73	2,276,759	1.01	3,127,301	1.30
Saskatchewan.....	1,128,100	0.54	1,076,392	0.48	1,146,214	0.48
Alberta.....	22,344,940	10.61	25,318,866	11.17	26,962,843	11.18
British Columbia.....	52,298,553	24.94	64,485,232	28.46	66,185,780	27.44
Yukon.....	952,812	0.45	1,791,641	0.79	2,310,390	0.96
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>209,583,406</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>226,583,333</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>241,245,898</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Includes small production from Prince Edward Island in 1924 and 1925.

*Metals.*—More arsenic was produced than in 1925, but the value of the production was restricted owing to the prevailing low prices for arsenic and the relatively high smelter charges for treatment.

Cobalt production was reduced due to the competition from producers in the Belgian Congo. The limited world market for this metal at the present time is fairly evenly divided between Canadian and African producers.

Copper statistics showed gains in every province, but more particularly in British Columbia. The improvement in Ontario figures as now reported, was not so noticeable as it would have been under the former method of computation. That is to say, production of converter copper at the refineries did not show as great improvement as did the output of matte from the smelters. Then, also the more conservative system of evaluation now adopted, whereby copper in matte exported is valued at 10 cents a pound, and the refinery production of copper either as blister or in other forms, is valued at the average price obtained by the producers, tends to reduce the aggregate value for the metal much below the totals recorded formerly, when the copper in matte produced was valued on the basis of quotations for electrolytic copper.

More gold was produced in 1926 from Canadian ores than in any previous year. Ontario's gold mines continued to make wonderful progress. Mines reached greater depths, and mills, new production records.

The Hollinger, now one of the greatest gold mines in the world, grew steadily during the year. Tremendous tonnages from this, and other mines in the Porcupine and from the smaller but richer mines of the Kirkland Lake area, were put through the mills, to produce Ontario's contribution to the gold supply of the world. When the adjacent territory in Quebec, known as the Rouyn field, begins to produce, the output of copper and gold from this belt will be of great industrial importance. Prospecting and development work has been done in various parts of western and northern Ontario and throughout the new gold-copper area in Quebec with such good effect that many claims have been staked and not a few sold to development companies. The building of the Noranda smelter in the Rouyn area and the completion of the railway extension to serve this smelter and the area generally, were features of the progress made during the year.

Production of gold from western deposits was only slightly in excess of the figures for 1925. Placer gold from the Yukon showed a marked drop from the total for the preceding year.

Ontario contributed nearly 86 per cent of Canada's output of gold; British Columbia added nearly 13 per cent; the Yukon yielded upwards of 1 per cent. Production from various other sources was very small, even in the aggregate.

Lead production, mostly from Trail treating Sullivan mine ore chiefly but also ores in less quantities from other mines, reached a new tonnage record. Contributing to this new aggregate, in addition to Trail, and the silver-lead-zinc mines of British Columbia, were the Ontario lead mine at Galetta, the Quebec property at Notre Dame des Anges, and the properties in the Mayo district of the Yukon. Ontario's yield was 7.3 million pounds; Yukon added 6.1 million pounds; and Quebec's quota amounted to 3.7 million pounds. Production from British Columbia mines and smelters totalled 266.8 million pounds, thus far surpassing production from all other sources. Canada's output of lead is many times in excess of domestic requirements; as a consequence the exports of lead from Canada to the Orient and to Europe are rather large items in the country's foreign trade.

Exports of nickel in matte and speiss reached greater tonnages in 1926 than in the preceding year but the refinery production dropped below the totals for 1925 so that the aggregates, both for quantity and value, were less than in the preceding year. Despite this seeming setback the nickel-copper industry made very appreciable progress in 1926. Ambitious programs of extension and development were laid out and some of the work was undertaken. Production of high-grade sulphuric acid from the bessemer converter gases was carried on successfully at the Mond smelter and at the end of the year the plant was increased to double its previous capacity.

In 1926 silver provided students of the mineral industry with much food for thought. Disturbances in the Orient, the world's principal market for silver, had an unsettling effect on prices. In China, internal trading was disturbed by the influence of the insurgent element in the population; the necessity for silver for the settlement of foreign trade balances declined with the reduction in trade; the lack of demand in China was reflected in the Indian bazaars; and then came the announcement of the findings of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire

into the Indian currency situation. This report was improperly understood at first to mean the abolition of silver as currency in India. As a result of these disturbing factors, the price of silver broke in September and declined still further in the following months to reach 51½ cents in New York in December, a lower level than had been recorded at any time in more than ten years. The drop in price must have cost many companies very considerable sums.

No change has been made in the method of computing quantities of zinc in making up the mineral production figures, but a slight change in the method of evaluation is to be noted. In former reports, it was customary to determine the value of the zinc production on the basis of prices quoted on the St. Louis market, which is the recognized trading centre for zinc in America. But, little Canadian zinc is sold either in the United States or on the basis of the markets in that country; most of Canada's exports of zinc are marketed in the Orient and in Europe, and in both cases settlement is made on London. So it seemed reasonable and indeed more accurate, to adopt London quotations in making up zinc values, and this has been done in the present report.

This change provides a slightly increased value for zinc as London quotations in 1926 were a little higher than the prices listed at St. Louis.

*Non-Metals.*—Non-metallic minerals, including coal, showed a gain of 18.9 per cent in value over the totals for 1925. Most notable of the gains in this list was the increased tonnage of coal produced which showed an improvement of 25.2 per cent.

Feldspar production, too, showed an improvement of 19 per cent in tonnage and nearly 24 per cent in value. Gypsum shipments were considerably greater in 1926 than in the preceding year and although slightly lower prices prevailed there was a marked increase in the total value. Magnesite showed a lower tonnage but a greater value due to the higher prices prevailing for this commodity. Noteworthy gains were made in the production of natural gas both in quantity and value. About 9 per cent more gas was produced and the value of the output was about 20 per cent higher than the total for the preceding year. Crude petroleum production continued to increase. In fact gains were general throughout the list.

*Structural Materials.*—Clay products and other structural materials reached a value of \$39,730,961, an advance of 5.5 per cent over the totals for the preceding year. Cement production showed an increased tonnage but a decreased total value. Lime, sand and gravel and stone showed decided gains. Most of the products of the clay working industries were produced in larger quantities in 1926 than in the preceding year. Clay products as a whole showed a gain of 9.8 per cent in comparison with the totals for 1925.

*The Provinces.*—Ontario's production valued at \$85,364,921 made up 35.39 per cent of the Dominion total; British Columbia came second with an output valued at \$66,185,780 representing 27.44 per cent of the aggregate for the Dominion; Nova Scotia with an output valued at \$28,792,898 held third place and contributed 11.93 per cent of the total, closely followed by Alberta with a production of \$26,962,843 constituting 11.18 per cent of the total; Quebec followed with a production valued at \$25,570,760 or 10.59 per cent; Manitoba, Yukon, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan followed in the order named.

Gold, silver, nickel and copper were produced in abundance in Ontario and in addition 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 and 1926, than in any 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 is nearly at hand when profitable results may 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.

*Employment.*—Employment in the mineral industry in Canada was maintained at about the same average rate throughout 1926 as that prevailing in 1925. The index of employment showed that about 3.5 per cent fewer persons were listed on the rolls of the operating companies in January 1926 than were shown on the rolls of the same companies in January 1920. Employment dropped off slightly in the first five months of the year but beginning in June a gradual improvement set in which eventually carried the index of employment to 4.2 per cent above the number employed in January 1920. Non-metal mining, including coal mining, showed greater gains than did the metal mining industries but probably this was due to the fact that in the preceding year these industries were somewhat depressed while metal mining has been enjoying an era of prosperity for several years.

In the operating mines, quarries and smelters in Canada there are upwards of 65,000 persons employed. This number does not represent the total extent of employment in the mining industry as there are no records available of the numbers engaged in prospecting and general development work on properties that have not reached the producing stage nor does it include any allowance for those persons who are engaged in the subsidiary industries directly dependent on the mining industry for their continuance but in these operating mines, quarries and metallurgical works there are approximately 45,000 persons employed in Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia alone. Nearly 20,000 are employed in Canada's metal industry 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 all these, salaries and wages totalling approximately 85 million dollars 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 \$632,075,000; of which \$290,534,965 is invested in metal mining and metallurgical works treating Canadian ores; \$253,023,646 represents the investment in non-metal mines and \$88,516,534 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, 13 per cent; Nova Scotia, 9 per cent; Yukon, 4 per cent; and New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the remaining 2 per cent.

#### *Method of Computing Values*

For statistical and comparative purposes it has always been customary to determine the value of the metals on the basis of the quantities recovered from Canadian ores smelted during the year either in Canada or abroad; in making up values the general practice is to use the average price of the refined metal in a recognized market. As some changes have been made in the methods in use, the following notes have been prepared so that the reader may know how the figures of quantity and value have been computed.

*Antimony.*—Recoverable metal in shipments made, valued at the average New York price for the fine metal.

*Arsenic.*—(a) The recoverable arsenic in concentrates exported at an arbitrary value;  
(b) White arsenic shipped from Canadian smelters at its sales value.

*Bismuth.*—The recoverable bismuth metal in the silver-lead-bismuth bullion shipped to foreign smelters for refining, at an arbitrary value.

*Cobalt.*—Cobalt content of the various cobalt products sold by south Ontario smelters added to the cobalt content of ores and residues exported for treatment in foreign smelters: the value given is the net amount received by the shippers.



*Copper.*—1. Dominion Bureau of Statistics practice up to the end of 1925 was to include as the production of copper, data obtained from the following sources:

- (a) Copper in matte made by the International Nickel Company and the Mond Nickel Company at their smelters in the Sudbury area;
- (b) Copper in cobalt-nickel and gold ores exported, deductions being made as follows:
  - (1) Copper in concentrates from gold ores less 26 pounds per ton of concentrates;
  - (2) Copper paid for in concentrates from silver-cobalt ores;
  - (3) Copper in concentrates exported (from Quebec) less 20 pounds per ton of concentrates;
  - (4) Blister copper produced at the Trail and Granby smelters;
  - (5) Copper in Britannia mine shipments of concentrates less 10 pounds per ton of concentrates;
  - (6) Copper in all other copper-bearing ores exported less 20 pounds per ton of concentrates.

2. The sum of production as thus determined was valued at the monthly average New York market price for electrolytic copper.

3. Consensus of opinion seems to be that the foregoing method results in a higher valuation being put on copper production from Ontario ores than is actually obtained by Canadian producers, and it is held that practice in Ontario would be improved by measuring the copper production at its most advanced state within the province. Thus, whereas formerly calculations were based on the copper content of matte made at the smelters in the Sudbury area, now it is proposed to compute in the item "Production," the copper produced at Port Colborne and the copper in matte and ores exported.

(a) There has been no change in method either in respect to quantities or values except in the province of Ontario; while it may be suggested that the production of copper from Trail ought to be measured at the refinery rather than at the smelter it is not considered desirable to make this change at the present time owing to the fact that the copper refinery in question operates only intermittently whereas the copper smelter has a more continuous record. There may be some disposition to discuss the deductions that ought to be allowed in connection with shipments of copper ores for export, but it is thought this possible change in practice would not be of great moment and it is therefore passed over at the present time;

- (b) In computing Ontario's production of copper the procedure will be as follows:—
- (1) Copper content of converter copper made at Port Colborne, the value for this output being computed *pro rata* according to the income from sales of copper during the year (as reported by the International Nickel Company of Canada);
  - (2) Copper in matte exported from the smelters of the Sudbury area valued at an arbitrary figure agreed upon between the Bureau of Statistics and the Ontario Department of Mines;
  - (3) Copper in concentrates from gold ores less 26 pounds per ton of concentrates valued at the monthly average New York price for electrolytic copper;
  - (4) Copper paid for in concentrates from silver-cobalt ores exported at its sales value as reported by the shippers;
  - (5) The foregoing changes have been made in this report.

*Gold.*—Gold in bullion produced and the recoverable gold in all other Canadian mine products valued at the standard rate of \$20.671834 per fine ounce.

*Iron Ore.*—Export tonnages and sales values.

*Lead.*—1. Dominion Bureau of Statistics practice up to the end of 1925 was to evaluate the recoverable lead from all sources at the average price prevailing on the Montreal market during the year.

2. Examination of the returns made to the Bureau shows that sales of lead in ores from the province of Quebec and to the extent of about 80 per cent of the lead sold from Trail are made on the basis of London quotations; approximately 20 per cent of the lead sold from Trail is marketed in Canada.

3. Lead from Ontario ores finds its market in Canada.

4. Lead ores exported from British Columbia and from the Yukon to points in the United States are subject to a duty of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound of lead content (lead in base bullion takes a rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.) The difference between the London and New York quotations is approximately equivalent to the duty charged on each pound of lead imported into the United States.

In view of the foregoing facts the following procedure for the evaluation of lead from Canadian ores has been adopted in this report:—

(a) Ontario—Galletta sales, quantity and value.

(b) Recoverable lead in ores exported from Quebec, Yukon and British Columbia as well as lead in base bullion made at Trail valued at the average London quotations during the year as given in "*Engineering and Mining Journal*" the English quotations being converted to Canadian funds at par (\$4-\$6666).

*Molybdenite*.—Shipments in terms of  $\text{MoS}_2$  at their sales value.

*Nickel*.—Prior to 1925 it was 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.

*Precious Metals, including Platinum*.—Recoverable metals in smelter products at their sales value to the producer.

*Silver*.—Silver bullion produced and the recoverable silver in other smelter products, and the recoverable silver in Canadian ores exported, at the average New York price for the refined metal.

*Zinc*.—Refined zinc produced at Trail and the recoverable zinc in concentrates exported valued at the average monthly price quoted in London, exchange conversion being made at par.

*Coal*.—Output tonnage evaluated *pro rata* according to income from sales.

*Other Non-Metallic Minerals, Clay Products and Structural Materials*.—Shipments during the year at their respective sales values.

### EXCHANGE TABLE

Showing the amount paid in Canadian dollars for one United States dollar by months, 1922-1926

Month	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	1-0553	1-0067	1-0275	1-0026	0-9980
February.....	1-0351	1-0119	1-0322	1-0014	0-9965
March.....	1-0297	1-0208	1-0294	1-0013	0-9963
April.....	1-0208	1-0203	1-0184	1-0005	1-0003
May.....	1-0125	1-0222	1-0166	1-0000	1-0007
June.....	1-0138	1-0231	1-0141	1-0000	1-0010
July.....	1-0091	1-0263	1-0064	0-9995	1-0012
August.....	1-0023	1-0244	1-0011	0-9995	1-0014
September.....	0-9998	1-0233	1-0078	1-0001	1-0014
October.....	1-0011	1-0156	1-0016	0-9992	1-0006
November.....	0-9998	1-0181	1-0000	0-9992	1-0013
December.....	0-9966	1-0239	1-0015	1-0003	0-9998
<b>Average.....</b>	<b>1-0145</b>	<b>1-0197</b>	<b>1-0131</b>	<b>1-0003</b>	<b>0-9999</b>

## Metal Prices, 1921 to 1926

	Market		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Antimony (ordinaries).....	New York.....	Pound.....	0-04957	0-05471	0-07897	0-10836	0-17494	0-15988
Arsenic, white.....	".....	".....	0-08850	0-08500	0-12050	0-09636	0-04466	0-03560
Cobalt.....	".....	".....	3-00	3-25	2-85	2-75	2-50	2-50
Cobalt oxide.....	".....	".....	-	2-00	2-10	2-10	2-20	2-10
Copper.....	".....	".....	0-12502	0-13382	0-14421	0-13024	0-14042	0-13705
Copper.....	Montreal.....	".....	-	-	0-16607	0-15155	0-10115	0-1577
Lead.....	New York.....	".....	0-04545	0-05734	0-07267	0-08097	0-09020	0-08417
".....	Montreal.....	".....	0-05742	0-06219	0-07179	0-08104	0-0912	0-08354
".....	Toronto.....	".....	-	-	0-07257	0-08118	0-0919	0-08274
Lead.....	London.....	".....	-	-	-	-	0-7914	0-06751
Nickel.....	New York.....	".....	0-35	0-35	0-29	0-28	0-34	0-36
Platinum.....	".....	Ounce.....	75-033	97-618	116-537	118-817	119-001	113-269
Silver.....	".....	".....	0-62654	0-67528	0-64873	0-60781	0-60905	0-62107
Tin.....	".....	".....	0-28576	0-31831	0-41790	0-49674	0-56700	0-63615
Zinc.....	St. Louis.....	Pound.....	0-04655	0-05716	0-06607	0-06344	0-07522	0-07337
".....	Montreal.....	".....	-	-	0-08267	0-07837	0-0906	0-08825
".....	London.....	".....	-	-	-	0-0670	0-7956	0-0741

## Value of Mineral Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1926

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
<b>METALLIC</b>									
Antimony.....	-	-	-	281	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic.....	-	-	-	135,549	-	-	-	11,262	-
Bismuth.....	-	-	-	6,440	-	-	-	-	-
Cobalt.....	-	-	-	1,116,504	-	-	-	-	-
Copper.....	-	-	368,886	4,828,064	-	-	-	12,189,017	-
Gold.....	34,687	-	75,680	30,950,180	3,886	-	-	4,552,021	525,437
Iron, pig from Canadian ore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ore sold for export.....	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead.....	-	-	251,788	580,730	-	-	-	18,012,809	417,215
Molybdenite.....	-	-	10,472	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel.....	-	-	-	14,374,163	-	-	-	-	-
Palladium.....	-	-	-	640,178	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum.....	-	-	-	919,349	-	-	-	4,258	-
Rhodium, Osmium, Iridium, Ruthenium*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver.....	70	-	233,513	5,760,334	17	-	-	6,573,163	1,306,938
Zinc.....	-	-	956,199	-	-	-	-	11,040,402	-
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34,757</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,897,128</b>	<b>59,312,672</b>	<b>3,903</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53,382,632</b>	<b>2,309,590</b>
<b>NON-METALLIC</b>									
Actinolite.....	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Asbestos.....	-	-	10,095,487	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barytes.....	2,307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous sands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,112	-	-
Coal.....	26,846,225	704,364	-	-	-	811,390	20,870,180	10,564,216	800
Feldspar.....	-	-	105,659	186,591	-	-	-	-	-
Fluor-spar.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graphite.....	-	-	29,517	158,994	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding pebbles.....	-	-	-	576	-	-	-	-	-
Grindstones.....	18,016	90,975	-	-	-	-	-	27,781	-
Gypsum.....	1,177,028	468,411	-	496,050	401,461	-	-	158,978	-
Magnesite.....	-	-	137,431	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mica.....	-	-	163,739	50,086	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral water.....	-	-	2,108	27,277	-	-	-	-	-
Natro-alunite.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural gas.....	-	128,300	-	5,068,911	60	-	3,041,100	-	-
Iron oxides.....	-	-	100,923	-	-	-	-	623	-
Peat.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum, crude.....	-	29,940	-	376,822	-	-	906,968	-	-
Phosphate.....	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrites.....	-	-	42,117	4,912	-	-	-	35,080	-
Quartz.....	12,000	-	103,184	338,399	-	-	-	-	-
Salt.....	68,781	-	-	1,388,672	-	-	22,696	-	-
Sodium carbonate.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,718	-
Sodium sulphate.....	-	-	-	-	-	13,550	-	-	-
Talc.....	-	-	38,209	178,986	-	-	-	-	-
Volcanic dust.....	-	-	-	-	-	630	-	-	-
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,124,357</b>	<b>1,421,990</b>	<b>10,819,264</b>	<b>8,286,285</b>	<b>461,521</b>	<b>825,570</b>	<b>24,843,062</b>	<b>10,791,396</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS</b>									
Cement, Portland.....	-	-	4,535,386	4,792,857	1,572,401	-	873,621	1,239,018	-
Clay products.....	427,128	75,851	2,705,838	5,419,730	248,797	187,419	804,932	594,767	-
Lime.....	8,393	166,457	780,435	2,051,806	251,269	-	39,517	486,519	-
Sand and gravel.....	49,887	11,360	1,262,814	2,246,515	232,225	133,225	387,821	331,590	-
Stone.....	148,386	109,133	3,563,885	3,255,056	357,185	-	13,890	359,858	-
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>633,784</b>	<b>362,801</b>	<b>12,854,358</b>	<b>17,765,964</b>	<b>2,661,877</b>	<b>320,644</b>	<b>2,119,781</b>	<b>3,011,752</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>28,792,898</b>	<b>1,784,791</b>	<b>25,570,760</b>	<b>85,364,921</b>	<b>3,127,301</b>	<b>1,146,214</b>	<b>26,962,843</b>	<b>66,188,780</b>	<b>2,310,390</b>

\*Included with Palladium.

### Antimony

Antimony ores occur in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia and in the Yukon Territory. It is understood that during 1926, a small quantity was shipped from the Lake George district of New Brunswick to the United States, for experimental purposes.

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

Imports into Canada of antimony in 1926 amounted to 1,139,748 pounds valued at \$183,127 as against 879,298 pounds valued at \$124,394 in 1925. There were 34,768 pounds of antimony salts valued at \$7,744 imported during the same period as compared with 36,263 pounds worth \$6,838 during the previous year.

### Arsenic

Arsenic production from Canadian ores amounted to 5,074,677 pounds including sales of white arsenic amounting to 3,984,217 pounds and the recoverable arsenic contained in export shipments of concentrates and residues, amounting to a further 1,090,460 pounds of white arsenic. The value of the total Canadian production was \$146,811 in 1926 compared with \$130,302 for 3,434,137 pounds sold in 1925. The average price of arsenic on the New York market in 1926 was 3.5 cents per pound as against 4.66 cents in 1925.

The greater part of the Canadian production of arsenic is obtained from the south Ontario smelters as a by-product from the ores of 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 Tocoma smelter for further treatment. No production of arsenic from the arsenical gold ores of Nova Scotia was reported for 1926.

Canada's Production, Imports and Exports of Arsenic, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
<b>PRODUCTION—</b>				
From arsenical concentrates and residues exported..... Lb.	1,428,885	21,513	1,090,460	12,687
White arsenic..... "	2,005,252	108,789	3,984,217	134,124
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,434,137</b>	<b>130,302</b>	<b>5,074,677</b>	<b>146,811</b>
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
White arsenic..... Lb.	498,720	30,305	144,031	5,604
Sulphide of arsenic..... "	21,810	2,074	68,829	3,136
Arsenate of soda..... "	6,361	1,709	5,604	15,357
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
White arsenic in arsenical concentrates..... Ton	486	10,590	-	-
Arsenic, n.o.p..... "	881	97,748	1,672	108,120

### 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 1926 for further treatment in American smelters amounted to 6,440 pounds valued at \$6,440.

### Chromite

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

## Cobalt

Cobalt production in 1926 showed a considerable decline from the previous year, the output amounting to 619,597 pounds valued at \$1,116,504 as against 1,116,492 pounds valued at \$2,328,517 in 1925. This decline in production was caused by the introduction into the world markets, of cobalt which is mined in association with copper-ores, in central Africa by the Union Minière du Haut Katanga. This company now accounts for about 45 per cent of the world's output and the Canadian production makes up the remaining 55 per cent.

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; the value given is the net amount received by the shippers.

## Production in Canada and Exports of Cobalt, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
<b>PRODUCTION—</b>				
Cobalt, computed as cobalt in metal, oxides and salts sold, and in ores and residues exported.....	1,116,492	2,328,517	619,597	1,116,504
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
Cobalt alloys.....	17,061	40,778	13,890	29,361
Cobalt metallics.....	202,951	661,222	176,643	347,837
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts.....	643,872	1,165,607	293,369	494,078
Cobalt ore.....	-	-	746,000	192,400

## Copper

Copper production from Canadian ores during 1926 amounted to 132,345,152 pounds valued at \$17,386,867. In 1925, production computed on a slightly different basis, as explained below, totalled 111,450,518 pounds valued at \$15,649,882. Copper is produced in the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. British Columbia accounts for about two-thirds of the total Canadian output and Ontario most of the remaining one-third. A smaller amount is produced in the province of Quebec from the Eustis mine, but large deposits are now being opened up in the new Rouyn district of this province and in the near future Quebec will enter the field as one of the large Canadian copper-producing provinces.

Considerable work has been done during the season on the copper ores of the Flin Flon mine in Northern Manitoba and it is understood that a pilot mill will be erected during the coming summer for further research on these ores.

British Columbia's production amounted to 88,358,227 pounds, including blister copper made at the Trail and Granby smelters and the recoverable copper in the copper ores and concentrates from the Britannia and Belmont Surf Inlet mines shipped to United States smelters. The Belmont Surf Inlet mine ceased operations in June 1926.

Ontario's production was obtained mainly from the nickel-copper mines of the Sudbury district where the ore is smelted to a nickel-copper matte. A small amount of copper was recovered from the silver-cobalt ores, and the Argonaut mine, originally a gold producer, shipped copper concentrates to United States smelters for refining. The matte made by the Mond Nickel Company was shipped to Wales for refining. There the copper was extracted in the form of copper sulphate, for sale to the vineyards in southern France and Italy. Some matte made by the International Nickel Company at Copper Cliff was exported to Huntington, West Virginia, U.S.A., for manufacture directly into monel metal; the remainder was shipped to the company's refinery at Port Colborne, Ontario, where converter and electrolytic copper are made.

As noted in the general review at the beginning of this report, changes have been made in the official method of computing copper production statistics and readers of this report should bear this fact in mind in making comparisons between data for 1926 and figures for 1925. To avoid confusion, production figures have been computed for both years according to the method formerly in use and also by the newly-adopted plan. It will be observed that the only difference in figures occurs in those for Ontario. The earlier method, which was very simple and easy, though less accurate than the plan now followed, measured production in terms of copper contained in matte produced at the Sudbury smelters and valued this metal at the monthly average

price for the year for electrolytic copper in New York. The new method takes account of copper in matte only when this product is exported; the value of the copper too is taken at 10 cents a pound, which is believed to be a fair value for the copper when it leaves the country in the form of matte. This new method also takes account of copper produced at the refineries. The blister or converter or electrolytic copper which constitute the final products at Port Colborne during the year, are included in production and the value assigned is proportional to the income to the company from similar products sold during the year. While the new method provides for a more conservative evaluation of Canada's copper production, the results are much more in accord with the actual facts than were the figures obtained by the simpler method formerly used.

### Production of Copper in Canada, by Provinces, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
(a) Calculated as in previous reports:—		\$		\$
British Columbia .....	60,221,600	9,720,097	88,358,227	12,189,017
Ontario .....	39,718,777	5,577,311	49,726,431	6,721,811
Quebec .....	2,510,141	352,474	2,674,058	368,886
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>111,450,518</b>	<b>15,649,882</b>	<b>139,758,716</b>	<b>19,279,714</b>
(b) Calculated according to new method adopted in present report:—		\$		\$
British Columbia .....	60,221,600	9,720,097	88,358,227	12,189,017
Ontario .....	39,698,982	4,771,424	41,312,867	4,828,904
Quebec .....	2,510,141	352,474	2,674,058	368,886
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>111,430,723</b>	<b>14,843,995</b>	<b>132,345,152</b>	<b>17,386,807</b>

New York price of electrolytic copper 1925 was 14.042 cents per pound.  
 1926 " 13.795 cents per pound.

### Imports into Canada and Exports of Copper, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
<b>IMPORTS—</b>		\$		\$
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 .....	26,385,300	3,867,482	15,131,400	2,212,715
Copper in bars or rods, in coil or otherwise, in lengths of not less than 6 feet, unmanufactured .....	482,500	95,563	2,627,000	490,222
Copper in blocks, pigs or ingots .....	7,034,779	1,138,740	8,509,699	1,231,422
Copper, old and scrap .....	4,174,100	572,056	3,039,400	408,999
Copper, ore and concentrates .....	300	260	1,700	927
Copper in strips, sheets or plates not polished or coated .....	1,971,300	400,229	1,882,400	406,988
Copper tubing in lengths of not less than 6 feet, and not polished, bent or otherwise manufactured .....	1,611,987	390,881	2,535,796	579,044
Copper wire, plain, tinned or plated .....	287,654	104,686	420,361	111,504
Copper wire cloth, or woven wire of copper .....	—	4,379	—	51,390
Copper wire, single or several, covered with cotton, linen, silk, rubber or other material, including cable so covered .....	—	487,779	—	502,305
Copper, all other, manufactures of, n.o.p. ....	—	415,625	—	578,008
Copper, precipitate of, crude .....	5,678	661	—	—
Anodes of nickel, zinc, copper, silver or gold .....	—	4,084	—	4,896
Copper, sub-acetate of, or verdigris, dry .....	4,083	812	31,755	2,260
Copper, sulphate of (blue vitriol) .....	3,027,088	146,833	3,385,239	158,992
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 .....	—	—	—	—
Copper, sulphate of, dehydrated, for agricultural or spraying purposes .....	156,808	7,662	229,228	11,896
Copper rollers adapted for use in calico printing .....	—	—	—	350
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,628,341</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,752,068</b>
<b>EXPORTS—</b>		\$		\$
Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte regulus, etc .....	60,527,500	6,969,900	67,108,300	7,822,260
Copper, blister .....	48,558,500	6,547,397	45,256,300	6,055,206
Copper, old and scrap .....	5,601,700	658,458	5,972,400	614,108
Copper, pig .....	1,100	126	58,200	7,127
Copper in bars, rods, strips, sheets, plates and tubing .....	156,300	45,590	266,900	72,475
Copper wire and cable .....	—	404,600	—	380,311
Copper wire, n.o.p. ....	—	50,792	—	57,312
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14,685,932</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>15,068,859</b>

\*Included in the first item.

## Monthly Average Prices of Copper (Electrolytic), New York and London, 1924, 1925 and 1926

(From the *Engineering and Mining Journal Press*)

	New York (In cents per pound)			London (£ Sterling per long ton)		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	January.....	12-401	14-709	13-822	67-193	70-607
February.....	12-708	14-463	13-989	68-167	69-525	66-375
March.....	13-515	14-004	13-859	72-087	67-730	65-489
April.....	13-206	13-252	13-706	70-150	64-194	64-600
May.....	12-772	13-317	13-599	67-648	63-560	64-313
June.....	12-327	13-399	13-656	66-313	63-309	64-591
July.....	12-390	13-946	13-924	65-815	65-750	65-625
August.....	13-221	14-490	14-174	67-800	68-169	66-857
September.....	12-917	14-376	14-062	67-325	67-693	66-528
October.....	12-933	14-300	13-862	66-620	67-523	66-298
November.....	13-635	14-353	13-576	68-063	67-893	65-551
December.....	14-260	13-866	13-302	69-762	65-625	64-114
<b>Average.....</b>	<b>13-824</b>	<b>14-642</b>	<b>13-785</b>	<b>68-062</b>	<b>66-804</b>	<b>65-473</b>

### Gold

Canada's gold production in 1926 totalled 1,748,364 fine ounces which valued at the standard rate of \$20-671834 per ounce was worth \$36,141,891 as compared with \$35,880,826 in 1925. Ontario contributed 1,497,215 ounces as against 1,461,039 ounces for 1925, establishing a new high production mark for the province. The Porcupine field accounted for 1,145,564 fine ounces, comprising the outputs of the Hollinger mine at 713,000 ounces; the Dome at 190,000 ounces; the McIntyre with slightly more than 185,000 ounces; and a small remainder from other mines in the district. Production from the Kirkland Lake area amounted to 342,798 fine ounces, the leader in this camp being Lake Shore with a production of 134,000 ounces followed by the Wright-Hargreaves with 104,000 ounces; the Teck Hughes with 77,000 ounces, the remainder being made up by the Argonaut, Tough-Oakes-Burnside, and Kirkland Lake. The Barry Hollinger at Boston Creek and smaller mines in different parts of Ontario accounted for the remainder of the production.

Gold was also recovered in the refining of the nickel-copper ores from the Sudbury district.

In British Columbia gold was recovered from the placers and concentrates exported from foreign smelters, as bullion from the gold milling ores, and by the smelters treating gold-copper ores and silver-lead-zinc ores. In 1926 the total production amounted to 220,204 ounces as against a production of 219,227 ounces in 1925.

Placer gold from the Yukon Territory amounted to 25,344 fine ounces as compared with 47,817 fine ounces in 1925. A small amount of gold was recovered from ores mined in Nova Scotia and Manitoba and from the silver-lead-zinc ores of Quebec.

### Production of Gold in Canada by Provinces, 1925 and 1926

Province	1925			1926			Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	Fine ozs.	Value	Per cent of total production	Fine ozs.	Value	Per cent of total production	Quantity	Per cent
		\$			\$			
Ontario.....	1,461,039	30,202,357	84.16	1,497,215	30,950,180	85.64	+36,176	+ 2.47
British Columbia.....	219,227	4,531,824	12.63	220,204	4,552,021	12.60	+ 977	+ 0.44
Yukon.....	47,817	988,465	2.76	25,344	525,437	1.45	-22,399	- 46.84
Quebec.....	1,602	33,116	0.10	3,661	75,680	0.21	+ 2,059	+128.52
Manitoba.....	4,424	91,452	0.25	188	3,886	0.01	- 4,236	- 95.75
Nova Scotia.....	1,026	33,612	0.10	1,678	34,687	0.09	+ 52	+ 3.19
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>1,735,735</b>	<b>35,880,826</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,748,364</b>	<b>36,141,891</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>+12,629</b>	<b>+ 0.72</b>

## Production of Placer Gold in the Yukon Territory,\* 1925 and 1926

(Quantities in crude ounces)

Month	Dawson		Whitehorse		Total	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
January.....	1,483.60	-	-	4.32	1,483.60	4.32
February.....	999.38	-	-	-	999.38	-
March.....	30.50	175.64	-	-	30.50	175.64
April.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
May.....	-	2,666.27	-	-	-	2,666.27
June.....	4,903.62	3,138.01	85.00	81.00	4,988.62	3,219.01
July.....	10,052.62	4,264.02	-	20.50	10,052.62	4,283.52
August.....	5,034.77	4,213.60	16.70	67.00	5,051.47	4,280.60
September.....	27,135.80	5,486.52	30.98	67.75	27,166.78	5,554.27
October.....	7,618.72	6,574.83	8.00	37.00	7,626.72	6,611.83
November.....	413.70	2,990.23	-	1.00	413.70	2,990.23
December.....	1,908.08	1,874.53	50.00	-	1,958.08	1,874.53
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>59,580.79</b>	<b>31,392.65</b>	<b>190.68</b>	<b>287.57</b>	<b>59,771.47</b>	<b>31,680.22</b>

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

## Receipts at the Royal Mint, Ottawa, Canada, 1925 and 1926

Source	1925			1926		
	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.....	1,817.56	1,626.429	85.97	1,814.84	1,677.709	112.46
New Brunswick.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec.....	8.61	8.596	-	43.26	39.159	3.67
Ontario.....	139,130.21	105,888.118	19,129.98	1,610,194.93	1,256,570.437	224,105.60
Manitoba.....	5,448.61	4,651.355	576.81	152.51	128.533	18.68
Saskatchewan.....	46.49	37.578	5.20	73.98	55.306	8.81
Alberta.....	-	-	-	5.16	4.045	0.41
British Columbia.....	2.09	1.553	0.16	-	-	-
Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Vancouver.....	-	-	-	124,477.87	104,252.882	16,658.25
Yukon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry and scrap, various sources.....	20,992.07	8,217.515	3,203.42	29,271.71	12,696.275	4,684.32
Foreign.....	192.35	138.863	43.75	104.93	78.133	18.09
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>167,567.99</b>	<b>120,570.007</b>	<b>23,045.30</b>	<b>1,766,139.19</b>	<b>1,375,562.499</b>	<b>245,610.29</b>

\*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., 1926

	No. of deposits	Weight before melting and assaying	Weight after melting and assaying	Net value of deposits
		Troy ounces	Troy ounces	\$
<b>BAR, NUGGET AND DUST, AMALGAM, ETC.—</b>				
British Columbia.....	680	121,827.30	105,995.60	1,925,122.21
Yukon Territory.....	412	32,686.16	32,010.41	537,821.66
Alaska.....	6	164.36	155.96	2,789.62
Alberta.....	1	85.10	84.90	1,368.35
<b>DENTAL AND JEWELRY SCRAP—</b>				
British Columbia.....	508	6,323.79	5,707.71	45,024.91
Alberta.....	99	800.38	694.09	7,166.42
Saskatchewan.....	30	325.76	262.63	3,126.80
Manitoba.....	16	393.71	368.22	1,837.52
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>162,686.56</b>	<b>145,279.61</b>	<b>2,524,337.58</b>



## Imports into Canada and Exports of Gold, 1925 and 1926

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bullion or fringe gold.....	27,215	34,836	-	-
Manufactures of gold and silver--				
Leaf.....	76,384	87,597	-	-
Sweepings.....	2,282	2,676	-	-
Manufactures, n.o.p.....	147,839	-	-	-
Electroplated ware.....	707,726	846,216	-	-
Gold bearing quartz, dust, nuggets and bullion obtained direct from mining operations.....	-	-	31,432,647	7,340,451
Medals of gold, silver or copper, and other metallic articles, actually bestowed as trophies or prizes, and received and accepted as honorary distinctions, and cups or other metallic prizes won in bona fide competitions.....	-	21,006	-	-
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>961,126</b>	<b>993,331</b>	<b>31,432,647</b>	<b>7,340,451</b>

\*Included with silver imports under manufactures of gold and silver, n.o.p.

## Iron Ore

Iron ore shipments from Canadian mines during 1926 were practically negligible. A small quantity of titanite ore amounting to 200 tons and valued at \$600 was shipped by the Manitou Iron Mining Company to England for experimental purposes.

Considerable research work is being done on the ilmenite ore 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.

There was no production of pig iron from Canadian ores in Canada during 1926.

Shipments from the Wabana mines of Newfoundland while not included in 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 1926 shipments from Wabana mines totalled 969,601 short tons. Of this amount 503,640 tons were exported to Europe and the balance, 465,961 tons to Canada.

## Pig Iron, Steel Ingots and Castings

During 1926 Canada's primary iron and steel industry showed considerable improvement in quantity production over the previous year, largely because of the pronounced prosperity of the construction and automotive industries, and the improved condition of Canadian railways as reflected by large orders for rails and new equipment. Production of pig iron totalled 737,503 long tons, an increase of 29 per cent over the total for 1925, while steel ingots and direct steel castings at 776,888 tons showed little change from the 752,695 tons of 1925. While the greater tonnages indicated some general improvement in the iron and steel business in Canada the returns to the industry were restricted by the lower prices prevailing during the year. Imports of European steel into the Maritime provinces and foreign iron into the eastern United States, both at low valuations, tended to keep prices down.

*Pig Iron.*—During the twelve months of 1926 the cumulative production of pig iron was 737,503 tons or 29 per cent over the 570,397 tons of 1925, and 24 per cent more than the 593,024 tons of 1924. In 1923 production totalled 880,018 tons. During the year under review 461,028 tons, or 63 per cent of the total, were produced for the further use of the makers and the balance, 276,475 tons or 37 per cent, was intended for sale. Production for the year included 477,700 tons of basic iron, 218,155 tons of foundry iron and 41,648 tons of malleable iron.

Taking the population of Canada at 9,390,300 persons in 1926, the per capita production of coke pig iron amounted to 176 pounds, as against 136 pounds in the previous year, 144 pounds in 1924, an average of 216 pounds in 1923 and 96 pounds in 1922.

Ontario produced 488,000 tons of pig iron or 66 per cent of the year's output as against 65 per cent of the total in 1925; the balance was accounted for by Nova Scotia in both years. Plants in Ontario produced 32,000 tons in January and this rate was maintained until April when rail orders caused a sharp rise to 47,000 tons. The maximum of 51,000 tons was attained in May and production was maintained around this level until November when it fell off sharply to 30,000 tons; the year ended with production showing a slight upward trend at 31,000 tons

in December. Nova Scotia started the year with an output of 25,000 tons in January, which proved to be the maximum for any month during the year. Production declined to 20,000 tons in February, remained around that figure until July, then dropped sharply in August to the low for the year of 14,000 tons, increased to 22,000 tons in October, when substantial rail orders were received, and closed the year at 23,000 tons in December.

For the whole of Canada furnace charges during the year totalled 1,313,011 long tons of imported iron ore, 822,278 short tons of coke and 400,540 short tons of limestone. For each long ton of iron made, the charge to the furnaces included 3,988 pounds of ore, 2,229 pounds of coke and 1,086 pounds of limestone.

Five furnaces, having a total daily capacity of 1,825 tons per day or about 36 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada, were in blast on December 31st. The active furnaces were located as follows: 2 at Sydney, N.S.; 2 at Hamilton, Ont.; and 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. There are 15 iron blast furnaces in Canada, which if operated at capacity the year round could produce 1.8 million tons of pig iron. Actual production in 1926 amounted to 737,503 tons so that about 41 per cent of the total possible output was produced during the year. In 1925, corresponding figures showed an output amounting to 32 per cent of the total possible production.

*Prices.*—A review of the price trend for 1926 shows that iron and its products fluctuated within narrower limits and at lower levels than in 1925. Based on 1913 prices as 100, the Bureau's index was 147.5 in January, the high point of the year. It gradually declined to 143.5 in June, the low point of the year, and then rose slightly each month to 146.0 in December. In 1925, the highest point for the year was reached at 158.8 in February and the lowest at 147.1 in November.

*Ferro-Alloys.*—For the 12 months' period the total output of ferro-alloys was 37,954 tons or 48 per cent over the 25,709 tons reported for 1925 and compares with 26,400 tons in 1924, and 28,961 tons in 1923. Over one-half of this year's output was high grade ferromanganese and the balance was ferrosilicon. Only 3 plants in Canada reported a production of ferro-alloys during 1926.

*Steel Ingots and Direct Steel Castings.*—For the 12 months ending December 31st, 1926, the production of steel ingots and castings totalled 776,888 tons, an increase of 3 per cent over the 752,695 tons of the previous year. In 1924 the output was 650,690 tons and in 1923 amounted to 884,770 tons. In 1926 the figures included 743,550 tons of steel ingots and 33,338 tons of direct castings as compared with 733,855 tons of ingots and 18,840 tons of castings in 1925. Per capita production of ingots and castings amounted to 185 pounds during the year under review, 180 pounds in 1925, an average of 158 pounds in 1924 and 217 pounds in 1923.

Production of steel ingots and direct castings totalled 69,000 tons in January, dropped to 53,000 tons in February, then rose sharply until in May the maximum for the year was reached at 90,000 tons. Output in August reached the lowest point for the year at 46,000 tons and the output then averaged about 58,000 to 59,000 tons per month until December when a slight increase was recorded.

During 1926 four firms in Canada reported a production of steel ingots from basic open hearth furnaces, 3 concerns made basic open hearth castings, 3 made converter castings and 9 firms produced direct castings from electric furnaces.

### Production of Pig-Iron and Ferro-Alloys in Canada, 1925 and 1926

(Tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1925				1926			
	In blast furnace		In electric furnace	Total	In blast furnace		In electric furnace	Total
	For own use	for sale	For sale		For own use	For sale	For sale	
Pig iron—								
Basic .....	422,805	1,710	—	424,515	458,726	18,974	—	477,700
Foundry .....	304	101,690	—	101,994	2,302	215,853	—	218,155
Malleable .....	930	42,952	—	43,882	—	41,648	—	41,648
<b>Total Pig Iron .....</b>	<b>424,045</b>	<b>146,352</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>570,397</b>	<b>461,028</b>	<b>276,475</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>737,503</b>
<b>Total Ferro-Alloys .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>25,709</b>	<b>25,709</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>37,954</b>	<b>37,954</b>

## Production of Steel Ingots and Castings in Canada, 1925 and 1926

(Tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1925			1926		
	For own use	For sale	Total	For own use	For sale	Total
<b>Steel ingots—</b>						
Open hearth—Basic.....	722,603	—	722,603	726,852	25	726,877
Bessemer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other.....	11,252	—	11,252	—	—	—
Electric.....	—	—	—	16,673	—	16,673
<b>Total Steel Ingots.....</b>	<b>733,855</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>733,855</b>	<b>743,525</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>743,550</b>
<b>Steel castings—</b>						
Open hearth—Basic.....	1,540	7,471	9,011	1,902	17,553	19,455
Acid.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bessemer.....	78	1,673	1,752	87	1,551	1,638
Electric.....	34	8,043	8,077	85	12,160	12,245
<b>Total Direct Steel Castings.....</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>17,188</b>	<b>18,840</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>31,264</b>	<b>33,338</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>735,507</b>	<b>17,188</b>	<b>752,695</b>	<b>745,599</b>	<b>31,289</b>	<b>776,888</b>

## Lead

Lead production in 1926 established another new record for the output of this metal. The greater part of Canada's production was from the Trail smelter which received a large proportion of its lead ores from the Sullivan mine at Kimberley, B.C., but which also purchased silver-lead-zinc ores from the Kootenay district. The remainder of Canada's production comprised pig lead produced from Galletta, Ontario, and lead from lead ores and concentrates shipped from the Mayo district of the Yukon Territory and from the Tetreault mine in Quebec.

While the total production of the Galletta smelter is sold in Canada, the greater part of the production from the Trail smelter is sold in Europe and in the Orient, and since the latter sales are based on the London market rather than on Montreal, it was decided this year to make the method of computation conform to this sales practice, and to use the London market rather than the Montreal market as has been done heretofore. Except for Ontario, where the sales value as given by the mine was used, Canada's production in 1926, therefore, was valued at 6.751 cents per pound, the average of London quotations for the year. Canada's total production in 1926 amounted to 284,120,946 pounds and thus was worth \$19,262,242 as against 253,590,578 pounds produced in 1925 and valued at \$23,127,460, on the basis of 9.12 cents per pound, which was the average of the Montreal quotations for the year. The London price in 1925 was 7.914 cents per pound.

## Production of Lead in Canada 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
		\$		\$
(a) Calculated at average Montreal price for the year, as in previous reports—				
Quebec.....	2,051,100	187,050	3,729,636	303,965
Ontario.....	7,209,534	657,510	7,307,830	595,588
British Columbia.....	242,454,502	22,111,850	266,812,461	21,745,216
Yukon.....	1,875,442	171,040	6,180,054	503,674
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>253,590,578</b>	<b>23,127,460</b>	<b>284,029,981</b>	<b>23,148,443</b>
(b) Calculated at average London price for the year except in Ontario (see text)—				
Quebec.....	2,051,100	162,324	3,729,636	251,788
Ontario.....	7,268,193	605,365	7,398,795	580,730
British Columbia.....	242,454,502	19,187,849	266,812,461	18,012,509
Yukon.....	1,875,442	148,422	6,180,054	417,215
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>253,590,578</b>	<b>20,103,960</b>	<b>284,120,946</b>	<b>19,262,242</b>

NOTE.—Montreal price of lead in 1925 was 9.12 cents per pound and in 1926 was 8.154 cents. London price of lead in 1925 was 7.914 cents per pound and in 1926 was 6.751 cents per pound.

## Exports and Imports of Lead for Canada 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
Lead, contained in ore.....	37,504,500	2,341,679	13,644,900	796,412
Pig lead.....	160,130,800	11,809,305	202,510,300	12,983,907
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>197,635,300</b>	<b>14,150,984</b>	<b>216,155,200</b>	<b>13,780,319</b>
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
Old and scrap, pig and block.....	505,555	50,606	766,939	67,671
Bars and sheets.....	104,814	10,554	116,848	11,867
Litharge.....	1,515,300	159,576	2,229,600	223,839
Acetate and nitrate of lead.....	222,535	20,516	140,046	13,492
Other manufactures.....	—	237,717	—	263,398
Pipe lead.....	42,592	4,099	116,344	11,911
Shots and bullets.....	6,040	923	12,316	1,543
Tea lead.....	131,402	16,260	83,531	10,362
<b>Lead pigments—</b>				
Dry white lead.....	47,549	4,749	60,606	5,539
White lead, ground in oil.....	127,016	14,795	73,468	7,539
Dry red lead and orange mineral.....	628,048	68,509	1,158,873	112,915
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>—</b>	<b>588,304</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>729,196</b>

## Monthly Average Prices of Pig-Lead, Montreal\*, New York and London†, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Month	Montreal (Value in cents per pound)			New York (Value in cents per pound)			London‡ (Value in pounds sterling per long ton)		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
January.....	7-84	10-04	9-07	7-972	10-169	9-255	31-528	41-443	34-778
February.....	8-28	9-56	8-92	8-554	9-428	9-154	34-598	37-944	33-903
March.....	8-79	9-29	8-54	9-013	8-014	9-336	37-161	36-804	31-625
April.....	7-82	8-29	7-79	8-269	8-005	7-971	32-819	32-791	29-775
May.....	7-04	8-14	7-53	7-263	7-985	7-751	29-426	32-283	28-263
June.....	7-32	8-46	7-81	7-020	8-321	8-033	32-138	33-479	29-986
July.....	7-49	8-74	8-07	7-117	8-151	8-499	32-916	34-698	31-716
August.....	7-04	9-40	8-30	7-827	9-192	8-908	32-728	38-188	32-756
September.....	7-74	9-53	8-23	8-000	9-508	8-786	33-023	38-884	32-085
October.....	8-23	9-55	8-00	8-235	9-513	8-402	35-715	39-017	30-821
November.....	9-20	9-40	7-82	8-689	9-739	8-005	39-425	36-872	29-270
December.....	9-86	9-02	7-77	9-207	9-310	7-855	41-583	34-739	28-932
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>8-10</b>	<b>9-12</b>	<b>8-15</b>	<b>8-097</b>	<b>9-020</b>	<b>8-417</b>	<b>34-421</b>	<b>36-429</b>	<b>31-075</b>

\*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*.

‡Computed at par (\$4-8666), the London price of lead in 1925 was 7-914 cents per pound, and in 1926 was 6-751 cents per pound.

## Statement of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, Showing Ore, Concentrates, etc., received during the year 1926

Name of Mine	Address	Dry tons ore	Dry tons concentrates
Allenby.....	Allenby, B.C.....		31,844
Alameda.....	Nicola, B.C.....	3	
Ames.....	Rock Creek, B.C.....	3	
Alice.....	Creston, B.C.....	131	
Alpha.....	Silverton, B.C.....	56	
Atlin.....	Atlin, B.C.....	155	
Aurora.....	Aldridge, B.C.....	1,815	
Alamo.....	Alamo, B.C.....	64	
Bluebell.....	Riandel, B.C.....	14,638	3,262
Bell.....	Beaverdell, B.C.....	1,034	
Benver.....	Beaverdell, B.C.....	32	
Black Colt.....	Sandon, B.C.....	216	
Boulder City Group.....	Boulder City, B.C.....	7	
Bosun.....	Boulder City, B.C.....	538	
Brooklyn.....	Greenwood, B.C.....	31	
Bounty.....	Beaverdell, B.C.....	7	

Statement of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, Showing Ore, Concentrates, etc., received during the year 1926—Continued

Name of Mine	Address	Dry tons ore	Dry tons concentrate
Bluebird	Deer Park, B.C.	6	
Boundary M. & E. Co.	Greenwood, B.C.	50	
Cork Province	Zwieky, B.C.	1,982	194
Crescent	Greenwood, B.C.	14	
Charleston	Retallack, B.C.	31	
Colonial	Sundon, B.C.	104	
Canadian Group	Sundon, B.C.	117	
Dunwell	Stewart, B.C.	201	
Duthie	Smithers, B.C.	1,640	
Daybreak	Kaslo, B.C.	80	
D-A	Greenwood, B.C.	1	
Dora	Three Forks, B.C.	1	
Daisy	Lake Windermere, B.C.	2	
Daugherty	Sundon, B.C.	7	
Discovery	Herb Lake, Man.	1	
Emerald	Salmo, B.C.		27
Esperanza	Alice Arm, B.C.	8	
Eureka	Nicola, B.C.	1	
Elkhorn	Greenwood, B.C.	12	
Enterprise	Enterprise, B.C.	686	
Enterprise	Eholt, B.C.	14	
Eelo	Silverton, B.C.	26	
Galena Farm	Silverton, B.C.	1,361	
Gold Drop	Greenwood, B.C.	1	
Goodenough	Ymir, B.C.	473	
Galena	Williams Lake, B.C.	8	
Granite	Tagham, B.C.	10	
Gold Pick	Greenwood, B.C.	3	
Hope	Sundon, B.C.	35	
Hewitt	Silverton, B.C.	128	
Hopp, J.	Vancouver, B.C.	1	
Hot Punch	Lake Windermere, B.C.	7	
Homestake	Louis Creek, B.C.	1,582	
Imperial	Imperial Siding, B.C.	326	
I.X.J.	Rosslund, B.C.	4	
Jewell	Greenwood, B.C.	54	
Jeanette	Ainsworth, B.C.	11	
Knob Hill	Republic, Wash.	348	
Key	Lake Windermere, B.C.	27	
Lucky Jim	Zineton, B.C.	19,776	14
LaRose	Alice Arm, B.C.	42	
Logie, J. S.	W. Summerland, B.C.	1	
Lake Shore	Ainsworth, B.C.	14	
Lizard Creek	Wynol, B.C.	1	
Lead Queen	Briscoe, B.C.	35	
Last Chance	Republic, Wash.	5,932	
Manitoba Metals Co.	LePas, Man.	24	
Mastadon	Hevelstoke, B.C.	9	
Merritt Mines, Ltd.	Coyle, B.C.	42	
Monitor	Three Forks, B.C.	238	
Mammoth	Silverton, B.C.	41	
Metals Recovery	Retallack, B.C.	120	813
Multiplex	Arrowhead, B.C.	137	
Mountain Chief	New Denver, B.C.	209	
Molly Gibson	Kittas Landing, B.C.	44	
Midnight	Rosslund, B.C.	2	
Mimon	Ketchikan, Alaska	1	
Metallic	Silverton, B.C.	112	
Molly Hughes	New Denver, B.C.	64	
McAllister	Three Forks, B.C.	5,788	
Northland	Stewart, B.C.	1	
No Seven	Boundary Falls, B.C.	15	
Noble Five	Sundon, B.C.	148	
Old Hickory	Republic, Wash.	30	
Ottawa	Slocan City, B.C.	26	
Paradise	Invermere, B.C.	737	
Province	Greenwood, B.C.	84	
Planet	Nicola, B.C.	29	
Pentiction Mining Co.	Pentiction, B.C.	5	
Prosperity	Stewart, B.C.	29	
Porcupine	Ymir, B.C.	18	
Porter-Idaho	Stewart, B.C.	174	
Princess	Laurier, B.C.	22	
Quip	Republic, Wash.	8,705	
Queen Bess	Sundon, B.C.	44	
Queen Victoria	Beasley, B.C.	29	
Queen	Salmo, B.C.	24	
Richmond-Eureka	Sundon, B.C.	59	
Rainbow	Keen, B.C.	5	
Revenge	Beaverfell, B.C.	14	
Roseberry-Surprise	New Denver, B.C.	833	
Ruth	Sundon, B.C.	1,250	
Rhode-Island	Kamloops, B.C.	18	
Rambler-Cariboo	Rambler, B.C.	359	
Renfrew	Jolicoe, B.C.	28	
Silver Reef	Nelson, B.C.	4	

**Statement of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, Showing Ore, Concentrates, etc., received during the year 1926—concluded**

Name of Mine	Address	Dry tons ore	Dry tons concentrates
Silver Cup.....	Hazelton, B.C.....	59	
Silver Star.....	Similkameen, B.C.....	1	
Silver Spray.....	Lake Windermere, B.C.....	6	
Sally.....	Beaverdell, B.C.....	1,232	
Silver King.....	Lake Windermere, B.C.....	22	
Surprise.....	Howser, B.C.....	6	
Seel, Geo.....	Wisteria, B.C.....	1	
Submarine.....	Oroville, Wash.....	4	
Silversmith.....	Sandon, B.C.....	-	3,916
Star.....	Lake Windermere, B.C.....	3	
Standard.....	Silverton, B.C.....	89	
Summitt.....	Penticton, B.C.....	1	
Surprise.....	Sandon, B.C.....	172	
Simmons, J. D.....	Galloway, B.C.....	17	
Stemwinder.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	10,058	
Smuggler.....	Birch Island, B.C.....	15	
Starkey, F.A.....	Nelson, B.C.....	1	
Spokane Trinket.....	Ainsworth B.C.....	57	
Silver Hoard.....	Ainsworth, B.C.....	24	
Sovereign.....	Sandon, B.C.....	25	
Silver Hill.....	Crawford Bay, B.C.....	25	
Surprise.....	Republic, Wash.....	111	
Tariff.....	Ainsworth, B.C.....	101	
Thelma.....	Merritt, B.C.....	1	
Trevitt.....	Republic, Wash.....	1,873	
Tredway.....	Dorreen, B.C.....	97	
Trade Dollar.....	Sandon, B.C.....	66	
Velvet.....	Rosslund, B.C.....	164	
Van Roi.....	Silverton, B.C.....	33	97
Victor.....	Sandon, B.C.....	43	
Whitewater.....	Retallack, B.C.....	10,087	
Wonderful.....	Sandon, B.C.....	937	
Wellington.....	Beaverdell, B.C.....	211	
Widdowson, E.....	Nelson, B.C.....	2	
White Cut.....	Lake Windermere, B.C.....	34	
Yankee Girl.....	Ymir, B.C.....	17,571	
Yankee Girl.....	Grand Forks, B.C.....	11	
	Total Customs.....	125,591	40,157
	Total Company.....	57,130	307,320
	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>182,721</b>	<b>347,477</b>

### Manganese

No production of manganese was reported for the year 1926, the last record of any output being in 1924 when 584 tons of ore valued at \$4,088 were produced in the province of New Brunswick. Deposits of manganese are also known to occur in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, and in British Columbia near the town of Kaslo.

### Mercury

There was no production of mercury reported during 1926.

### Molybdenum

Molybdenite is found in many sections of Canada. The Woods Molybdenum Company of Quyon, Quebec, was the only company to report any production for 1926. Several prospects were developed during the war when the demand for this metal for use in the manufacture of certain alloy steels was great. Since that time, with the one exception, these properties have been idle. Production in 1926 amounted to 25,168 pounds of molybdenum concentrates containing 20,943 pounds of molybdenum sulphide valued at \$10,472. In 1925 the production was 30,764 pounds of molybdenum concentrates containing 72.65 per cent  $\text{MoS}_2$  or 22,350 pounds of molybdenum sulphide valued at \$11,176.

### Nickel

Nickel production in 1926 amounted to 65,714,294 pounds valued at \$14,374,163 as against the 1925 production of 73,857,114 pounds valued at \$15,946,672. This production was made up of nickel in matte and speiss exported from the Canadian smelters valued at 18 cents per pound;

refined and electrolytic nickel produced, valued at the average price received for sales of metal during the year; and the nickel equivalent in oxides and salts sold, this nickel being valued at the sum obtained from the sale of the oxides and salts.

Mining and smelting of nickel-copper ores was carried on during the year by the two producing companies, the International Nickel Company of Canada at Copper Cliff and the Mond Nickel Company operating at Coniston. An extensive development program was launched during the year by the International Nickel Company to meet the growing demand for nickel that has arisen as the result of research work looking to the further commercial utilization of this important metal. Recovery of the sulphur in the waste gases from the converters, was continued by the Mond Company; the manufacture and sale of sulphuric acid of great purity and low cost by this company has been an appreciable factor in lowering the costs of production in many acid using industries.

Mining, smelting and refining are carried on by the International Nickel Company in Canada, the mines and smelter being at Coniston and the refinery at Port Colborne. The smelter produces a nickel-copper matte containing from 50 to 53 per cent nickel, and 27 to 30 per cent copper, the balance being mostly sulphur. Some of the matte is shipped to Port Colborne for refining, the products there being, refined and electrolytic nickel, nickel oxide and salts, and blister or converter copper ready for further refining. For the manufacture of monel metal, some matte is shipped directly from the smelter to Huntington, W. Va., U.S.A., where it is introduced into the furnace charges for the direct production of the alloy "monel metal."

The Mond Nickel Company also operates mines and a smelter at Coniston, but as the mond refining process uses a large amount of anthracite coal, it is necessary to ship the matte to the plant near Clydach, Wales (which is located in close proximity to a suitable coal mine.) There, the nickel-copper matte is treated, the products being a very pure nickel, and copper sulphate. The copper sulphate is marketed in the vineyard countries of France and Italy. Buyers in these areas are most discriminating in their purchases, and large sums of money have been spent in the cultivation of the trade; but for many years the needs of the most discerning buyers have been met and so the trade has been maintained.

#### Production in Canada and Exports of Nickel, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Pounds	\$	Pounds	\$
<b>PRODUCTION—</b>				
Nickel in matte and speiss exported*	32,787,846	5,901,812	34,028,211	6,125,078
Refined and electrolytic nickel produced	31,976,310	7,315,701	25,627,602	6,423,401
Nickel in oxides and salts sold	9,092,958	2,729,159	6,058,481	1,825,684
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,857,114</b>	<b>15,946,672</b>	<b>65,714,294</b>	<b>14,374,163</b>
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
Nickel, fine	30,116,400	5,980,920	24,698,400	6,386,387
Nickel contained in matte	40,207,900	6,693,805	39,177,400	6,074,497
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,324,300</b>	<b>12,674,725</b>	<b>63,875,800</b>	<b>12,460,884</b>

\*Nickel in matte and speiss exported valued at 18 cents per pound.

#### Output from Nickel-Copper Mines and Smelters, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926

	Unit	1923	1924	1925	1926
Ore mined	Ton	1,187,355	1,411,978	1,264,748	1,322,050
Ore shipped	Ton	1,168,139	1,354,650	1,264,748	1,322,050
<b>Content of ores, etc., shipped—</b>					
Copper	Pound	35,635,726	42,349,039	44,007,830	55,096,719
Nickel	Pound	72,855,433	81,068,547	85,305,242	90,110,865
Ore and concentrates treated at smelters	Ton	1,140,100	1,307,603	1,258,849	1,309,782
Matte produced	Ton	58,084	65,944	70,286	78,643
<b>Content of matte,—</b>					
Copper	Pound	31,538,710	36,979,424	39,272,989	48,318,735
Nickel	Pound	62,057,835	69,276,313	73,191,262	78,076,003
Matte shipped to Canadian refineries	Ton	35,612	34,835	38,567	34,042
Matte exported to foreign refineries	Ton	21,450	26,565	32,397	34,908

## Metals of the Platinum Group

Metals of the platinum group produced from Canadian ores in 1926 amounted to \$1,563,785 in value. This total includes values for the platinum group metals from the British Columbia placers and also the values obtained from the treatment of nickel-copper made at Port Colborne, Ontario, and at Clydach, Wales.

## Canada's Production of Platinum Group Metals, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Platinum	Palladium, Rhodium, etc.	Platinum	Palladium, Rhodium, etc.
Produced by Canadian, United States and British refineries from Canadian mattes and residues.....	Fine oz. 8,692	8,288	9,471	10,024
	Value, \$ 1,027,477	648,969	919,349	640,178
British Columbia placers.....	Fine oz. 6	-	50	-
	Value, \$ 715	-	4,258	-
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>Fine oz. 8,698</b>	<b>8,288</b>	<b>9,521</b>	<b>10,024</b>
	<b>Value \$ 1,028,192</b>	<b>648,969</b>	<b>923,607</b>	<b>640,178</b>

## Imports into Canada and Exports of Platinum, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>IMPORTS—</b>	Oz.	\$	Oz.	\$
Platinum retorts.....	-	41,006	-	40,028
Platinum wire, and in bars, strips, etc.....	-	157,914	-	138,433
Platinum crucibles.....	-	39,685	-	8,960
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>238,605</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187,421</b>
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
Contained in concentrates.....	404	42,489	520	54,747
Platinum, old and scrap.....	655	76,423	396	40,185
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>118,912</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>94,932</b>

## Silver

Silver production in Canada in 1926 amounted to 22,435,531 ounces which valued at the New York price for the year, (62.107 cents) was worth \$13,934,035. In 1925 the silver output amounted to 20,228,988 ounces valued at \$13,971,150 when the average price was 69.065 cents per ounce. Among the largest silver producers in Canada is the Sullivan mine which, although primarily a world-renowned lead and zinc mine, produced in 1926 more than 4.5 millions ounces of silver. The Premier mine in northern British Columbia produced more than 3 million ounces. In Ontario the largest producers were the Nipissing mine with 1.9 million ounces and the Keeley mine with 1.7 million ounces. The Frontier Lorraine Mines produced slightly more than a million ounces and the Castle Trethewey slightly less than a million ounces in 1926.

Canada's silver production is obtained principally from the silver-cobalt mines of northern Ontario, from the silver-lead-zinc mines and copper-gold mines of British Columbia, the high-grade silver-lead ores of the Mayo district of the Yukon while small amounts are recovered from the copper ores and silver-lead-zinc ores exported from the province of Quebec. The gold mines in northern Ontario all report silver with their gold production generally in the proportion of 7 or 8 ounces of gold to 1 ounce of silver.

## Production of Silver in Canada by Provinces, 1925 and 1926

Province	1925			1926		
	Quantity	Value	Per cent of total production	Quantity	Value	Per cent of total production
	Ozs.	\$	Per cent	Ozs.	\$	Per cent
Quebec.....	214,943	149,451	1.06	375,985	233,513	1.67
Ontario.....	10,529,131	7,271,944	52.28	9,274,855	5,760,334	41.34
Manitoba and Nova Scotia.....	563	388	-	140	87	-
British Columbia.....	8,579,458	5,925,403	42.40	10,583,611	6,573,163	47.18
Yukon Territory (contained in placer gold and in ores exported).....	904,893	624,964	4.26	2,200,940	1,366,938	9.81
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,228,988</b>	<b>13,971,150</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>22,435,531</b>	<b>13,934,035</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## Imports into Canada and Exports of Silver, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Ozs.	\$	Ozs.	\$
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
Silver bullion in bars .....	—	1,025,109	—	1,011,015
Sterling silver .....	—	210,334	—	440,079
Silver coin .....	—	61	—	55
<b>Total</b> .....	—	<b>1,235,554</b>	—	<b>1,451,149</b>
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
Silver contained in ore, concentrates, etc. ....	4,754,915	3,021,418	5,890,280	3,516,052
Silver bullion .....	14,316,797	9,861,219	15,241,853	9,559,825
Silver coin .....	—	2,089	—	—
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>19,071,712</b>	<b>12,884,726</b>	<b>21,132,133</b>	<b>13,106,777</b>

## Monthly Average Prices of Silver,\* 1924, 1925 and 1926

	New York			London		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
January .....	63.447	68.447	67.795	33.540	32.197	31.322
February .....	64.359	68.472	68.773	33.505	32.245	30.797
March .....	63.957	67.808	65.880	33.483	31.935	30.299
April .....	64.139	66.899	64.409	33.065	31.372	29.682
May .....	65.524	67.580	65.075	33.870	31.276	30.125
June .....	66.690	69.106	65.481	34.758	31.863	30.248
July .....	67.159	69.442	64.793	34.509	31.954	29.861
August .....	68.519	70.240	62.380	34.213	32.268	28.773
September .....	69.350	71.570	60.580	34.832	32.983	27.904
October .....	70.827	71.106	54.505	35.387	32.972	25.291
November .....	68.299	69.223	54.141	33.775	32.155	25.192
December .....	68.096	68.889	53.466	32.620	31.835	24.733
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>66.781</b>	<b>69.065</b>	<b>62.107</b>	<b>33.969</b>	<b>32.068</b>	<b>28.686</b>

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

## \*Shipments by Mines, and destinations of Ores, Concentrates etc., shipped over Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from the Districts of Cobalt, South Lorraine and Gowganda, 1926.

Shipments from Cobalt District		Destination	
NAME OF MINE—	tons		tons
Agaucien .....	34.14	CANADIAN POINTS—	
Mining Corporation .....	3,615.60	Deloro Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd .....	4,727
Comogas .....	30.00	Cobalt for milling .....	12,445
McKinley-Darragh .....	526.99	Timmins .....	49
Nipissing .....	884.43	West St. John, for export .....	349
O'Brien .....	1,773.50	Montreal, for export .....	521
Northern Extension .....	25.91	Quebec, for export .....	108
Kerr Lake .....	23.00	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>18,199</b>
H. F. Strung .....	67.29	UNITED STATES POINTS—	
Temiskaming Testing Laboratories .....	49.00	American Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd., Tacoma .....	2,504
J. H. McLeod .....	1.70	American Smelting & Refining Co., Perth, Amboy, N.J. ....	34
C. Reinhardt .....	30.55	Cincinnati .....	30
Wabi Iron Works .....	32.16	Norwood, Ohio .....	98
Genesee .....	37.11	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,606</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,135.37</b>		
<b>SHIPMENTS FROM SOUTH LORRAINE DISTRICT—</b>			
Keeley .....	1,082.30		
Lorraine Consolidated .....	130.00		
Lorraine Trout Lake .....	5,750.00		
Mining Corporation .....	6,379.22		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>13,341.52</b>		
<b>OTHER CAMPS—</b>			
Castle Tretheway .....	249.50		
Tonopah .....	108.00		
Miller Lake O'Brien .....	30.00		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>387.50</b>		
<b>Grand total</b> .....	<b>28,864.39</b>	<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>28,865</b>

\*Supplied by Arthur A. Cole, Mining Engineer, T. & N.O. Railway, Cobalt, Ont.

## 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. Figures for Canadian total production of zinc are made up by adding the production of refined zinc at Trail to the amount of zinc estimated as recoverable from ores exported, and the value of production is calculated at the monthly average price for zinc on the London market for the year.

In previous years the average price on the St. Louis market was used, but as London quotations are used by the British Columbia Department of Mines, in computing zinc production values for that province, Bureau officials were of the opinion that the advantage of having uniformity of methods used by the provincial and federal offices, coupled with the fact that Canada's exports of zinc are sold on the basis of London quotations, constituted two excellent reasons for the adoption of this small change in Bureau procedure.

Computed in this manner the total production for 1926 was 161,897,466 pounds which at 7.41 cents per pound (London quotations) was valued at \$11,996,601 as compared with 109,268,511 pounds produced in 1925 with a value of \$8,328,446 when the average price was 7.622 cents per pound (St. Louis). The average London price in 1925 was 7.956 cents per pound.

## Production of Zinc in Canada 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
		\$		\$
(a) Calculated at average St. Louis price for the year as in previous reports—				
Quebec.....	9,936,000	757,322	12,904,176	946,779
Ontario.....	179,545	13,685	—	—
British Columbia.....	99,152,966	7,557,439	148,993,290	10,931,638
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>109,268,511</b>	<b>8,328,446</b>	<b>161,897,466</b>	<b>11,878,417</b>
(b) Calculated at average London price for the year as adopted in this report—				
Ontario.....	9,936,000	790,508	12,904,176	956,199
Quebec.....	179,545	14,285	—	—
British Columbia.....	99,152,966	7,888,610	148,993,290	11,040,402
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>109,268,511</b>	<b>8,693,403</b>	<b>161,897,466</b>	<b>11,996,601</b>

NOTE.—St. Louis price of Zinc in 1925 was 7.622 cents per pound and in 1926 was 7.337 cent per pound.  
London price of Zinc in 1925 was 7.956 cents per pound and in 1926 was 7.41 cents per pound.

## Imports into Canada and Exports of Zinc, 1925 and 1926.

	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
Zinc dust..... Lb.	315,440	28,664	435,440	46,800
Zinc in blocks, pigs and sheets..... "	4,322,335	407,236	5,797,282	582,784
Zinc spelter..... "	1,265,510	100,736	1,122,640	86,779
Zinc white 80% zn..... "	13,301,222	923,755	13,278,306	943,721
Zinc sulphate and chloride of (44% zn.)..... "	1,070,595	47,450	1,650,725	73,604
Zinc, manufactures of, n.o.p.....	—	178,230	—	156,837
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,686,071</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,890,328</b>
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
Zinc ore..... Ton	48,340	1,778,019	41,917	1,393,165
Zinc spelter..... "	24,913	3,781,011	48,004	7,107,876
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5,559,030</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8,501,041</b>

**Monthly Average Prices of Zinc at Montreal, St. Louis and London, 1924,  
1925 and 1926**

Month	Montreal <sup>1</sup> (In cents per pound)			St. Louis <sup>2</sup> (In cents per pound)			London <sup>2</sup> (In pounds Sterling long ton)		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
January.....	8.02	9.22	9.80	6.426	7.738	8.304	34.761	37.917	38.059
February.....	8.38	8.93	9.31	6.756	7.480	7.750	36.518	36.528	36.053
March.....	8.16	8.75	8.82	6.488	7.319	7.332	35.298	35.741	34.090
April.....	7.72	8.44	8.40	6.121	6.985	7.001	32.588	34.614	32.503
May.....	7.33	8.40	8.31	5.793	6.951	6.821	30.648	34.223	32.038
June.....	7.30	8.45	8.58	5.792	6.990	7.112	31.788	34.149	33.244
July.....	7.40	8.65	8.87	5.898	7.206	7.411	32.193	34.894	34.045
August.....	7.64	9.01	8.85	6.175	7.576	7.376	32.544	36.691	34.173
September.....	7.65	9.18	8.89	6.181	7.753	7.413	32.926	37.435	34.389
October.....	7.79	9.71	8.76	6.324	8.282	7.296	33.514	39.884	34.256
November.....	8.25	10.10	8.70	6.796	8.614	7.199	35.022	39.039	33.491
December.....	8.84	9.91	8.51	7.374	8.565	7.018	36.932	38.327	32.915
<b>Average.....</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>6.344</b>	<b>7.622</b>	<b>7.337</b>	<b>33.728</b>	<b>36.624</b>	<b>34.165</b>

<sup>1</sup>Supplied by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Montreal, P.Q.

<sup>2</sup>Quoted from *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Converted at par the average London quotations, in cents per pound were: In 1925—7.956 cents; In 1926—7.41 cents.

## NON-METALLICS

### Abrasives

**Diatomite.**—Although development work was carried on during 1926 in Canada in connection with diatomite deposits no report of the tonnage shipped, has been received. The Canadian production of this material was derived from a deposit located at Silica Lake, Colchester County, Nova Scotia.

Diatomite, sometimes called 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.

**Grinding Pebbles.**—Grinding pebbles are obtained in Canada from a deposit near Jackfish, Ontario. Shipments during 1926 amounted to 64 tons valued at \$576 as compared with a total of 105 tons at \$945 shipped in the previous year.

**Grindstones, Pulpstones and Scythestones.**—The production of grindstones, pulpstones, and scythestones in Canada during 1926 reached a total of 2,620 tons worth \$136,772. In 1925 shipments were reported at 2,562 tons with a value of \$124,165.

**Volcanic Dust.**—The deposit of volcanic dust near Waldeck, Saskatchewan was operated in 1926 and the shipments made during the year were reported at 90 tons worth \$630. A total of 160 tons valued at \$1,380 was shipped from this deposit during 1925. This material is used as a base in the manufacture of cleansers.

## Imports into Canada and Exports of Abrasives, 1925 and 1926.

	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
<b>Abrasives—</b>				
Artificial abrasives in bulk, crushed or ground, when imported for use in the manufacture of abrasive wheels and polishing composition	-	123,651	-	230,933
Carborundum wheels or stones not further manufactured than moulded and burned	-	-	-	158,408
Diamond dust or bort, and black diamonds for borers	-	604,406	-	963,141
Emery in bulk, crushed or ground	-	223,598	-	53,384
Emery wheels and carborundum wheels, n.o.p.	-	198,432	-	77,331
Emery or carborundum, manufactures of, including carborundum stones, n.o.p.	-	59,775	-	67,710
Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 36 inches in diameter	-	641,360	-	791,412
Grindstones, n.o.p.	-	19,983	-	36,838
Pumice and pumice stone, lava and calcareous tufa, not further manufactured than ground	-	27,581	-	32,005
Sand paper, glass, flint and emery paper or emery cloth	-	305,042	-	344,987
Iron sand or globules for polishing and sawing	-	11,702	-	17,464
Burrstones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into mill-stones	No.	5	3	450
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2,306,122</b>	-	<b>2,774,123</b>
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
Grindstones, manufactured	-	61,429	-	75,374
Stone for the manufacture of grindstones	tons	93	-	-
<b>Abrasives—</b>				
Natural, n.o.p.	cwt.	464	860	860
Artificial, crude, including carborundum	"	955,184	1,055,592	2,908,320
Artificial, made up into wheels, stones, etc.	-	32,030	-	45,802
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>3,073,356</b>	-	<b>3,030,356</b>

## Actinolite

Shipments of actinolite to the United States from Canadian deposits during 1926 were recorded at 80 tons valued at \$1,000, as against 40 tons at \$500 shipped in the previous year.

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

## Asbestos

Asbestos production in Canada during 1926 reached the grand total of 279,389 tons with a valuation of \$10,095,487; an average value of \$36.13 per ton. In 1925, the shipments (exclusive of sand and gravel) amounted to 273,524 tons at \$8,977,546, or an average value of \$32.82 per ton.

Asbestos rock mined during 1926 totalled 4,483,361 tons, of which quantity 4,002,626 tons were handled by the mills.

Final information covering the production of asbestos in foreign countries is not yet available, but during the first ten months of 1926 the Rhodesian output amounted to 28,841 short tons and during the same period the South African total was 12,007 short tons. Cyprus production did not commence until May, 1926, and from that date until the end of November the quantity produced was 6,720 short tons.

Canada's deposits of asbestos continue to supply by far the greater part of the world's needs of this very important mineral. Situated in the province of Quebec, about equally distant from the cities of Montreal and Quebec, the asbestos mines provide the principal industry in an area represented by five towns which have grown up about the mines. Mining or quarrying is done mostly in large pits. Veins of chrysotile asbestos run in every direction through the rock and hand-cobbing is used to sort out the larger samples. Mechanical crushing, drying and screening are used extensively in the further treatment. Some 50 to 75 tons of asbestos are commonly obtained in the handling of 1,000 tons of rock.

## Output and Shipments of Canadian Asbestos, 1925 and 1926

Classification	1925				1926			
	Total output	Sold or shipped			Total output	Sold or shipped		
		Quantity	Total sales value at mill	Average value per ton		Quantity	Total sales value at mill	Average value per ton
	Tons	Tons	\$	\$ cts.	Tons	Tons	\$	\$ cts.
Crude No. 1.....	806	1,046	381,926	365 13	828	1,094	406,438	371 51
Crude No. 2.....	2,701	3,777	778,805	206 22	2,952	3,494	802,304	220 62
Other crudes.....	260	348	49,030	140 90	328	448	92,394	207 16
Spinning stocks.....	13,509	16,070	1,710,379	106 43	13,839	15,182	1,885,815	124 21
Shingle stocks.....	25,301	30,010	1,523,980	50 78	39,678	36,497	2,139,780	58 62
Mill board and paper stocks.....	94,350	93,937	2,915,046	31 03	101,293	86,746	2,940,675	33 89
Fillers, floats and other short fibres.....	128,382	128,338	1,618,200	12 61	141,270	135,930	1,828,061	13 44
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>265,309</b>	<b>273,524</b>	<b>8,977,546</b>	<b>32 82</b>	<b>300,188</b>	<b>270,389</b>	<b>10,095,487</b>	<b>36 13</b>
Sand and gravel*.....	16,409	16,865	10,814	0 64	15,672	15,672	10,257	0 65
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>281,718</b>	<b>290,389</b>	<b>8,988,360</b>	<b>32 85</b>	<b>315,860</b>	<b>286,061</b>	<b>10,105,744</b>	<b>-</b>

\*In 1926, this production has been included under "Sand and Gravel Industry."

## Imports into Canada and Exports of Asbestos, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	\$	Tons	\$
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures of, n.o.p.....	—	350,600	—	472,513
Asbestos packing.....	111	98,169	93	93,122
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>448,769</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>565,635</b>
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
Asbestos.....	136,750	8,090,106	141,760	8,669,810
Asbestos sand and waste.....	121,267	1,592,280	136,231	1,992,480
Asbestos manufactures, including asbestos roofing.....	—	55,572	—	43,011
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9,737,964</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10,705,301</b>

## Monthly Average Prices of Asbestos by Grades, 1926

(Per short ton)

(From the Engineering and Mining Journal)

Month	Crude No. 1	Crude No. 2	Spinning fibres	Magnesia and compressed sheet fibres	Shingle stock	Paper stock	Cement stock	Short fibres	Floats
January.....	\$ 500	\$ 300	\$ 190	\$ 125	\$ 73	\$ 42	\$ 25	\$ 15	\$ 15
February.....	525	313	183	137	70	43	25	15	15
March.....	525	300	190	137	70	43	25	15	15
April.....	525	300	190	137	70	43	25	15	15
May.....	525	300	190	137	70	43	25	15	15
June.....	525	300	190	137	70	43	25	15	15
July.....	525	300	190	137	70	43	25	15	15
August.....	525	300	190	137	70	43	25	15	15
September.....	525	300	190	137	70	43	25	15	15
October.....	525	300	190	137	70	43	25	15	15
November.....	525	300	190	137	70	43	25	15	15
December.....	525	300	190	137	80	43	25	15	15
<b>Average.....</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>

## Barytes

Barytes shipped during 1926 amounted to 100 tons valued at \$2,307 as compared with 95 tons worth \$2,259 produced in 1925. As in previous years the total output was obtained from the deposit at Lake Ainslie, Inverness county, Nova Scotia.

Imports of barytes during the year were recorded at 2,422 tons evaluated at \$48,011; in the corresponding period of 1925 importations totalled 2,433 tons appraised at \$50,566.

### Bituminous Sands

Production of bituminous sands from the Fort McMurray district of the province of Alberta amounted to 528 tons, valued at \$2,112 in 1926. Shipments during the preceding year totalled 1,148 tons worth \$4,594. These shipments were made by the McMurray Asphaltum and Oil Limited, and the Federal Department of Mines. Operations in the bituminous sands industry are as yet only in the experimental stage, and considerable research work in regard thereto is being carried on by the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta, and the Dominion Department of Mines.

### Imports of Asphalt into Canada, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Asphalt, solid.....	12,583	292,218	19,663	401,848
Asphalt, not solid.....	-	13,288	-	17,510
Asphaltum oil.....	-	12,147	-	21,998
<b>Total</b> .....	-	<b>317,653</b>	-	<b>441,356</b>

### Coal

Probably no subject presents a problem of greater general public interest in Canada just now, than the topic of fuel supply. Two main causes have brought about this effect; limitation of supplies from other countries, and a growing national appreciation of the value and extent of Canada's own coal resources. Repeated shortages of coal supplies caused a widespread popular demand for the adoption of measures to prevent the recurrence of such situations. As a result, steps were taken to promote the by-product coking of Canadian coal to meet the need for domestic fuel; investigations were undertaken looking to the preparation of western lignites in such form as would permit their shipment for considerable distances; oil-burning equipment suitable for household heating made its appearance on the Canadian market; and, as a result of the educational program regarding household fuels, there arose a demand for a more extensive use of Canadian coals by railways and industrial concerns.

Canada's coal output in 1926 advanced to 16,457,484 tons valued at \$59,797,181, an increase of 3,322,516 tons in quantity and \$10,535,230 in value over the totals of 13,134,968 tons with a valuation of \$49,261,951 for the preceding year.

Nova Scotia mines produced 6,747,955 tons of coal in 1926 which was a greater tonnage from these mines than in any previous year with the exception of 1916 when the output amounted to 6,912,140 tons. These figures furnish a marked contrast to the output of 3,842,978 tons in 1925 but in that year a strike extending over about four months very materially reduced the output.

New Brunswick's coal mines produced 171,469 tons in the year marking a slight recession from the 208,012 tons produced in 1925.

Bituminous coal only is produced in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Employment in the coal mines of the maritime provinces was comparatively steady throughout the year, with a slightly upward trend.

In the western field the province of Alberta is the greatest producer and in 1926 the mines of this province yielded 6,499,531 tons of coal including 3.15 million tons of lignite, 2.85 million tons of bituminous coal and 0.49 million tons of sub-bituminous.

Saskatchewan produced 435,665 tons of lignite. In the prairie provinces there is a seasonal decline in the production of coal during the summer months when many of the small mines are shut down so that their owners may engage in the more profitable industry of growing wheat.

British Columbia, mining bituminous coal only, produced about a quarter of a million tons per month, and in 1926 showed an output of 2,602,548 tons. A large part of British Columbia's coal output goes to export trade, and the balance is used within the province, very considerable quantities being consumed in the metallurgical works and other industrial enterprises.

Canada drew its supply of imported coal in 1926 largely from the United States but also imported 364,036 tons from other countries, including 276,113 tons from Great Britain and the balance, in almost equal amounts, from Germany and the Netherlands, together with a small quantity from Japan. The figures for the imports of coal mined in countries other than the United States may even be slightly higher than those quoted because during the year some European coal imported to United States points, and there warehoused for distribution, eventually found its way into Canada, but in a case like this the Custom's records only show the country of immediate origin so that coal thus imported would be credited to the United States.

Development of the coal trade between Canada and Great Britain had its inception during the strike at the anthracite mines in the United States, but the long drawn out strike in British coal mines in 1926 was a retarding factor in this newly developed trade. During the past five years, however, Canada has imported from Great Britain a total of 2.54 million tons of coal, including 1.54 million tons of anthracite and a million tons of bituminous coal.

A new feature of Canada's import trade in coal this year was the receipt of shipments from Germany and the Netherlands. This was nearly all classed as anthracite although it included some briquetted coal.

Exports of Canadian coal were about equally divided between the eastern and western coal fields. In all 1,028,300 tons were shipped to points outside the Dominion. Canada's chief customers are Newfoundland and the United Kingdom on the east and Alaska, points in the United States, the Philippines, and Australia. Smaller quantities are exported each year to a great many other places.

Interest in the production of by-product coke as a domestic fuel has been cultivated in Canada as a part of the educational program inaugurated when a shortage of imported coal supplies became acute. Much more coke has been used for domestic heating during the past year than previously, and as the people became accustomed to burning this fuel many developed a preference for it, with the result that less dependence is placed on the supply of anthracite.

At the close of 1926 Canada's coal mining industry appears to be in an appreciably better position than for several years. Industrial conditions generally show marked improvement and the outlook for the industry in 1927 seems promising.

### Output and Value of Coal in Canada by Kinds and by Provinces, 1925 and 1926

(Short tons)

Province	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
NOVA SCOTIA (Bituminous).....	3,842,978	15,826,680	6,747,955	26,846,225
NEW BRUNSWICK (Bituminous).....	208,012	815,367	171,469	704,364
SASKATCHEWAN (Lignite).....	471,065	870,875	435,665	811,390
ALBERTA—				
Bituminous.....	2,145,635	8,423,909	2,858,446	9,985,731
Sub-bituminous.....	570,654	1,731,267	489,516	1,457,637
Lignite.....	3,152,732	9,866,308	3,151,569	9,426,818
Total.....	5,869,031	20,021,484	6,499,531	20,870,186
BRITISH COLUMBIA (Bituminous).....	2,742,252	11,720,373	2,602,548	10,564,216
YUKON (Bituminous).....	730	7,172	318	800
CANADA—				
Bituminous.....	8,930,607	36,704,501	12,380,734	48,101,336
Sub-bituminous.....	570,654	1,731,267	489,516	1,457,637
Lignite.....	3,624,707	10,737,183	3,587,234	10,238,208
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,134,968</b>	<b>49,261,951</b>	<b>16,457,484</b>	<b>59,797,181</b>

## Shipments of Coal from Canadian Mines by Grades and Destinations, 1925 and 1926

(Short tons)

Destination	1925				1926			
	Run-of-mine	Screened	Slack	Total	Run-of-mine	Screened	Slack	Total
Prince Edward Island.....	4,921	51,310	633	56,864	8,744	74,888	3,508	87,230
Nova Scotia.....	435,379	465,148	381,480	1,282,006	320,101	582,864	789,546	1,692,511
New Brunswick.....	238,132	197,807	73,854	509,793	292,618	207,456	124,610	624,684
Quebec.....	68,937	369,408	373,419	811,764	43,951	1,119,591	805,064	1,968,546
Ontario.....	765	31,285	743	32,793	68	60,737	16,299	77,074
Manitoba.....	142,724	515,274	86,571	744,569	161,482	451,104	147,365	759,951
Saskatchewan.....	218,545	1,185,712	116,921	1,521,178	198,939	959,497	279,368	1,438,804
Alberta.....	260,181	873,849	309,289	1,443,319	259,704	504,594	299,990	1,064,288
British Columbia.....	122,476	657,085	247,664	1,027,225	75,649	541,999	304,353	922,001
Yukon.....	-	335	302	637	-	156	-	156
<b>Total domestic shipments.....</b>	<b>1,492,050</b>	<b>4,347,213</b>	<b>1,590,876</b>	<b>7,430,118</b>	<b>1,361,256</b>	<b>4,501,888</b>	<b>2,770,103</b>	<b>8,633,245</b>
Railroads.....	2,969,508	360,054	133,632	3,463,194	3,769,089	392,136	266,455	4,427,680
Ships' bunkers.....	161,711	260,457	7,194	429,362	455,278	268,066	4,336	727,680
<b>Total railroads and ships' bunkers.....</b>	<b>3,131,219</b>	<b>620,511</b>	<b>140,826</b>	<b>3,892,556</b>	<b>4,224,367</b>	<b>660,202</b>	<b>270,791</b>	<b>5,155,360</b>
United States.....	41,332	165,285	33,362	239,979	15,874	120,562	55,237	197,163
Newfoundland.....	29,384	148,143	9,831	187,361	21,420	237,514	10,075	268,009
West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	6,736	-	-	6,736
Other places.....	1,463	3,232	-	4,695	7,733	3,864	-	11,597
Lost at sea.....	-	-	-	-	-	4,765	-	4,765
United Kingdom and Irish Free State.....	-	-	-	-	139,085	11,829	-	150,914
Europe.....	-	-	-	-	10,687	2,779	-	13,466
<b>Total foreign shipments.....</b>	<b>72,179</b>	<b>316,660</b>	<b>43,196</b>	<b>432,035</b>	<b>201,535</b>	<b>386,803</b>	<b>65,312</b>	<b>653,650</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,695,457</b>	<b>5,284,384</b>	<b>1,774,898</b>	<b>11,754,739</b>	<b>5,787,158</b>	<b>5,548,891</b>	<b>3,106,206</b>	<b>14,442,255</b>

## Exports of Canadian Coal by Provinces, 1925 and 1926

(Short tons)

Province	1925	1926
Nova Scotia.....	240,539	559,646
New Brunswick.....	25,502	24,929
Quebec.....	11	675
Ontario.....	-	600
Manitoba.....	3,971	4,652
Saskatchewan.....	7,418	6,096
Alberta.....	926	631
British Columbia.....	507,543	431,071
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>785,910</b>	<b>1,028,300</b>

## Coal made Available for Consumption in Canada, 1925 and 1926

(Short tons)

Month	1925				1926			
	Output	Imports	Exports	Coal made available for use	Output	Imports	Exports	Coal made available for use
January.....	1,492,160	1,166,782	85,410	2,573,532	1,230,702	968,475	65,017	2,134,130
February.....	1,149,759	1,024,896	41,661	2,132,964	1,076,281	825,503	35,517	1,896,267
March.....	787,877	1,021,405	68,226	1,743,056	1,070,648	1,345,057	62,695	2,353,610
April.....	557,225	677,894	18,347	1,216,772	995,622	858,052	27,165	1,826,509
May.....	669,841	1,237,755	37,894	1,869,702	1,136,675	1,337,206	57,512	2,416,369
June.....	737,767	1,470,416	43,296	2,164,887	1,394,534	1,887,031	95,336	3,186,229
July.....	748,359	1,788,502	38,654	2,498,227	1,450,319	1,888,730	59,619	3,179,430
August.....	997,710	2,177,270	59,040	3,115,900	1,340,559	1,616,101	98,512	2,858,148
September.....	1,196,487	1,872,417	93,955	2,974,940	1,412,650	1,811,484	79,527	3,144,607
October.....	1,572,295	1,658,501	99,846	3,130,950	1,708,228	1,837,420	110,936	3,425,712
November.....	1,664,674	1,387,373	82,946	2,969,101	1,818,458	1,756,031	126,681	3,447,808
December.....	1,560,814	1,347,224	116,585	2,791,453	1,922,808	1,924,449	200,753	3,646,504
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,134,968</b>	<b>16,832,435</b>	<b>785,910</b>	<b>29,181,493</b>	<b>16,457,484</b>	<b>18,656,139</b>	<b>1,028,300</b>	<b>23,485,323</b>



Summary Statistics for 1926—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	Imported from Germany	Coal available for con- sumption
	Output	Received from other provinces	Shipped to other provinces	Exported				
<b>PRINCE EDWARD—</b>								
<b>ISLAND—</b>								
Anthracite.....	-	-	-	-	5,344	-	-	5,344
Bituminous.....	-	87,230	-	-	1,622	-	-	88,852
Total.....	-	87,230	-	-	6,966	-	-	94,196
<b>NOVA SCOTIA—</b>								
Anthracite.....	-	-	-	-	39,194	11,523	2,240	52,957
Bituminous.....	6,747,955	-	2,536,796	559,646	23,921	- (a)	100	3,675,534
Total.....	6,747,955	-	2,536,796	559,646	63,115	11,523	2,340	3,728,491
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK—</b>								
Anthracite.....	-	-	-	-	61,704	35,197	-	96,901
Bituminous.....	171,469	483,995	2,754	24,929	97,548	110	-	725,439
Total.....	171,469	483,995	2,754	24,929	149,252	35,307	-	822,340
<b>QUEBEC—</b>								
Anthracite.....	-	-	-	-	1,253,246	207,869	(b) 83,475	1,544,590
Bituminous.....	-	1,968,325	-	675	1,793,990	3,065	-	3,764,705
Lignite.....	-	221	-	-	-	-	-	221
Total.....	-	1,968,546	-	675	3,047,236	210,934	83,475	5,309,516
<b>CENTRAL ONTARIO—</b>								
Anthracite.....	-	-	-	-	2,444,280	12,589	(c) 1,805	2,458,674
Bituminous.....	-	-	-	600	10,531,095	-	-	10,530,495
Lignite.....	-	*72,564	-	-	-	-	-	72,564
Sub-bituminous.....	-	*4,725	-	-	-	-	-	4,725
Total.....	-	77,289	-	600	12,975,375	12,589	1,805	13,066,458
<b>MANITOBA AND HEAD OF LAKES—</b>								
Anthracite.....	-	-	-	-	78,800	-	-	78,800
Bituminous.....	-	69,348	-	4,652	1,314,387	-	-	1,379,083
Lignite.....	-	660,783	-	-	-	-	-	660,783
Sub-bituminous.....	-	68,409	-	-	-	-	-	68,409
Total.....	-	798,540	-	4,652	1,393,187	-	-	2,187,075
<b>SASKATCHEWAN—</b>								
Anthracite.....	-	-	-	-	464	-	-	464
Bituminous.....	-	110,253	-	6,096	1,887	-	-	106,044
Lignite.....	435,665	1,172,536	202,728	-	-	-	-	1,405,473
Sub-bituminous.....	-	54,515	-	-	-	-	-	54,515
Total.....	435,665	1,337,304	202,728	6,096	2,351	-	-	1,566,496
<b>ALBERTA—</b>								
Bituminous.....	2,858,446	28,145	164,173	631	1,515	-	-	2,733,302
Lignite.....	3,151,569	-	1,775,481	-	-	-	-	1,376,088
Sub-bituminous.....	489,516	-	149,486	-	-	-	-	340,030
Total.....	6,499,531	28,145	2,089,140	631	1,515	-	-	4,439,420
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA—</b>								
Anthracite.....	-	-	-	-	210	4,092	-	5,202
Bituminous.....	2,602,548	34,925	78,498	431,071	31,960	729 (d)	303	2,160,896
Lignite.....	-	72,105	-	-	10,926	39	-	83,070
Sub-bituminous.....	-	21,837	-	-	-	-	-	21,837
Total.....	2,602,548	128,867	78,498	431,071	43,096	5,760	303	2,271,005
<b>YUKON—</b>								
Anthracite.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous.....	316	-	-	-	10	-	-	326
Total.....	316	-	-	-	10	-	-	326
<b>CANADA—</b>								
Anthracite.....	-	-	-	-	3,883,242	272,170	87,520	4,242,932
Bituminous.....	12,380,734	2,782,221	2,782,221	1,028,300	13,797,935	3,904	403	25,154,076
Lignite.....	3,587,234	1,978,209	1,978,209	-	10,926	39	-	3,598,199
Sub-bituminous.....	489,516	149,486	149,486	-	-	-	-	489,516
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,457,484</b>	<b>4,909,916</b>	<b>4,909,916</b>	<b>1,028,300</b>	<b>17,692,163</b>	<b>276,113</b> (e)	<b>87,923</b>	<b>33,485,333</b>

(a) Imported from the Netherlands. (b) Includes 37,755 tons imported from the Netherlands. (c) Includes 47 tons imported from the Netherlands. (d) Imported from Japan. (e) Includes 37,902 tons imported from the Netherlands, also 303 tons from Japan. \*Includes all coal shipped to any point in Ontario from western mines.

## Imports of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Coal into Canada by Countries, 1925 and 1926

(Short tons)

	Five year average for the month 1921-1925	1925			1926			
		United States	Great Britain	Total	United States	Great Britain	Germany	Total
<b>ANTHRACITE—</b>								
January.....	339,125	331,900	24,272	356,172	9,582	65,848	-	75,430
February.....	320,811	335,130	5,665	340,795	6,014	17,840	5,711	29,565
March.....	395,095	313,626	4,841	318,467	312,004	48,263	17,689	377,956
April.....	250,839	184,909	330	185,239	267,099	12,466	47	279,612
May.....	334,516	366,957	59,939	426,896	357,069	78,376	-	435,445
June.....	364,046	347,586	59,935	407,521	393,129	43,416	-	436,545
July.....	398,263	450,262	108,611	558,873	482,374	985	-	483,359
August.....	377,752	544,426	78,103	622,529	404,257	-	-	404,257
September.....	272,673	268,502	44,665	313,167	421,885	4,976	9,400	436,261
October.....	331,286	62,633	89,627	152,260	455,353	-	23,005	478,358
November.....	342,270	30,477	26,950	57,427	400,240	-	19,748	419,988
December.....	354,633	13,089	46,309	59,398	374,236	-	11,920	386,156
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,082,399</b>	<b>3,249,497</b>	<b>549,247</b>	<b>3,798,744</b>	<b>3,883,242</b>	<b>272,176</b>	<b>(a) 87,520</b>	<b>4,242,932</b>
<b>BITUMINOUS—</b>								
January.....	975,881	806,983	-	806,983	890,345	1,111	-	891,456
February.....	848,792	681,918	-	681,918	794,806	-	-	794,806
March.....	1,051,815	703,003	-	703,003	966,461	-	-	966,461
April.....	572,732	491,704	-	491,704	578,188	-	-	578,188
May.....	848,002	809,926	-	809,926	899,162	1,862	-	901,024
June.....	1,217,797	1,057,083	5,002	1,062,085	1,449,605	628	-	1,450,033
July.....	1,250,039	1,222,330	7,002	1,229,332	1,404,671	303	303	1,405,277
August.....	1,386,973	1,544,638	9,314	1,553,952	1,211,539	-	-	1,211,539
September.....	1,330,706	1,538,483	19,150	1,557,633	1,374,534	-	-	1,374,534
October.....	1,519,636	1,498,441	6,123	1,504,564	1,357,238	-	100	1,357,338
November.....	1,415,876	1,320,093	8,059	1,328,152	1,335,091	-	-	1,335,091
December.....	1,241,317	1,283,163	2,908	1,286,071	1,536,475	-	-	1,536,475
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,659,666</b>	<b>12,957,765</b>	<b>(b) 57,548</b>	<b>12,915,323</b>	<b>13,797,935</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>(c) 403</b>	<b>13,802,243</b>
<b>LIGNITE—</b>								
January.....	-	3,627	-	3,627	1,589	-	-	1,589
February.....	-	2,183	-	2,183	1,132	-	-	1,132
March.....	-	1,935	-	1,935	1,240	-	-	1,240
April.....	-	951	-	951	252	-	-	252
May.....	-	933	-	933	737	-	-	737
June.....	-	810	-	810	453	-	-	453
July.....	-	297	-	297	94	-	-	94
August.....	-	789	-	789	305	-	-	305
September.....	-	1,617	-	1,617	699	-	-	699
October.....	-	1,677	-	1,677	1,685	39	-	1,724
November.....	-	1,794	-	1,794	952	-	-	952
December.....	-	1,755	-	1,755	1,818	-	-	1,818
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,368</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,368</b>	<b>10,926</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,965</b>

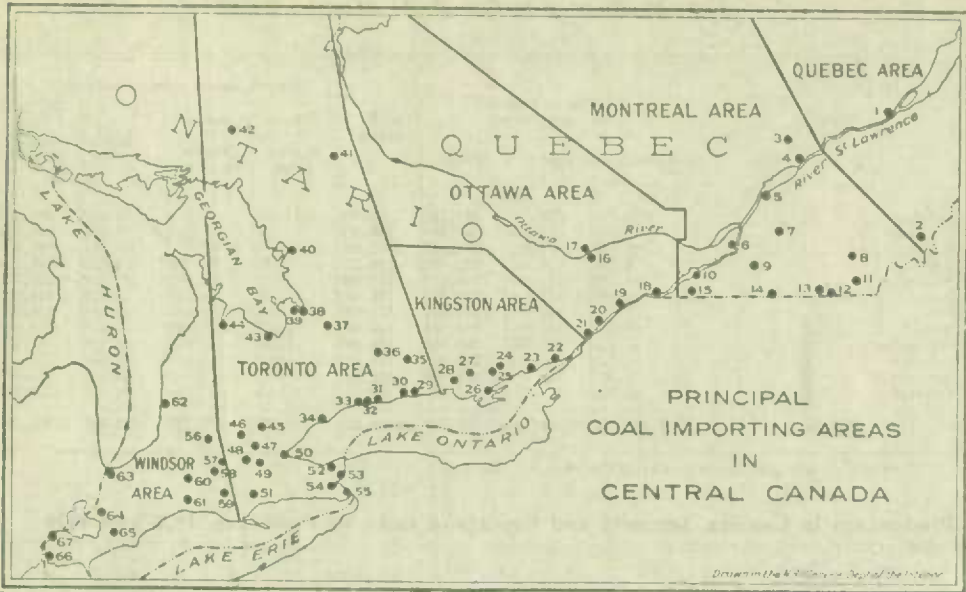
(a) Includes 37,802 tons imported from the Netherlands.

(b) Includes 736 tons imported from other countries.

(c) Includes 100 tons imported from the Netherlands, also 303 tons imported from Japan.

## Imports of Coal into Central Canada by Principal Areas

Area	Anthracite			Bituminous		
	(1) 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1926	(2) Five-year average 1921-1925	(3) Per cent of (1) to (2)	(4) 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1926	(5) Five-year average 1921-1925	(6) Per cent of (4) to (5)
Quebec.....	93,602	90,534	103	128,725	237,867	54
Montreal.....	1,403,242	1,248,663	112	1,553,867	2,088,712	74
Ottawa.....	330,738	275,287	120	809,877	702,130	115
Kingston.....	113,560	109,980	103	232,841	192,751	120
Toronto.....	1,699,476	1,748,503	97	5,032,273	4,844,195	103
Windsor.....	313,836	315,290	99	3,376,948	2,562,196	131
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,954,454</b>	<b>3,788,263</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>11,134,531</b>	<b>10,627,841</b>	<b>104</b>



Key to the Ports of Entry Shown on the Map

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

### Coke

The output of coke in Canada during 1926 totalled 1,909,578 tons as compared with 1,471,116 tons in 1925. Disposition of coke by the producing plants showed that during the year 248,113 tons were used in the coke plants, 901,244 tons were delivered to associated metallurgical works and the balance, 767,940 tons, was sold chiefly for domestic and foundry uses. Imports of coke into Canada during the year totalled 988,034 tons and represented an increase of 16 per cent over the total of 852,427 tons brought in during the previous year. Imports into Ontario amounted to 869,000 tons or 88 per cent of the total for Canada; 100,958 tons were brought into the maritime provinces and the balance 18,076 tons, was brought into the western provinces. Exports of coke from Canada during the twelve months ending December amounted to 61,245 tons, an increase of 36 per cent as compared with 44,992 tons in the previous year. Ontario exported 30,152 tons, the western provinces 29,353 tons and the maritime provinces 1,740 tons.

## Coke Production in Canada by Months, 1926

(Short tons)

Month	Bituminous coal used for coke making			Coke made	Disposition of coke by makers			
	Canadian	Imported	Total		For use by maker		Sold	Total
					In coke plant	In own smelter		
January	89,230	150,520	239,750	155,700	21,051	67,269	71,660	159,940
February	88,389	163,196	251,585	166,012	17,460	63,141	88,170	168,771
March	86,560	151,005	237,565	152,488	18,919	67,967	65,619	152,505
April	76,260	156,167	232,427	149,357	20,883	83,195	49,028	153,100
May	84,030	157,602	241,632	159,390	22,671	90,582	41,468	154,721
June	81,100	148,411	229,511	151,564	21,479	84,704	38,778	144,961
July	83,694	152,574	236,268	157,960	18,772	82,389	45,156	146,317
August	88,954	160,881	249,835	165,662	19,014	77,231	60,653	156,898
September	87,426	162,640	250,066	166,292	22,122	77,090	69,519	168,731
October	89,723	172,894	262,617	173,292	21,994	88,216	73,367	183,577
November	79,305	154,739	234,044	151,462	21,748	52,410	83,307	157,465
December	83,100	151,141	234,241	157,107	22,000	67,050	81,215	170,265
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,917,786</b>	<b>1,884,770</b>	<b>2,902,556</b>	<b>1,969,578</b>	<b>248,113</b>	<b>901,244</b>	<b>767,940</b>	<b>1,917,297</b>

Coke used in iron blast furnaces during the year, 822,278 tons.

## Production in Canada, Imports and Exports of Coke by Provinces, 1925 and 1926

	Year	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia	Canada
Production	1925	496,565	761,149	213,402	1,471,116
	1926	609,123	1,074,058	226,397	1,909,578
Imports	1925	52,329	739,104	60,994	852,427
	1926	109,958	869,000	18,076	988,034
Exports	1925	1,025	19,438	23,929	44,992
	1926	1,740	30,152	29,353	61,245
Apparent consumption	1925	547,269	1,480,815	250,467	2,278,551
	1926	708,341	1,912,906	215,120	2,836,367

## Feldspar

Feldspar production in Canada advanced 19 per cent in quantity in 1926 to a total of 34,382 tons as compared with 28,681 tons produced in 1925. The value of the shipments during the year was \$292,250 or \$8.50 per ton.

Exports of feldspar during 1926 were recorded at 33,016 tons invoiced at \$251,551. In 1925 exportations were considerably lower, amounting to 28,659 tons evaluated at \$209,164. Customs' records showed imports of feldspar at 2,314 tons, a 47.3 per cent increase over the figures of 1,570 tons for the previous year.

A resumé of the feldspar situation in the United States is quoted below from the *Engineering and Mining Journal*:—

Competition has increased. Price cutting continued throughout 1926, and the year throughout witnessed a "buyer's market." As a partial offset to this, an increasing number of consumers have seen the evils resulting from the sacrifice of quality to price and have been willing to pay for a better article. Some are now requiring an analysis and a screen test with each car. It is believed that this tendency will increase further. The average quality of spar sold has been improved. This seems to be a natural result in a highly competitive market.

## Production, Imports and Exports of Feldspar, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
PRODUCTION	28,681	\$ 235,789	34,382	\$ 292,250
IMPORTS	1,570	31,114	2,314	43,040
EXPORTS	28,659	209,164	33,016	251,551

### Fluorspar

The renewed activity in the fluorspar industry in Canada, which was apparent in 1925, was not sustained in 1926. No shipments of fluorspar were reported from Canadian deposits during the year under review. In the preceding twelve months, production amounted to 3,886 tons at \$19,234 and consisted principally of shipments from the Rock Candy mine and mill at Lynch Creek, British Columbia.

Fluorspar importations continue to increase; in 1926 shipments amounting to 9,968 tons worth \$97,482 were brought in from foreign countries. Customs' records for 1925 showed 5,111 tons appraised at \$60,458 imported into Canada. The customary small import of hydro-fluo-silicic acid, namely, 2 tons valued at \$565 was also recorded in 1926.

Although the present United States tariff on fluorspar is placed at \$5.40 per ton, producers in that country have requested an increase in the rate. An excerpt from the *Engineering and Mining Journal* covers this phase of the fluorspar situation.

The Tariff Commission, at the request of some producers, recently investigated the fluorspar situation in the United States. It will probably make a report to the Commission some time in January, 1927. It has been determined that abundant deposits of fluorspar are available in the United States both for the present and future. An increase in duty of \$2.50 per short ton is asked, which is all that can be obtained under the existing tariff law. Imports from France and Italy have been increasing, and Spain is beginning to ship, claiming a practically unlimited supply available for export.

#### Production, Imports and Exports of Fluorspar, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		\$		\$
Production—				
Ontario	12	200	—	—
British Columbia	3,874	19,034	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,886</b>	<b>19,234</b>	—	—
Imports—				
Hydro-fluo-silicic acid	2.18	636	2	565
Fluorspar	5,111	60,458	9,968	97,482

### Graphite

The increase in shipments of graphite noted during the first half of 1926 was continued in the last six months and the total for the year was reported at 2,592 tons worth \$188,511. In the preceding year 2,569 tons valued at \$158,763 were shipped. The Canadian producers during the year were: The Crucible Graphite Company, the Canadian Graphite Corporation, and the Black Donald Graphite Company, Ltd.

Exports of graphite, crude or refined, in 1926, according to Customs' records, totalled 2,564 tons appraised at \$180,851 as compared with 2,484 tons at \$135,897 exported in 1925.

The following information, regarding prices and markets, has been abstracted from the *Engineering and Mining Journal*:—

Prices—F.O.B. New York, per pound—

Ceylon lump, 8 to 9 cents; chip, 7 to 8 cents; dust, 3 to 6 cents; Madagascar flake, 6½ to 7 cents.

High-grade, finely ground, 12 cents up; medium grade, 8 cents up. No. 1 flake, 10 cents up; fine flake, 9 cents up. Foundry facings, 4 cents up. Amorphous, fine ground, 4 cents up; fine ground crystal-line, 7 to 12 cents. Crude amorphous graphite, \$15 to \$35 per ton, according to grade.

In Ceylon the graphite industry has been declining; many mines have been closed down and others are marking time. The reason for this is the substitution of the electric furnace for the crucible both in steel and brass plants and also the use of larger amounts of Madagascar graphite and proportionally less Ceylon material in the manufacture of crucibles.

Madagascar and Ceylon continue to be the two chief sources outside of North America, although there are several countries where low-grade material is mined for local uses. The best examples of the minor regions are the Pinerolo district of north Italy and the nearby Briançon district of southern France. The product contains about 60 per cent carbon and is used mainly for foundry facings.

## Production, Imports and Exports of Graphite, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
PRODUCTION.....	2,569	\$ 158,763	2,592	\$ 188,511
IMPORTS—				
Crucibles, plumbago.....	—	49,730	—	60,782
Plumbago not ground or otherwise manufactured.....	—	772	—	3,836
Plumbago ground and manufactures of, n.o.p.....	—	91,767	—	57,302
EXPORTS—				
Graphite or plumbago, crude or refined.....	2,484	135,897	2,564	180,851

## Gypsum

Continuing the advance in gypsum production recorded in 1925, the shipments during 1926 created a new high mark for the industry in Canada. Increases in tonnages shipped were reported in all producing provinces except New Brunswick. The total production for the year amounted to 878,283 tons worth \$2,761,937 as compared with 740,323 tons at \$2,389,891 produced in 1925. The average values received by the operators were as follows: lump, \$1.49; crushed, \$1.73; fine ground, \$6.13; and calcined, \$10.07 per ton.

Importations of gypsum, all grades, into Canada were recorded at 6,298 tons worth \$119,141 as against 8,921 tons with a valuation of \$136,398 imported in 1925.

Canadian crude gypsum exported, principally, to the United States amounted to 668,064 tons in 1926. Ground gypsum and prepared wall plaster exported during the year totalled 10,062 tons. United States, Newfoundland, Australia and New Zealand were the principal importers of these materials.

## Production of Gypsum in Canada, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
CRUDE—		\$		\$
Lump or mine run.....	131,612	198,806	151,905	227,763
Crushed.....	447,766	820,141	570,684	993,349
Fine ground.....	5,993	35,843	6,234	38,253
CALCINED GYPSUM.....	154,952	1,335,101	149,459	1,505,572
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>740,323</b>	<b>2,389,891</b>	<b>878,283</b>	<b>2,761,937</b>

## Imports into Canada and Exports of Gypsum, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
IMPORTS—		\$		\$
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime).....	4,433	66,064	933	32,442
Plaster of Paris or gypsum ground, not calcined.....	119	3,858	209	6,846
Plaster of Paris, calcined and prepared wall plaster.....	4,369	66,386	5,156	79,853
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,921</b>	<b>136,398</b>	<b>6,298</b>	<b>119,141</b>
EXPORTS—				
Gypsum or plaster, crude.....	533,646	861,468	668,064	1,069,123
Plaster of Paris ground, and prepared wall plaster.....	5,943	87,242	10,062	137,785
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>539,289</b>	<b>948,710</b>	<b>678,126</b>	<b>1,206,908</b>

## Iron Oxides

Shipments of iron oxides in 1926 from Canadian deposits totalled 6,626 tons valued at \$101,546. The previous year's production amounted to 7,118 tons with a valuation of \$91,913.

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

While the tonnage of magnesite produced in Canada during 1926 decreased there was a considerable increase in value. The 1926 shipments were recorded at 4,571 tons evaluated at \$137,431; in 1925, shipments totalled 5,576 tons with a valuation of \$122,325. The International Magnesite Company and the Scottish Canadian Magnesite Company were the only producers in Canada.

Exports of calcined magnesite were somewhat lower at 653 tons worth \$19,587 as against a total of 834 tons at \$21,401 in 1925.

## Production, Imports and Exports of Magnesite, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Production—				
Calcined.....	5,576	122,325	4,571	137,431
Clinkered.....				
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5,576</b>	<b>122,325</b>	<b>4,571</b>	<b>137,431</b>
Imports—				
Magnesin pipe covering.....	—	108,681	—	122,411
Magnesite.....	111	4,528	150	6,746
Magnesite firebrick.....	—	75,161	—	69,429
Exports—				
Magnesite, calcined.....	834	21,401	653	19,587

## Magnesium Sulphate

No activities have been reported in this industry since 1923. In that year 121 tons of refined magnesium sulphate were shipped from a deposit near Ashcroft, B.C. The importations of magnesium sulphate or epsom salts during 1926 reached a total of 2,131 tons valued at \$39,016. The average value for this period's imports was somewhat lower than that reported for 1925, when 2,137 tons at \$45,181 were brought into Canada.

## Mica

Production of mica in Canada during 1926 totalled 2,451 tons valued at \$222,825, as against 4,020 tons worth \$261,463 produced in 1925. Customs' records for the year under review showed exports of rough-cobbed mica amounting to 44 tons appraised at \$20,516; splittings, 315 tons at \$432,345; and scrap and waste, 3,799 tons at \$45,297.

## Production of Mica in Canada, 1925 and 1926

Grade	1925			1926		
	Quantity	Value f.o.b. shipping point	Price per pound	Quantity	Value f.o.b. shipping point	Price per pound
	Lb.	\$	\$	Lb.	\$	\$
Rough cobbed.....	412,500	23,471	0.056	109,880	11,724	0.106
Thumb trimmed.....	357,943	73,443	0.208	321,028	63,919	0.199
Splittings.....	188,265	129,454	0.69	182,214	121,542	0.667
Scrap.....	7,080,331	35,095	0.005	4,288,720	25,940	0.006
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,040,039</b>	<b>261,463</b>	<b>0.036</b>	<b>4,901,842</b>	<b>222,825</b>	<b>0.045</b>

## Exports of Mica from Canada, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		\$		\$
Rough cobbed and thumb trimmed.....	20	21,366	44	20,516
Mica splittings.....	230	324,967	315	432,345
Mica, scrap and waste.....	4,991	63,931	3,799	45,297
Mica, plate and manufactures of (micanite).....	—	1,046	—	1,084
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>—</b>	<b>411,310</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>499,242</b>

## Mineral Waters

Mineral springs and wells in Canada produced 212,296 imperial gallons of mineral waters valued at \$29,475 during 1926. In the preceding year the marketed output reached a total of 190,134 imperial gallons worth \$28,413. The 1926 shipments were made up of 3,896 imperial gallons from Quebec and 208,400 imperial gallons from Ontario.

## Natro-Alunite

There was no record of any production of natro-alunite in Canada during 1926. Shipments of natro-alunite during 1925 amounted to 20 tons valued at \$1,000. The Canadian output to date has been derived from a deposit at Kyuquot Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

## Natural Gas

The natural gas production in Canada during 1926 showed a substantial increase over the total for the preceding year. This year's production amounted to 18,431,252 thousand cubic feet valued at \$8,238,371; in 1925 the figures were 16,902,897 thousand feet worth \$6,833,005. The province of Alberta continues to hold the premier position with a total of 10,418,697 thousand cubic feet; Ontario was next in order with 7,364,039 thousand cubic feet; and New Brunswick followed with 648,316 thousand cubic feet. Average prices per thousand cubic feet were as follows: New Brunswick, 19 cents; Ontario, 68 cents; and Alberta, 29 cents.

Alberta's augmented production of natural gas was due in the main part to the increased output of wells in the Turner Valley field. The bringing in of these wells has insured a dependable supply of gas to the industrial area of Calgary.

A summary report by Col. R. B. Harkness, Commissioner of Gas, concerning conditions in the natural gas industry in Ontario is given below.

There have been no new discoveries of importance made in 1926, and all explanatory work has given negative results to date.

*Essex County.*—A new well was drilled on lot 7, con. Front Road with an open flow of 75,000 cu. ft. and rock pressure, 345 lb.

*Kent County.*—The Southern Ontario Gas Company has been working westerly along the shore of Lake Erie from the Tilbury field, and got a very good well just beyond the known western extension of this field in Romney township. There has been the usual drilling in the old Tilbury field, fitting in a well where the distance in between the wells permitted. In the Dover field the Union Natural Gas Company have drilled their twentieth well, lot 2, con. III, Dover West, a small gas well 600 M cubic feet to the north of No. 13, which was the largest gas well in the field. They completed a well last fall, some 200 or 300 yards northeast of No. 13; a dry hole. This field has been a great disappointment; it is a long narrow field and the production is pretty spotted; there is still plenty of room for exploration and no reason why another field should not be discovered.

In Howard township the Union Natural Gas Company have been purchasing a supply of gas from farmers who have drilled wells in the surface drift, a most surprising gas field. One well had an open flow of over 3,000,000 cubic feet; the average initial rock pressure of the field was about 15 lb.; gas was found at about 120 feet. The gas was put directly into the Ridgetown low pressure system. It has supplied that town during the years 1924-1925, 106,681 M cubic feet. There are about 50 more of these wells supplying gas to the owners for only their houses; they use a low average 200 M cubic feet each, a total of 10,000 additional per year.

*Lambton County.*—There have been quite a lot of shallow wells drilled in the north half of this county, and quite a number of small gas wells resulted, with two or three small oil wells. The location of these wells is near Aberarder and from there along the south shore of Lake Huron to the City of Sarnia. The deep test being drilled at Arkona is still incomplete; they no sooner got the well clear of obstruction than they lost their drilling tools again. They have been drilling here for nearly four years, and have not finished their well. There is no change in the situation elsewhere in Lambton county.

In Dawn township the Union Natural Gas Company have done some more drilling for gas, but although they have not succeeded in enlarging the field to any extent, they found two producing wells, one of which gave an excellent yield of gas.

*Norfolk County.*—The discovery of gas in Middleton Township field has been developed to the limits of the field; it is not as promising as it appeared to be at first; after the winter drain the rock pressure lowered over 50 per cent and the open flow about 60 per cent. It is apparently a very small field.

*Perth County.*—The well being drilled north of Mitchell, in Logan township, has been completed to the Precambrian; a dry hole.

*Brant County.*—A well has been drilled on lot 13, con. III, of Tuscarora, no gas or oil in commercial quantities was found in the Clinton or Medina-Catawact, and the test was carried to the Trenton; a dry hole.

*Wentworth County.*—Near the village of Alberton, in Ancaster township, on lot 20-21, con. IX, a well was located by means of a divining rod and the test carried to the Precambrian; only a trace of oil was found, and this in the Trenton limestone.



*Haldimand County.*—The usual number of wells have been drilled throughout this county, in the old gas fields, they number about 60 per year. The townships of Dunn and South Cayuga have given the best results. An area along the line between these townships is apparently isolated from the remainder of the field, and gives some very good results. One well had a flow of slightly over 1,000,000 cubic feet.

*York County.*—A dry hole to the Precambrian was drilled on lot 14, con. III, York township. A small gas well was completed on lot 64, con. I, Whitechurch township; a small flow of gas was found at about 400 feet in the Trenton. The Trenton here is remarkably thin, about 520 feet, and the surface very deep. The surface deposits were 570 feet thick.

*Peel County.*—A well was drilled on lot 17, con. I, Albion township; it penetrated the Trenton a short distance when the hole was lost through the caving of the upper shales; the hole was full of water and it was not a good test.

### Production of Natural Gas in Canada and Imports, 1925 and 1926

Province	1925		1926	
	M cu. ft.	Value	M cu. ft.	Value
<b>Production—</b>		\$		\$
New Brunswick .....	639,235	122,394	648,316	128,300
Ontario .....	7,143,962	3,958,006	7,364,039	5,068,911
Manitoba .....	200	60	200	60
Alberta .....	9,119,500	2,752,545	10,418,697	3,041,100
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>16,902,897</b>	<b>6,833,065</b>	<b>18,431,252</b>	<b>8,238,371</b>
<b>Imports—</b>				
Gas for cooking, heating or illuminating, imported by pipe line .....	63,614	40,542	119,310	74,942

### Peat

No operations were carried on in the peat industry in Canada during 1926. 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 in 1925 amounted to 1,370 tons valued at \$8,394.

### Petroleum

Crude petroleum production in Canada during 1926 showed an encouraging increase over the total for the preceding year. The year's production amounted to 364,603 barrels valued at \$1,313,730; in 1925 the total was 332,001 barrels worth \$1,250,705. Alberta's production, mainly from the Royalite No. 4 wet-gas well, topped the high mark of 1925, reaching a new record of 217,088 barrels. A decline was shown in the Ontario production for the year when 136,971 barrels were produced. Another feature of considerable worth was the proportionately large increase in the New Brunswick production, the 1926 figures being 10,544 barrels as against 5,376 barrels in the preceding year.

July 1, 1925, marked the cessation of payment by the Federal Government of bounty on crude petroleum produced in Canada.

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

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

In Zone township the deep test at Thamesville, lot 5, con. III, was finished to the Precambrian with no flow; the well is abandoned. Oil and gas occurred at the base of the sediments. In the easterly part of the same lot, and just over into the northern portion of lot 4, an extension of the old shallow oil field has been found; some of the wells have been pumping 10 barrels for several months. The old Klondike field in lot 6, con. I, has been revived; one well has been producing 10 barrels of oil steadily, since the accumulation of water has been pumped off. A small extension of the field, in a northwesterly direction, has been found by drilling. In lot 5, con. XIII, Gore of Camden, a small flow of gas and some oil was found in 1926, but the operators did not consider it worthy of any further expenditure. During the past month, however, a well was drilled near the northern boundary of lot 5 which had a production of 12 barrels per hour. A second well has been drilled that appears to be quite as good, and a well drilled in 1926 has the appearance of being quite as good as either one of these, but requires a larger pump to get the best results. It looks very much as if they are going to find a pool of oil in that vicinity, but no estimate can be made of the extent of the field at the present time.

Oil and gas developments in western Canada during 1926 have been summed up in the following report by C. C. Ross, Supervisory Engineer of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior:—

**Turner Valley.**—At the end of the year the wells drilling and nearing completion in this area totalled twenty-two rigs, of these sixteen were spudded in during the year. This impetus to prospecting operations was no doubt solely due to the fact that Royalite No. 4, contrary to all expectation, still maintained, at the beginning of the year, after fifteen months uninterrupted flow, a gas pressure fluctuating in the neighbourhood of 700 pounds per square inch and delivering daily between 17 and 18 million cubic feet of wet gas from which were extracted increasing quantities of high grade naphtha. Up to the end of 1925 the quantity of the latter extracted amounted to 156,766 barrels, during 1926 the extraction figures, although showing slight variations from month to month, showed that this well was still holding up in a manner unprecedented on any of the known oil or gas fields of the world, the total naphtha extraction figures for 1926 being 194,127 barrels.

The naphtha has a high market value—\$4.72½ per barrel. The return from this one well was phenomenal—approximating close on one million dollars—the effect on the local investing public was instantaneous and increased efforts were at once made to complete the wells in drilling at the commencement of 1926. Also many new companies were formed to operate in this and other areas in Alberta. In the Turner valley alone sixteen wells were started during the year and a total of 42,779 feet of drilling work was accomplished in these wells and exclusive of the amount drilled in wells which had been started prior to 1926.

During the year the only completed wells were the Vulcan No. 1 and Illinois-Alberta No. 1, the former being 5,005 feet and the latter 3,831 feet. At the Vulcan well the limestone was entered at 4,865 feet; from this depth gas was met at various points, increasing in quantity as the well was deepened, until finally at 5,065 feet the flow was sufficiently strong to lift the cable drilling tools a considerable height in the well where they must have jammed with the drilling cable. In an endeavour to recover the tools the drilling cable broke, but although the latter and the string of tools are still in the well and must materially impede the free flow of the gas, the daily flow approximates 7,000,000 cubic feet, from which are extracted 140 barrels of naphtha per day by passing the gas through a separator. That all the naphtha content of the gas is not extracted must be apparent to all who can appreciate the difficulties in adjusting gas separators to a fluctuating pressure and yield.

The Illinois-Alberta Company appreciating the dangers of drilling into the gas zone with cable tools, discontinued the use of the latter at 3,678 feet (the limestone having been met at 3,651 feet), and endeavoured to complete the well with diamond core drilling tools; difficulties, however, were encountered, said to be due to the high gas pressure freezing the tools. The well was eventually drilled to the depth of 3,857 feet, where a flow of gas estimated at between four and five million cubic feet was encountered while the tools were in the well, all efforts to recover the latter proved ineffectual. The well was finally connected to a gas separator, by which means 120 barrels of naphtha are recovered daily. Again, as at the Vulcan, the residue gas has to be burned wild and distinctly shows that the naphtha content is not completely removed.

At the McLeod No. 2 well a heavy flow of gas was encountered in August at 3,620 feet. Other flows were met increasing in quantity with depth until a maximum of ten million cubic feet was encountered at 3,770 feet where, unfortunately, a drilling bit was lost. Efforts to recover the latter have been continued to date without entire success, but immediately this is accomplished the well can be coupled up to the separator and will add another to the list of producing wells in the area.

Several of the new wells, commenced during 1926, are now at considerable depth and nearing the limestone and within a short period further wells should be in the producing list and add considerably to the amount of naphtha produced. In the majority of these wells the shallow oil horizon has been met at depths ranging between 2,200 feet and 2,400 feet, but in no case has any attempt been made to develop this zone, although it is probable that wells drilled to this horizon would prove very remunerative owing to the initial low cost for drilling and the high market value which the oil can command. At present operators are all tempted to drill for the Royalite limestone.

Outside of the Turner Valley area all prospecting wells have been drilled (without any connected method) and in the majority of cases at points remote from one another. A brief summary of these operations follows:—

**Rice Creek.**—About thirty miles west of Nanton a well was drilled by the Imperial Oil Company to a depth of 5,747 feet where operations were suspended until spring.

**Highwood Area.**—About twenty miles west of the town of High River the Imperial Oil Company is drilling a well at a depth of 1,780 feet.

**Bragg Creek, Moose Mountain, Jumping Pound and Bow River Areas.**—During 1926 several wells were resumed and some started at different points in these areas, but none have yet reached a conclusive depth. In several, slight oil and gas indications were met which may, if followed up, lead to the discovery of productive areas.

**Wainwright.**—During the period under review only three new wells were started in this field, but none have yet been completed. An official test for production of the British Petroleum, Limited, Well No. 3B, was carried out during November, the test over a period of three days showed a production of clean oil amounting to 3.8 barrels per hour.

**Ribstone.**—This is an area which has attracted a great deal of attention during 1926, and already three wells are being drilled. Up to date only one of these has been drilled to a depth where results may be expected, this is the Imperial Oils Ribstone No. 1 test which met a good show of heavy asphaltic oil at 1,300 feet; this, however, has been eased off and drilling is proceeding to test deeper strata. The indication is encouraging and proves the possibility of this heavy oil being found in remunerative quantities somewhere in the neighbourhood.

Outside of Alberta, very little prospect drilling was done in 1926, and that only of a desultory kind and at points widely separated.

**Conclusions.**—From present indications it is evident a great deal of new prospecting and development work will be started during the coming season, and if this is efficiently carried out many interesting developments are to be expected which may lead to the discovery of more productive oil and gas areas.

Petroleum and its products imported into Canada during 1926 were valued at \$52,063,686, an increase of \$8,221,250 over the 1925 import value of \$43,842,427. Gasoline importations were recorded at 82,839,688 gallons invoiced at \$11,958,795.

### Production of Crude Petroleum in Canada, 1925 and 1926

Province	1925			1926		
	Barrels	Value less bounty	Bounty paid	Total value	Barrels	Total value
New Brunswick	5,376	\$ 16,805	\$ 1,951	\$ 18,756	10,544	\$ 29,940
Ontario—						
Petrolin and Enniskillen	52,481	133,301	7,923	141,224	55,537	151,699
Oil Springs	39,137	102,148	5,627	107,775	38,350	107,438
Moore Township	8,195	20,815	576	21,391	2,414	6,594
Sarnia Township	1,905	4,830	379	5,218	1,877	5,127
Plympton Township	1,424	3,617	184	3,801	1,031	2,816
Bethwell	26,243	66,657	3,680	70,337	25,382	69,330
West Dover	1,820	4,760	399	5,165	959	2,619
Raleigh Township	887	2,253	156	2,409	677	1,849
Dutton	146	381	38	419	-	-
Onondaga	81	210	9	219	361	986
Moza Township	8,397	21,328	1,181	22,509	7,868	21,491
Thamesville	289	734	-	734	2,376	6,490
Dunwich	855	2,172	-	2,172	139	379
Ronney Township	1,235	3,076	-	3,076	-	-
Euphemis	39	106	-	106	-	-
Total for Ontario	143,134	366,403	20,152	386,555	136,971	376,822
Alberta	183,491	845,394	-	845,394	217,088	906,968
<b>Canada</b>	<b>332,001</b>	<b>1,228,602</b>	<b>22,103</b>	<b>1,250,705</b>	<b>364,603</b>	<b>1,313,730</b>

### Imports into Canada and Exports of Petroleum and its Products, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
<b>IMPORTS—</b>		\$		\$	
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.	436,258,650	23,414,837	570,383,547	31,339,734
Crude petroleum, gas oils other than naphtha, benzine and gasoline lighter than .8235 but not less than .775 specific gravity at 60 degrees	"	4,181,914	227,378	60,562	6,159
Petroleum (not including crude petroleum) imported to be refined or illuminating or lubricating oils) .8235 specific gravity or heavier at 60 degrees temperature	"	103,667,295	4,690,901	91,577,778	3,742,505
Petroleum, imported by miners or mining companies or concerns, for use in the concentration of ores or metals in their own concentrating establishments	"	129,665	26,251	133,439	37,133
Petroleum, crude, not in its natural state, .7000 specific gravity or heavier at 60 degrees temperature when imported by oil refiners to be refined in their own factories	"	49,149	2,910	5,472,250	263,864
<b>KEROSENE AND ILLUMINATING OILS</b>					
Coal oil and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined, n.o.p.	"	4,860,876	391,638	3,611,778	404,051
Illuminating oils, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gallon	"	2,451	1,776	6,210	2,919
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	"	395,785	63,587	1,224,464	139,404
<b>LUBRICATING OILS</b>					
Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 25 cents per gallon	"	3,813,543	712,850	5,180,614	659,341
Lubricating oils, n.o.p.	"	4,632,195	1,770,739	5,079,264	2,009,214
<b>OTHER OILS</b>					
Gasoline under .725 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature	"	58,993,020	8,388,057	60,105,404	8,670,438
Gasoline .725 specific gravity but not heavier than .770 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature	"	24,897,661	3,204,479	22,666,298	3,277,289
Gasoline, n.o.p.	"	37,070	7,093	67,986	11,060
All other oils, n.o.p.	"	204,633	109,348	215,337	132,120
<b>OTHER PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM</b>					
Grease, axle	Lb.	3,776,077	230,151	4,556,007	290,092
Paraffine wax	"	1,601,505	124,234	1,949,005	141,241
Paraffine wax candles	"	208,887	46,257	382,373	82,213
Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes	"	-	216,464	-	205,463
Petroleum, products of, n.o.p.	Gals.	1,243,176	213,577	2,247,183	350,438
<b>Total</b>			<b>43,842,427</b>		<b>52,063,686</b>
<b>EXPORTS—</b>					
Oil, coal and kerosene, crude	Gals.	7,375,163	346,512	21,043,135	851,750
Oil, coal and kerosene, refined	"	1,508,886	155,785	1,584,845	192,088
Oil, gasoline and naphtha	"	1,568,855	333,330	3,867,536	773,058
Oil, mineral, n.o.p.	"	1,473,779	287,463	961,577	200,562
Wax, mineral	Cwt.	14,541	82,999	10,682	62,329
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,206,087</b>		<b>2,081,597</b>

### Phosphate

Activity in the phosphate industry in Canada has been practically negligible for a number of years. In 1926 a small shipment of phosphate rock amounting to 40 tons valued at \$800 was made from the province of Quebec.

During the preceding year 16 tons of crude materials worth \$189 were shipped from an old mine dump. The Canadian demand for phosphate is supplied almost entirely by shipments of Florida phosphate, and the total imports during 1926 were recorded at 14,244 tons, appraised at \$65,607. During the previous year imports amounted to 14,002 tons valued at \$62,107.

### Pyrites

Shipments of pyrites (iron and copper) were made during 1926 by the Eustis Mining Company in Quebec, the Grasselli Chemical Company in Ontario, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, and the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Ltd., in British Columbia. The total production by these producers was reported at 21,487 tons worth \$82,109; in 1925 the shipments amounted to 15,605 tons at \$58,899. The average sulphur content of the ores shipped in 1926 was 49.2 per cent, or 10,588 tons.

#### Production, Imports and Exports of Pyrites, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
<b>PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES—</b>		\$		\$
Quebec.....	12,250	36,750	14,100	42,117
Ontario.....	685	8,799	371	4,912
British Columbia.....	2,670	13,350	7,016	35,080
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,605</b>	<b>58,899</b>	<b>21,487</b>	<b>82,109</b>
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
Brimstone, or sulphur, crude or in roll or flour.....	146,609	1,982,788	185,625	2,945,651
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
Sulphur contained in pyrites.....	13	150	—	—

### Quartz

Production of quartz (silica) from Canadian quarries during 1926 amounted to 218,121 tons valued at \$453,583, as against a total of 197,224 tons worth \$363,612 shipped in 1925. Ontario sales were recorded at 192,588 tons; Quebec, 23,133 tons; and Nova Scotia, 600 tons.

Silex and crystallized quartz to a total of 2,554 tons at \$60,070 and flint to the amount of 4,731 tons at \$49,635 were imported into Canada during the year under review.

#### Production in Canada and Imports of Quartz, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
<b>PRODUCTION—</b>		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	1,352	8,760	2,400	12,000
Quebec.....	6,457	30,064	23,133	103,184
Ontario.....	188,560	324,526	192,588	338,399
British Columbia.....	853	2,262	—	—
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>197,224</b>	<b>363,612</b>	<b>218,121</b>	<b>453,583</b>
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
Silex or crystallized quartz, ground or unground.....	2,196	39,301	2,554	60,070
Flint.....	3,601	36,936	4,731	49,635

### Salt

Salt production in Canada continues to increase; the high record of 233,746 tons produced in 1925 was topped by a new high mark of 262,547 tons in 1926. This year's value was recorded at \$1,480,149, as compared with a value of \$1,410,697 for the 1925 production. The average price for all grades declined somewhat, being \$5.63 per ton in the year under review, as against \$6.04 in the previous twelve months.

Ontario's production amounted to 252,345 tons, or 96.1 per cent of the Canadian total, while Nova Scotia and Alberta contributed the remainder. Alberta shipments came from the Fort McMurray district and totalled 2,037 tons. The Nova Scotia production was derived from the Malagash mine.

Customs' records showed that 188,401 tons of salt appraised at \$1,036,594 were brought into Canada in 1926.

#### Production of Salt in Canada, by Grades, 1925 and 1926

Grade	1925			1926		
	Manu- factured	Sold	Value of salt sold (Not includ- ing pack- ages)	Manu- factured	Sold	Value of salt sold (Not includ- ing pack- ages)
	Tons	Tons	\$	Tons	Tons	\$
Table and dairy.....	47,452	46,790	713,571	50,642	50,905	762,491
Common fine.....	34,383	33,197	186,297	46,131	47,202	241,320
Common coarse.....	46,637	43,931	312,107	30,937	32,785	228,395
Land salt.....	5,133	5,125	21,826	4,170	3,965	16,865
Other grades.....	11,799	11,203	83,396	15,178	14,670	118,058
Brine for chemical works (Salt equivalent sold or used).....	93,500	93,500	93,500	113,020	113,020	113,020
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>338,904</b>	<b>233,746</b>	<b>1,410,637</b>	<b>260,078</b>	<b>262,547</b>	<b>1,490,149</b>
Value of packages.....	-	-	548,528	-	-	569,396
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	-	-	<b>1,959,225</b>	-	-	<b>2,049,545</b>

#### Imports into Canada and Exports of Salt, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		\$		\$
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
Salt, for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries.....	80,398	329,820	83,920	337,040
Salt, in bulk, n.o.p.....	73,166	327,364	75,965	393,747
Salt, n.o.p., in bags, barrels, etc.....	40,061	420,137	28,053	284,118
Salt, table, made by an admixture of other ingredients, when containing not less than 90 per cent of pure salt. (From April 1, 1926).....	-	-	454	31,689
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>193,625</b>	<b>1,077,321</b>	<b>188,401</b>	<b>1,036,594</b>
<b>EXPORTS</b> .....	2,324	26,678	1,164	19,423

#### Sodium Carbonate

Shipments of sodium carbonate crystals during 1926 were somewhat lower than the quantity shipped in 1925. The production for the year under review amounted to 674 tons at \$4,718, as compared with shipments of 1,120 tons at \$8,140.

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

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

#### Sodium Sulphate

Natural sodium sulphate shipped from Canadian deposits during 1926 amounted to 6,775 tons valued at \$13,550. In 1925 shipments were 42.8 per cent lower, amounting to 3,876 tons at \$19,380.

Importations of salt cake during 1926 were recorded at 41,945 tons worth \$644,696; glauber's salt to a total of 733 tons at \$10,069 and bisulphate of soda or nitre cake amounting to 15,948 tons at \$53,536 were also imported into Canada.

## Talc and Soapstone

The improvement shown in the talc and soapstone industry in Canada during 1925 was continued throughout 1926. Shipments in the year under review totalled 15,767 tons valued at \$217,195 as compared with 14,474 tons at \$205,835 shipped in 1925.

In addition to the advance in production of talc in Canada there has been a considerable increase in soapstone shipments. An excerpt from a report on the soapstone industry by Hugh S. Spence follows:—

Canadian sulphate pulp mills are estimated to use in the neighbourhood of 2,500 tons of soapstone per year. This stone is employed in the form of sawn blocks and bricks for building the furnaces used in recovery of the alkali or black liquor from the digestors, and is the only natural product known that will satisfactorily resist the action of the molten alkali. Since the recovery of such alkali is of great import in kraft mill practice, it follows that soapstone is a very important material to the pulp mill operators.

In the province of Quebec, however, the most active development has been undertaken, operations here having been helped by the fact that many of the largest kraft mills are situated in the province, within a relatively short rail haul from the deposits. Production has, in the main, been confined so far to a single operator, the Robertsonville Soapstone Quarry Company, which has opened up a number of small quarries in the eastern portion of the serpentine belt, with which are associated the principal asbestos mines. Small, portable sawing units, driven by individual gasoline engines, are used to cut the stone into blocks and bricks of the dimensions specified by the mills. Most of the quarries opened by the company in its initial stages have now been abandoned, and work is at present confined to a single quarry, where the stone has been found to be of superior quality to that hitherto worked. It is the intention of the company to instal permanent equipment at this point, and to undertake operations on a larger scale, with a view to taking care of the entire soapstone requirements of Eastern Canada. It is also proposed to grind the quarry waste, making products suited to the roofing and foundry trades.

While a certain amount of soapstone continues to be imported from the United States and from Scandinavian countries, it is gratifying to note that Canada seems now well on the way to filling her requirements in respect of this material from within her own borders.

## Production in Canada, Imports and Exports of Talc and Soapstone, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value \$	Tons	Value \$
<b>PRODUCTION—</b>				
Soapstone.....	768	32,655	995	42,609
Talc.....	13,706	173,180	14,772	174,586
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,474</b>	<b>205,835</b>	<b>15,767</b>	<b>217,195</b>
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
Talc or soapstone, ground or unground.....	4,568	91,288	4,213	89,026
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
Talc, refined.....	10,461	124,217	10,823	125,633

## STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS

Construction contracts awarded in Canada during 1926 were the highest on record since the banner construction periods of 1912 and 1913. Corresponding with this record increase, the 1926 production of structural materials and clay products reached a total valuation of \$39,730,961, or 5.52 per cent higher than the total for 1925 of \$37,649,234.

Building and construction contracts awarded in Canada during 1926, as reported by the *MacLean Building Review*, were valued at \$372,947,900, an advance of 25.16 per cent over the total of 1925. The classification of these contracts was as follows: residential projects, \$109,562,400; business, \$112,408,900; industrial, \$79,689,700; and engineering, \$71,286,900. Quebec was the leading province, mainly because of increases in industrial, business and residential building. Ontario followed with a 14.6 per cent higher total than in 1925. Of the other provinces, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases, while there was a decrease of about 17.1 per cent in Nova Scotia.

Costs of building materials in Canada during 1926 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 152.3 in January, the maximum for the year, to 147.7 in December. Prospects at the close of the year were exceedingly bright for the building and construction industry in 1927.

## Cement

Continuing the increase in cement production recorded in 1925, the year under review showed a further advance to a new high record for the industry in Canada. Shipments during the year amounted to 8,707,021 barrels valued at \$13,013,283.

The provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia are the sources of the Canadian production. Nova Scotia was formerly a producer of puzzolan cement from blast furnace slag, but this has been discontinued in recent years. Quebec mills occupied the leading position in 1926, with a sales total of 3,727,377 barrels, Ontario mills came next with 3,398,860 barrels; the Manitoba sales were 50.2 per cent higher in 1926 than in 1925 and amounted to 612,155 barrels. British Columbia also reported an appreciable advance to a total of 544,863 barrels, and Alberta mills took part in the general augmentation of production with an increase of 7.05 per cent.

The average selling price per barrel, f.o.b. plant, was as follows: Quebec, \$1.22; Ontario, \$1.41; Manitoba, \$2.57; Alberta, \$2.06; and British Columbia, \$2.27.

Portland cement to the amount of 21,114 barrels valued at \$77,866 was imported into Canada during 1926. The average value of the imported cement in 1926 was \$3.68 per barrel, while in the preceding year the average was \$2.89. Exportations of this commodity were recorded at 285,932 barrels invoiced at \$358,231.

## Summary Statistics of the Cement Industry in Canada, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Barrels	Value	Barrels	Value
		\$		\$
Output.....	7,869,946	-	9,041,411	-
Sold or used.....	8,116,597	14,046,704	8,707,021	13,013,283
Stocks, December 31.....	1,274,923	-	1,609,313	-
Imports—				
Portland.....	21,840	63,067	21,114	77,866
Manufactures.....	-	13,753	-	18,813
Exports.....	997,915	1,498,496	285,932	358,231
Apparent consumption.....	7,140,531	-	8,442,203	-

## Sales of Cement in Canada by Provinces, 1925 and 1926

Province	1925		1926	
	Barrels	Value	Barrels	Value
		\$		\$
Quebec.....	3,365,802	5,680,991	3,727,377	4,535,366
Ontario.....	3,462,358	5,253,911	3,398,860	4,792,857
Manitoba.....	407,396	1,037,929	612,155	1,572,401
Alberta.....	395,857	913,529	423,786	873,621
British Columbia.....	485,185	1,151,344	544,863	1,239,018
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>8,116,597</b>	<b>14,046,704</b>	<b>8,707,021</b>	<b>13,013,283</b>

## Clay Products

An advance of 9.81 per cent in the value of production of Canadian clay and clay products was recorded in 1926. The value of this year's shipments was reported at \$10,464,462; in 1925 the value of these products was \$9,529,691. Increases were recorded in almost all provinces producing during the year.

Imports of clay, clay products and similar materials were valued at \$8,196,014 in 1926, and the Canadian exports under this heading were invoiced at \$224,916.

## Production of Clay Products in Canada by Provinces, 1925 and 1926

	1925	1926
	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	3,020	-
Nova Scotia.....	442,690	427,128
New Brunswick.....	69,473	75,851
Quebec.....	2,426,887	2,705,838
Ontario.....	5,195,084	5,419,730
Manitoba.....	173,794	242,797
Saskatchewan.....	95,952	187,419
Alberta.....	618,860	804,932
British Columbia.....	523,931	594,767
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>9,529,691</b>	<b>10,464,462</b>

## Production in Canada, Imports and Exports of Clay and Clay Products, 1925 and 1926

Kind	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Total selling value	Quantity	Total selling value
<b>PRODUCTION (SALES)—</b>		\$		\$
Brick: Soft mud process (face.....) M	27,701	521,739	27,935	553,573
“ “ (Common.....) “	51,214	753,970	100,608	1,490,025
Stiff mud process (wire cut) (Common.....) “	93,003	1,883,856	101,000	2,145,985
Dry press (face.....) “	116,105	1,635,257	89,695	1,248,831
“ (Common.....) “	37,201	860,504	30,423	651,236
Fancy or ornamental brick (including special shapes, embossed and enamelled brick)..... “	22,053	270,135	20,936	264,920
Sewer brick..... “	524	26,320	462	24,057
Paving brick..... “	2,485	52,382	6,546	117,194
Firebrick from domestic clay..... “	-	-	122	5,015
Firebrick..... Ton	6,197	305,332	6,845	322,378
Fireclay..... Ton	623	6,544	2,413	21,958
Fireclay blocks and shapes.....	-	36,567	-	54,004
Structural tile: Hollow blocks (including fireproofing and load-bearing tile)..... Ton	115,576	1,093,397	144,249	1,325,835
Roofing tile..... No.	78,479	6,323	17,018	1,592
Floor tile (quarries)..... Sq. ft.	140,927	28,338	195,011	43,854
Ceramic or glazed floor and wall tile.....	-	-	-	943
Drain tile..... M	14,552	401,503	14,008	395,131
Sewer pipe (including copings, flue linings, etc.)..... Ton	73,791	1,440,269	76,338	1,477,766
Pottery, glazed or unglazed.....	-	267,255	-	320,135
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,529,691</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,464,462</b>
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
Bath brick.....	-	695	-	97
Building brick..... M	5,489	125,565	4,157	98,837
Building blocks.....	-	81,873	-	77,230
<b>Clays—</b>				
China..... Cwt.	363,890	195,032	360,546	200,902
Fire..... “	824,774	166,733	937,487	193,741
Pipe.....	-	1,668	-	1,323
Zirconium silicate.....	-	-	-	2,704
Other clays.....	-	64,498	-	81,253
Drain tile, unglazed.....	-	8,622	-	2,547
Drain and sewer pipe.....	-	66,960	-	65,487
Insulators, electric, porcelain.....	-	-	-	305,774
Earthenware and chinaware.....	-	4,558,194	-	4,647,395
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.....	-	27,113	-	41,690
Brick, fire, n.o.p., for use exclusively in the construction or repair of a furnace, kiln or other equipment of a manufacturing establishment.....	-	861,696	-	1,023,850
Firebrick, n.o.p.....	-	194,060	-	156,781
Firebrick, chrome.....	-	35,277	-	50,203
Magnesite brick.....	-	93,840	-	66,429
Silica brick.....	-	185,356	-	263,293
Paving brick..... M	1,563	39,901	2,078	72,990
Other clay manufactures.....	-	771,001	-	848,080
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,478,084</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,196,014</b>
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
Building brick..... M	1,758	22,027	1,845	25,908
<b>Clay—</b>				
Unmanufactured..... Cwt.	7,325	8,496	14,537	3,898
Manufactures.....	-	85,383	-	61,523
Earthenware.....	-	16,879	-	12,764
Porcelain insulators.....	-	88,053	-	120,823
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>220,818</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>224,916</b>



### Kaolin

There was no production of kaolin reported in 1926.

A report from the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in British Columbia indicated a shipment of 129 tons of material described as kaolin, but confirmation of this item had not been secured at the time of going to press.

In previous years some kaolin was produced at St. Remi d'Amherst, but there has been no production from this source since 1923.

### Lime

Production of lime in Canada during 1926 was reported at 11,431,156 bushels with a valuation of \$3,790,386. The year's production consisted of 9,550,756 bushels of quicklime and 65,814 tons of hydrated lime. In 1925 the total production was 10,256,542 bushels worth \$3,387,652. Increases in the total quantity produced were general throughout the producing provinces.

Canadian operators received an average of 31 cents per bushel for quicklime and \$11.81 per ton for hydrated lime.

Lime importations into Canada decreased during the year under review, when 110,509 bushels were imported with a value of \$42,855. Exports were recorded at 534,618 bushels at \$344,616.

#### Production of Lime in Canada by Provinces, in 1926

Province	Quicklime		Hydrated Lime		Total value \$
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Bushels	\$	Tons	\$	
Nova Scotia.....	29,657	5,383	251	3,000	8,383
New Brunswick.....	390,540	166,457	-	-	166,457
Quebec.....	2,476,392	672,628	11,922	113,807	786,435
Ontario.....	5,394,632	1,593,828	39,217	457,978	2,051,806
Manitoba.....	498,875	147,401	6,528	103,868	251,269
Alberta.....	108,288	39,517	-	-	39,517
British Columbia.....	652,372	387,369	7,896	99,150	486,519
<b>Total for 1926</b>	<b>9,550,756</b>	<b>3,012,583</b>	<b>65,814</b>	<b>777,803</b>	<b>3,790,386</b>
<b>Total for 1925</b>	<b>8,700,992</b>	<b>2,768,719</b>	<b>60,459</b>	<b>698,296</b>	<b>3,467,015</b>

#### Production, Imports and Exports of Lime, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Bushels	Value	Bushels	Value
		\$		\$
PRODUCTION.....	10,256,542	3,387,652	11,431,156	3,790,386
IMPORTS.....	134,314	47,639	110,509	42,855
EXPORTS.....	465,315	312,168	534,618	344,616

### 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 1926 were 47,723 thousand valued at \$567,866, as compared with 63,869 thousand at \$781,555 in the preceding year. As usual, Ontario was the principal producer; the six plants reporting in this province accounting for practically the entire Canadian output.

### Sand and Gravel

Sand and gravel production in Canada during 1926 totalled 15,433,837 tons with a valuation of \$4,655,437, as compared with 11,018,647 tons valued at \$3,220,410 shipped in 1925.

Imports of sand and gravel into Canada during the year under review were recorded at 254,935 tons worth \$212,038, while silica sand imported for the manufacture of glass and carborundum and for use in foundries amounted to 155,109 tons invoiced at \$372,488. Corresponding data in 1925 were, for the former material, 282,203 tons at \$184,000 and the latter material 143,502 tons at \$353,237. A considerable advance was shown in the exports of sand and gravel in 1926, when 907,935 tons appraised at \$278,278 were shipped from Canada as against a total of 864,672 tons worth \$198,485 exported in 1925.

### Slate

There have been no shipments of Canadian slate reported since 1923. During that year crushed green and red slate, amounting to 1,836 tons valued at \$17,289, was produced from deposits in Melbourne township, Quebec. In 1926 interest was renewed in the deposits of slate in Kings county, Nova Scotia.

The imports of roofing slate were slightly higher than in 1925 and totalled 4,963 squares valued at \$57,418.

#### Production in Canada and Imports of Slate, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
PRODUCTION.....Tons	-	-	-	-
Imports—				
Roofing.....Squares	4,411	50,331	4,963	57,418
School-writing.....	-	102,878	-	92,766
Pencils.....	-	4,810	-	6,361
Mantles and manufactures of slate, n.o.p.....	-	47,488	-	61,597
<b>Total</b> .....	-	<b>205,507</b>	-	<b>218,142</b>

### Stone

Production of stone in Canada during 1926 of 6,057,474 tons, valued at \$7,807,393, was considerably higher than the figures for the 1925 shipments of 5,706,119 tons worth \$7,464,777. Ontario was the leading producer, accounting for 60.6 per cent of the total quantity. Quebec followed with 31.8 per cent. The other provinces in order of tonnage produced, were: British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Alberta.

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, 1925 and 1926

Province	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	102,125	134,686	98,795	148,386
New Brunswick.....	25,391	124,743	19,280	109,133
Quebec.....	2,242,916	3,855,455	1,929,017	3,563,885
Ontario.....	3,022,712	2,817,333	3,672,557	3,255,056
Manitoba.....	52,770	188,496	95,571	357,185
Alberta.....	3,979	6,868	3,759	13,890
British Columbia.....	250,226	337,196	238,495	359,858
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>5,706,119</b>	<b>7,464,777</b>	<b>6,057,474</b>	<b>7,807,393</b>

## Imports into Canada and Exports of Stone, by Kinds, 1925 and 1926

	1925		1926	
	Tons	Value \$	Tons	Value \$
<b>IMPORTS—</b>				
Building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on more than two sides, but not sawn on more than four sides	285	4,143	262	4,223
Building stone other than marble or granite, planed, turned, cut or further manufactured than sawn on four sides	231	7,917	591	28,561
Flagstone, granite, rough sandstone, and all building stone, not hammered, sawn or chiselled	-	134,170	-	187,055
Flagstone and building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on not more than two sides	-	97,875	-	95,790
Granite, sawn only	-	2,255	-	9,189
Granite, manufactures of, n.o.p.	-	158,614	-	175,651
Paving blocks	-	-	-	-
Marble, rough, not hammered or chiselled	-	67,507	-	91,039
Marble, sawn or sand rubbed, not polished	-	174,029	-	186,462
Marble, manufactures of, n.o.p.	-	40,293	-	101,748
Refuse stone	160,997	100,544	334,832	220,177
Manufactures of stone, n.o.p.	-	37,645	-	47,719
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>824,992</b>	-	<b>1,144,614</b>
<b>EXPORTS—</b>				
Crushed	42,518	81,764	101,117	134,755
Granite and marble, unwrought	3,430	36,552	3,553	38,828
Limestone, limestone, and other building stone, unwrought	4,166	14,389	2,853	3,915
Dressed	-	5,687	-	17,090
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>138,392</b>	-	<b>194,588</b>



## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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**Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals:** Aluminium and 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.

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