

Slates, squares	1,894	8,939	8,248
Cement, bbls.	2,684,002	3,098,350	1,931,183
Magnesite, tons	1,714	9,645	6,416
Marble		250,939	143,457
Flagstone.		600	500
Gold, ozs.	980	19,924	11,800
Lime, bush.	1,705,937	455,570	284,334
Limestone.		1,361,082	1,128,402
Bricks, M.	100,146	1,284,232	1,129,480
Tiles, Drain & Sewer			
Pipe, Pottery, etc. ...		203,100	142,223
Kaolin, tons	40	520	
Feldspar, tons	110	2,200	600
Peat, tons	500	2,000	700
Glass Sand	152	418	1,179
Sand	81,800	33,200	62,000
Quartz.			1,125

\$11,017,046 \$8,679,786

We have therefore to record an increase of \$2,337,260 in 1912 as compared with 1911. For the last ten years, the record of increases of each year over the previous one has been unbroken as the following table shows.

Table Showing the Annual Value of the Mineral Production of the Province of Quebec Since 1903.

Year.	Value.
1903.	\$2,772,762
1904.	3,023,568
1905.	3,750,300
1906.	5,019,932
1907.	5,391,368
1908.	5,458,998
1909.	5,552,062
1910.	7,323,281
1911.	8,679,786
1912.	11,017,046

Notes on Mineral Production in 1912.

Asbestos.

Asbestos, as in the past years, heads the list of the products of the Quebec mines in 1912. After having passed through a severe crisis, the asbestos market is steadily improving. This is specially true for the higher grades, crude and long fiber mill-stock. The demand for the short mill-stock is not brisk, and, as a consequence, the qualities under \$30 a ton have to be sacrificed to some extent.

Therefore, under these circumstances, of good prices for high grade stock and low prices for short mill-stock it is quite easy to understand that only the mines which can produce the better qualities are able to operate satisfactorily. Hence, none of the mines of the Broughton district were operated during 1912, as the Broughton rock is essentially a milling rock, containing as a rule a good percentage of disseminated fiber, but short and low in value. The same remark applies to most of the mines of the Robertson district.

On the other hand, the Thetford mines and the Black Lake mines worked steadily and the shipments are higher than for 1911.

Figures of comparisons between the last three years are given below:

Shipments of Asbestos.

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Tons.	111,175	102,224	80,605
Value.	\$3,059,084	\$3,026,306	\$2,667,829
Aver value per ton	27.52	\$29.60	\$33.10

Stock on Hand on Dec. 31st.

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Tons.	24,176	33,751	41,159
Value.	\$1,102,206	\$1,583,076	\$1,921,923

Returns of shipments in 1912 were received from nine operators, whereas in 1911, shipments had been effected by ten operators.

If we compare the figures for 1912 with those of 1911 we see that the shipments increased 8.75%, while the total value shows an increase of only 1.07%.

Copper and Sulphur Ores.

The increase in the price of copper which prevailed during 1912 as compared with 1911 naturally caused a renewal of activity in the copper mines of the Eastern townships. This was manifested by a marked increase in the shipments of copper and sulphur ore, which this year amounted to 62,107 tons, valued at \$631,963 for their copper and sulphur contents; as compared with 38,554 tons, valued at \$240,097 in 1911.

The McDonald mine at Weedon which is operated by the East Canada Smelting Co. is responsible for a large part of the increase. This mine is operating very satisfactorily.

The Eustis mine, another mine of cupriforous pyrite which has been in operation for 30 years, was another active shipper.

Iron.—For the first time in a great many years, there were no blast furnace operations in the Province of Quebec. Both the Drummondville and the Radnor furnaces remained idle all year.

Gold and Silver.—The gold production of the Province amounted to 980 oz. which represent a value of \$19,924. The sources are the same as last year; part of this production comes from the Copper-Sulphur ores of the Eastern Township mines and the balance is the product of the operations of the Champs d'Or Rigaud-Vaudreuil, who have a hydraulic plant near Beauceville. The silver is also from the same sources.

Titaniferous Iron Ores.—There were 2,949 tons of Titaniferous ores shipped to the United States during 1912. These were shipped as ores of Titanium. Part came from the mines of St. Urbain, and the balance from a mine situated at Ivry, near St. Jerome.

Mica.—The mica market was satisfactory this year. There is a substantial increase to record as compared with the previous year. As usual the production of mica comes entirely from the Gatineau and Lievu River district, to the north-east of Ottawa.

Graphite.—The shipments of graphite appearing in the table of production were all made from Buckingham, which is the center of the graphite industry in the Province. However, it may be mentioned that a company is building a modern and well-equipped mill at St. Remi, Township of Amherst, some 40 miles north-east of Buckingham, which is expected to start operations shortly.

Peat.—The Peat Industries, Limited, made returns of shipments of 500 tons of peat fuel, valued at \$2,000. This company operates at St. Brigide, near Farnham, where a very complete air-dried peat fuel plant, of a capacity of 4,000 tons a year, is installed and working satisfactorily. The demand for this fuel is quite brisk and there is no question about the possibility of disposing of a large quantity.

The summer season of 1912 was exceptionally unfavorable for the production of air-dried peat on account of the rainy weather.

Structural Materials.—There is a marked increase in the production of the various structural materials, lime-