PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON THE

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA

IN

1907

EUGENE HAANEL, Ph.D.,

Director of Mines.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the annual preliminary report on the mineral production of Canada in 1907.

The figures of production given are, of necessity, subject to revision, since at this time, in many instances, producers of metallic ores have not themselves received complete returns from smelters. For these and other reasons, estimates have to be made. It is hoped, however, that this preliminary statement may serve to give a general idea of the gross output of the mineral industry during the year.

When more complete information is available, the annual report will be prepared. It will contain the final statistics in greater detail, as well as information relating to exploration, development, prices, markets, imports and exports, &c.

Acknowledgments are due to the various operators who have promptly furnished statements of their production, to the Provincial Mineralogist of British Columbia for a complete preliminary statement of mineral production in that province, and to the other provincial mining bureaus for assistance kindly rendered.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEISH.

DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND STATISTICS,
March 27, 1908.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
A. P. Low, B.Sc., LL.D., Deputy Minister of Mines.
MINES BRANCH
Eugene Haanel, Ph.D., Director.

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Prepared by

JOHN McLEISH, B.A.,

In charge of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics.

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1908

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA IN 1907.

(Subject to revision.)

Product.		Quantity. (a)	Value. (b)
METALLIC.			$
Antimony ore	Tons.	2,016	65,000
Copper	Lbs.	57,381,746	11,478,644
Gold—Yukon	$3,150,000		
" All other	5,114,765		
		.....	8,264,765
Iron ore (exports) (c)	Tons.	25,901	45,907
Pig iron from Canadian ore (d)	"	107,599	1,982,307
Lead (e)	Lbs.	47,565,000	2,532,836
Nickel (f)	"	21,189,793	9,535,407
Silver (g)	Oz.	12,750,044	8,329,221
Cobalt, zinc, and other metallic products		.....	200,000
Total metallic		.....	42,434,087
NON-METALLIC.			$
Arsenic (refined)	Lbs.	660,080	36,210
Asbestos	Short tons.	62,018	2,482,984
Asbestic	"	28,519	22,059
Chromite	"	7,196	72,901
Coal	"	10,510,961	24,560,238
Peat	"	50	200
Corundum	"	1,892	177,922
Feldspar	"	12,584	29,809
Graphite	"	579	16,000
Grindstones	"	5,382	46,876
Gypsum	"	475,508	642,470
Limestone for flux in iron furnaces	"	359,503	298,097
Mica	"	.....	333,022
Mineral Pigments—Barytes	"	2,016	4,500
" " Ochres	"	5,828	35,570
Mineral water	Galls.	250,985	110,524
Natural gas (h)		.....	748,581
Petroleum (i)	Bbls.	788,872	1,057,088
Phosphate	Tons.	750	5,514
Pyrites	"	39,133	189,353
Salt	"	72,697	342,315
Talc	"	1,534	4,602
Tripolite	"	30	225
Total		.....	31,217,060

(a) Quantity of product sold or shipped.

(b) The metals, copper, lead, nickel and silver, are, for statistical and comparative purposes, valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Pig iron is valued at the furnace, and non-metallic products at the mine or point af shipment.

(c) Copper contents of ore, matte, &c., at 20.004 cents per pound.

(d) The total production of pig iron in Canada in 1907 was 651,962 short tons, valued at $9,125,226, of which it is estimated about 107,599 tons valued at $1,982,307 should be attributed to Canadian ore, and 544,363 tons, valued at $7,142,919 to the ore imported.

(e) Lead contents of ore matte, &c., at 5.325 cents per lb.

(f) Nickel contents of matte shipped at 45 cents per lb.

(g) Silver contents of ore, &c., at 65.327 cents per lb.

(h) Gross ret rn from sale of gas. Additionnal returns increase this item to $803,908.

(i) Deduced irom the amount paid in bounties and valued at $1.34 per barrel.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA IN 1907—*Concluded.*

(Subject to revision.)

Production.	Quantity. (*a*)	Value. (*b*)
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS.		$
Cement—natural rock ..... Bbls.	5,775	4,043
" Portland ..... "	2,368,593	3,374,828
Flagstones ..... Sq. yds.	3,000	2,550
Sands and gravels ..... (exports) ..... Tons.	298,095	119,853
Sewer pipe	.....	1,211,000
Slate ..... Squares.	4,335	20,056
Building material, including bricks, building stone, lime, &c., estimated on the basis of production in 1906	.....	7,500,000
Total structural materials and clay products	.....	12,232,330
Total all other non-metallic	.....	31,217,060
Total non-metallic	.....	43,449,390
Total metallic	.....	42,434,087
Estimated value of mineral products not returned	.....	300,000
Total, 1907	.....	86,183,477

ANNUAL Production since 1886.

1886	10,221,255	1897	28,485,023
1887	10,321,331	1898	38,412,431
1888	12,518,894	1899	49,234,005
1889	14,013,113	1900	64,420,985
1900	16,763,353	1901	65,804,611
1891	18,976,616	1902	63,211,634
1892	16,623,415	1903	61,740,513
1893	20,035,082	1904	60,073,897
1894	19,931,158	1905	69,525,170
1895	20,505,917	1906	79,057,308
1896	22,474,256	1907	86,183,477

REMARKS.

The early months of 1907, and even well along past the middle of the year, was a period specially marked by great activity in all branches of commerce and the mining industry shared with other commercial undertakings, the beneficial results of increasing prosperity. The outlook was, for a mineral production, far beyond all previous records. But excessive prosperity brought about its own depression, since within a few months of the close of the year, a rapid change took place. Whereas before, the transportation companies were unable to take care of the business offering, work was so plentiful that labour became scarce and high in price, the demand for commodities so great, that in the case of the metals, prices rose to figures seldom before reached; in one short month exactly the reverse conditions were in evidence; railway cars became idle for want of freight, labouring men were glad to accept reductions in pay and keep their jobs, and the prices of the metals fell with rapidity. Fortunately, however, for us in Canada, the financial stringency has not had such serious results as with our friends across the border, and although some of our mineral industries found it necessary to cease operations, some of these have already resumed, and the great mass of the mining industry still continues to enjoy a conservative and steady progress. Fortunately, also, this change of conditions occurred too late in the year to seriously affect the expected increase in mineral output. Thus it is that we are enabled to record a substantial increase

of over nine per cent in the mineral production in 1907 as compared with 1906. The total value of the output, valued according to the methods adopted in this branch since its inception, was about $86,183,477, the largest output the Canadian mining industry has yet attained.

As might be expected, however, increases in production are not shown uniformly throughout all the mining industries.

There are some decreases to record, such for instance as in gold and lead, and in a number of products of lesser relative importance, such as corundum, feldspar, graphite, &c., but these are more than counterbalanced by the large increases in pig iron, silver, asbestos, coal, natural gas, petroleum and Portland cement.

The two following tables will illustrate these features more explicitly, the first showing the total increases or decreases in value of some of the more important products, and the second, the percentage increase or decrease in quantity as well as in value.

Product.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$
Copper	758,170	
Gold, Yukon		2,450,000
Gold, all other		780,436
Pig iron, (from Canadian ore)	257,907	
Lead		556,351
Nickel	586,573	
Silver	2,669,766	
Other metallic products	137,930	
Asbestus	444,900	
Chromite		18,958
Coal	4,828,219	
Corundum		27,051
Gypsum		824
Natural gas	182,160	
Petroleum	295,328	
Portland cement	210,021	
Other net increases	588,815	
	10,959,789	3,833,620
Total increase	7,126,169	

Product.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	%	%	%	%
Metallic—				
Copper	3.18		7.07	
Gold				28.10
Pig iron (from Canadian ore only)	2.79		14.95	
Pig iron (from both home and imported ore)	8.94		16.64	
Lead		12.89		18.01
Nickel		1.40	6.55	
Silver	50.47		47.17	
Non-metallic—				
Asbestos and asbestic	10.16		21.59	
Coal	7.66		24.47	
Corundum		16.79		13.19
Feldspar		25.75		27.1
Gypsum	13.55			.13
Natural gas			31.21	
Petroleum	38.45		38.77	
Portland cement	11.74		6.63	

It will be observed that a slight increase is shown in copper output, a decrease in British Columbia being more than offset by an increase in the copper contents of the Sudbury nickel-copper ores. A very large decrease in gold production—over 28 per cent—

practically represents a falling off in every district, with the possible exception of Nova Scotia.

In pig iron production, a substantial increase is indicated. New furnaces were in operation at Hamilton and Port Arthur. The production of lead was less by about 13 per cent. Nickel shows but little change. The output of silver was over 50 per cent greater than in 1906, and this despite a falling off in British Columbia, the large increase being entirely due to the shipments from the Cobalt district.

Amongst the non-metallic products, the asbestos industry shows substantial progress, an increase of 10 per cent in quantity, with higher prices. Coal mining also shows a steady growth in all fields, with higher prices realized. Natural gas and petroleum production also show large increases, and this is particularly gratifying as indicating that these fields in Ontario have not yet reached the exhaustion point. Portland cement, with incomplete returns, shows an increase of nearly 12 per cent.

It becomes interesting at times to compare the relative importance of the various industries in respect of their total values, and the following table has been compiled to show for the years 1907 and 1906, the position in the scale of importance of a number of mineral products, constituting together about 95 per cent of the total.

1906.		1907.	
Products.	—	Products.	—
1. Coal	24.93	1. Coal	28.498
2. Gold	15.03	2. Copper	13.318
3. Copper	13.74	3. Nickel	11.064
4. Nickel	11.19	4. Silver	9.664
5. Brick, stone and lime	8.00	5. Gold	9.589
6. Silver	7.15	6. Brick, stone and lime	8.702
7. Cement	3.96	7. Cement	3.915
8. Lead	3.83	8. Lead	2.938
9. Asbestos	2.49	9. Asbestos	2.906
10. Pig iron (from Canadian ore)	2.16	10. Pig iron (from Canadian ore)	2.300
11. Petroleum	.95	11. Petroleum	1.226
12. Gypsum	.74	12. Natural gas	.888
		13. Gypsum	.745

Gold.—Four years ago gold was relatively the most valuable mineral product in Canada, but in 1907 it has fallen to fifth place. A continual shrinkage has taken place in the output of the Yukon from $22,275,000 in 1900, to about $3,150,000 in 1907. The effect of this shrinkage was to some extent lessened by the continued increase from British Columbia, but in 1907 this province also shows a falling off both in placer and lode output, a decrease of over 13 per cent. Less than half as much gold was obtained from the Yukon in 1907 as in 1906. Of the total gold output in 1907, about 47 per cent was obtained from placer and hydraulic workings, and 53 per cent from sulphuret and quartz ores.

Silver.—About 12,750,044 ounces of silver were contained in ore shipments in 1907 as compared with 8,473,379 ounces in 1906, an increase of over 50 per cent. Over 99 per cent of the production in 1907 was derived from the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, and about 77 per cent from the Cobalt district of Ontario alone.

The price of refined silver varied considerably during the year. The average monthly price reached its highest in February, at 68.835 cents per ounce, falling slightly in April and May, and increasing to over 68 cents again in July and August, but falling rapidly during the balance of the year to an average of 54.565 cents in December. The average of the year was 65.327 cents as compared with an average of 66.791 cents in 1906.

The rapid development of the Cobalt district has brought the Province of Ontario to the front as a silver producer, and although complete returns have not yet been received from the smelters, close estimates have been made by the mine owners. Returns from 24 shipping mines show the ore shipped as approximately 14,557 tons, containing 9,914,056 ounces of silver. At the average price of refined silver, for the year, this would be worth

$6,476,555 and it represents an average return of 681 ounces of silver, or $444.87 per ton of ore shipped.

There was a slightly smaller output of silver in British Columbia in 1907, a falling off of probably about 200,000 ounces.

It may be noted that there was a larger amount of silver in ore, &c., entered for export than the records of production show, the excess being over 2,000,000 ounces. The exports for the 12 months, according to the Customs Department returns, were 14,813,735 ounces valued at $9,941,849, an average value per ounce of 67.11 cents.

Copper.—The aggregate production of copper, 1907, was about 57,381,746 pounds, an increase of 3 per cent over 1906.

The copper mines of the Boundary district of British Columbia as well as others in the Nelson and Coast districts, were closed down in November, and although some of them resumed again after a few weeks, the total output for the province was somewhat less than in 1906. This decrease, however, has been more than met by the increased output of copper from the Sudbury ores of Ontario (see under nickel). Of the total production in 1907, over 72 per cent was obtained from British Columbia mines, and 19 per cent from Ontario.

The price of copper varied greatly during the year. In March the average monthly price of electrolytic copper in New York was 25.065 cents per pound. In July this had fallen to 21.130 cents, and to 13.169 cents in October. The average for the year being 20.004 cents as compared with 19.278 cents in 1906.

The total exports of copper in ore matte and other forms were, according to Customs Department returns, 27,194 tons.

Lead.—All the production recorded was mined in the province of British Columbia. The output is less than that obtained in 1906 by nearly 13 per cent. A considerably less tonnage was shipped from East Kootenay mines, with probably an increased output from West Kootenay.

No bounty was paid during 1907 on lead ore, but in December the price of lead had fallen to a point at which bounty could be claimed.

The exports of lead in ore, &c., during the year were 10,989 tons, and of pig lead, &c., 1,807 tons, or a total of 12,796 tons.

As with the metals, silver and copper, the price of lead also fluctuated widely during the year. In New York for the first five months of the year, the price held steadily at 6 cents per pound, then steadily decreased, the average for December being 3.658 cents, and the average for the year 5,325 cents, as compared with 5.657 cents in 1906.

On the London market the highest quotation during the year was £22 2s. 6d., and the lowest £13 per long ton, a difference between highest and lowest of over £9.

Nickel.—With the exception of the nickel contained in the ores shipped from the Cobalt district, the production of nickel in Canada is derived entirely from the well-known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district. The output has been increasing steadily for a number of years, although the actual amount of nickel contained in matte shipped in 1907 is somewhat less than in 1906. Two companies are carrying on active operations: The Mond Nickel Co., at Victoria Mines, and the Canadian Copper Co., at Copper Cliff. The ore is first roasted and then smelted to a Bessemer matte containing from 77 to 80 per cent of the combined metals, copper and nickel, which is shipped to the United States and Great Britain for refining.

The following were the aggregate results of the operations on the nickel-copper deposits of Ontario in 1906 and 1907:—

	1906.	1907.
	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.
Ore mined	343,814	351,916
Ore smelted	340,059	359,076
Bessemer matte produced	20,364	22,041
" " shipped	20,310	22,025
Copper contents of matte shipped	5,265	6,996
Nickel contents of matte shipped	10,745	10,095
Spot value of matte shipped	$ 4,628,011	$ 3,289,382
Wages paid	1,117,420	1,278,694
Men employed.....Number.	1,417	1,660

According to Customs returns exports of nickel in matte, etc., were for twelve months ending December 31, as follows:

	1906.	1907.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
To Great Britain	2,716,892	2,518,338
To United States	17,936,953	16,857,997
	20,653,845	19,376,335

The price of refined nickel, according to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, of New York, remained fairly steady throughout the year. The uniform weekly statement being that "for large lots, New York, the chief producer quotes 45 to 50 cents per pound, according to size and terms of order. For small quantities 50 to 65 cents, same delivery."

It will be noted, however, in the above statistics of production that the matte shipped in 1907 is valued at a much lower rate than in 1906, although the average prices of both copper and nickel, according to quotations, were slightly higher in 1907.

The above figures of nickel production do not include the nickel contents of the silver-cobalt ores from Cobalt district, complete statistics of which have not been obtained by this Department. The shippers of silver-cobalt ores receive practically no returns for the nickel contents, although these amounted in 1906 to about 3 per cent of the ore shipped, according to returns published by the Ontario Bureau of Mines.

Zinc.—No official statistics regarding zinc ore production in British Columbia are to hand, and the zinc smelter at Frank, Alta., has not been in operation during the year. A few tons of zinc ore were mined in Ontario.

Iron Ore.—The total shipments of iron ore from mines in Canada, in 1907, were 310,996 short tons, valued at the mine at $662,441, as compared with 248,831 tons, valued at $589,206 in 1906. Of the total shipments in 1907 there was shipped to destinations in Canada 283,543 tons, and to the United States 27,453 tons.

Pig Iron.—The total production of pig iron in Canada in 1907, from both Canadian and imported ores, according to direct returns from nine companies operating 16 furnaces, was 651,962 short tons valued at $9,125,226, an increase of nearly 9 per cent in quantity over the amount made in 1906. These figures do not include ferro-products made in electric furnaces. Of the total output of pig iron last year 10,047 tons were made with charcoal as fuel, and 641,915 tons with coke.

The amount of Canadian ore, including mill cinder, &c., used was 244,104 tons, while the quantity of imported ore used was 1,117,260 tons. The total amount of coke used

during the year was 847,150 short tons valued at $3,383,223, of which 520,068 tons, valued at $1,652,125, was made in Canada, and 327,082 tons, valued at $1,731,098, imported from the United States. The quantity of limetsone flux charged was 498,462 tons.

Steel.—Returns from seven companies making steel showed a total output during the year of ingots and castings of 706,982 short tons, valued at $16,612,590. Of this amount 685,229 tons were ingots, and 21,753 tons castings. Of the ingots made 225,989 tons were Bessemer steel, and 459,240 tons open hearth. All of the castings, with the exception of 1,151 tons, were open hearth steel.

Iron and Steel Bounties.—Following is a statement of the bounties paid on iron and steel during the calendar year 1907, as kindly furnished by the Trade and Commerce Department:—

	Quantity on which Bounty was paid.	Bounty.
	Tons.	$ cts.
Pig iron, made from Canadian ore	95,914.97	201,421 47
" " imported ore	537,803.45	591,583 80
Total pig iron	633,718.42	793,005 27
Steel ingots	666,589.87	1,099,873 37
Steel wire rods	68,738.22	412,417 26
Total bounty paid on iron and steel		2,305,295 90

Asbestos.—Returns of shipments of asbestos from the Eastern Townships, province of Quebec, were received from twelve operating companies, who employed about 2,175 men in mines and mills and paid in wages, $840,684. In addition to these, four other companies were making extensive preparations for active mining and milling in 1908.

The total shipments divided into crude and mill stock were, in 1906 and 1907, as follows:—

	1906.		1907.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		$		$
Crude	3,793	626,895	4,338	830,632
Mill stock	55,490	1,343,983	57,680	1,652,352
Total asbestos	59,283	1,970,878	62,018	2,482,984
Asbestic and asbestic sand	20,127	17,230	28,519	22,059
Total products	79,410	1,988,108	90,537	2,505,043

Exports of abestos, according to Customs returns, were

	Tons.	Value.
		$
Twelve months ending December, 1906	59,864	1,689,257
" " " 1907	56,753	1,669,299

The special features of interest regarding the industry during the year have been an increased output, higher prices realized for the product, further consolidation of mining interests, the introduction of electric power by the Shawenegan Power Company, and the continued successful working of the East Broughton district, which is chiefly a fibre producer.

Coal and Coke.—Each of the coal-mining provinces contributed an increased output to the coal production in Canada in 1907. The total sales and shipments of coal, including colliery consumption and coal used in making coke, were 10,510,961 short tons, an increase of more than 7 per cent as compared with 1906. Of the total, Nova Scotia contributed over 60 per cent; Saskatchewan and Alberta, over 16 per cent, and British Columbia, over 23 per cent. Alberta shows the largest proportional increase, viz., 23 per cent, and British Columbia next, with an increase of over 13 per cent.

The production by provinces was approximately as follows, the figures, of course, being still subject to correction:—

	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Value.
		$
Nova Scotia	6,337,632	12,731,850
New Brunswick	34,584	77,814
Saskatchewan	153,914	259,019
Alberta	1,534,001	3,819,587
Yukon	15,000	60,000
British Columbia	2,435,830	7,611,968
Total	10,510,961	24,560,238

The total production of coke in 1907 was approximately 842,004 short tons, valued at $3,485,533. This is made in ovens in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia. At the end of the year there were in Nova Scotia about 654 ovens in operation and 173 idle, and in Alberta and British Columbia, on the same date, 850 in operation and 582 idle.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.—The production of petroleum is as usual practically all derived from the Ontario peninsula. Direct returns from the producers have not been obtained, but the production has been estimated on the basis of the bounty of 1½ cents per gallon paid by the Dominion Government.

The total bounty paid in 1907 was $414,157.89, representing a production of 788,872 barrels, compared with a bounty of $299,120.36 paid in 1906, representing a production of 569,753 barrels. An increased production in 1907 of over 38 per cent is, therefore, shown.

Natural gas was produced and sold in Quebec province in the vicinity of Louisville; in the Niagara peninsula and southern portion of the province of Ontario, and at Medecine Hat, Alberta, the sales from the Ontario fields constituting over 91 per cent of the total.

The total receipts from gas sold in 1907 show an increase of about 31 per cent over the receipts in 1906, and are now larger than at any time since the gas was first used. About 440 wells were producing gas in 1907, of which 114 were bored during the year.

Portland Cement.—Complete statistics have not yet been received, two companies having not yet been heard from. The figures given below for 1907 are, therefore, subject to this correction, and when complete returns are received, will be increased by an amount probably not exceeding 4 or 5 per cent.

The total quantity of cement made in the fifteen plants from which returns were received, was 2,413,513 barrels, as compared with a total of 2,152,562 barrels made in 1906, showing an increase of 260,951 barrels or over 12 per cent. The total sales were 2,368,593 barrels, as compared with 2,119,764 barrels in 1906, an increase of 248,829 barrels or over 11 per cent. The total daily capacity of the fifteen companies making returns was about 12,400 barrels, the other two companies having a daily capacity of 1900 barrels, making a total capacity of 14,300 barrels per day. These companies are distributed as follows:—One in Nova Scotia, one in Quebec, thirteen in Ontario, one in Alberta and one in British Columbia. At least six other plants were in course of construction with a total proposed daily capacity of from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels.

Of the seventeen producing companies, twelve use marl and clay, four use limestone and clay, and one uses blast furnace slag. One other company, now in liquidation but with completed plant, made cement from marl. Of the six plants being erected, four at least propose to use limestone.

Detailed statistics of production in 1906 and 1907 are as follows:—

	1906.	1907.
	Barrels.	Barrels.
Portland cement sold	2,119,764	2,368,593
" manufactured	2,152,562	2,413,513
Stock on hand, January 1	269,558	299,015
" " December 31	302,356	343,935
Value of cement sold	$3,164,807	$3,574,828

The average price per barrel at the works in 1907 was $1.43, as compared with $1.49 in 1906, and $1.42 in 1905.

The imports of Portland cement into Canada in 1907 were:—

	Cwt.	Value.
		$
Six months ending June	732,684	277,133
" " December	1,621,520	560,387
The year 1907	2,354,204	837,520

This is equivalent to 672,630 barrels of 350 pounds each, at an average price per barrel of $1.245. The duty is 12½ cents per hundred pounds. The imports in 1906 were equivalent to 694,503 barrels, valued at $778,706, or an average price per barrel of $1.12.

There is very little cement exported from Canada. The consumption is, therefore, practically represented by the Canadian sales, together with the imports.

Following is an estimate of the consumption of Portland cement for the past seven years:—

Year	Canadian.	Imported.	Total.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1901	317,066	555,900	872,966
1902	594,594	544,954	1,139,548
1903	627,741	773,678	1,401,419
1904	910,358	784,630	1,694,988
1905	1,346,548	917,558	2,264,106
1906	2,119,764	694,503	2,814,267
1907	2,368,593	672,630	3,041,223

Exports of the Products of the Mine, Year 1907.

(Compiled from Trade and Navigation Monthly Statements.)

Products.		Quantity.	Value.
			$
Arsenic	Lbs.	613,504	10,850
Asbestus	Tons.	56,753	1,669,299
Barytes	Cwt.	550	2,750
Chromite	Tons.	892	19,800
Coal	"	1,894,074	4,879,564
Felspar	"	12,068	37,932
Gold			8,029,603
Gypsum	Tons.	375,026	424,794
Copper, fine in ore, &c	Lbs.	54,651,452	8,742,133
" black or coarse and in pigs	"	36,998	7,476
Lead, in ore, &c	"	21,978,177	865,941
" pig, &c	"	3,613,706	163,957
Nickel, in ore, &c	"	19,376,335	2,280,374
Silver, in ore, &c	Ozs.	14,813,735	9,941,849
Platinum, in ore concentrates, &c	"	242	4,864
Mica	Lbs.	1,117,010	422,172
Mineral pigments	"	382,624	10,043
Mineral water	Galls.	2,877	1,913
Oil—			
Crude	"	1,125	102
Refined	"	3,132	575
Ores—			
Antimony	Tons.	1,327	37,807
Iron	"	25,901	45,907
Manganese	"	1	22
Other ores	"	11,232	428,250
Phosphate			
Plumbago	Cwt.	2,415	3,036
Pyrites	Tons.	25,056	80,139
Salt	Lbs.	2,222,542	7,709
Sand and gravel	Tons.	298,095	119,853
Stone, ornamental	"	153	1,262
" building	"	225	1,825
for manufacture of grindstones	"	460	5,154
Other products of the mine			190,720
Manufacutres—			
Bricks	M.	802	6,193
Aluminium, in bars, &c	Lbs.	5,478,203	1,109,353
" manufactured			1,499
Cement			9,618
Clay, manufactures of			369
Coke	Tons.	70,617	320,357
Grindstones, manufactured			32,534
Gypsum, ground			557
Iron and steel—			
Stoves	No.	698	8,077
Castings, N.E.S			33,595
Pig iron	Tons.	439	13,504
Machinery (Linotype machines), 9 months			33,926
" N.E.S			436,793
Sewing machines	No.	4,193	77,232
Typewriters	"	5,430	163,719
Hardware (tools, &c.), 9 months			48,909
" N.E.S			128,417
Scrap iron and steel	Cwt.	229,229	185,430
Steel and manufactures of			477,766
Lime			55,903
Metals, N.O.P			63,700
Plumbago, manufactures of			2,847
Stone, ornamental			3,576
" building			657