

the encouragement given to them by the President concerning their discussions.

The Canadian Delegation attended the State of the Union Address to a Joint session of the Congress on January 9, and then attended a luncheon given by Representative Kelly at which were present Speaker Rayburn and Minority Leader Halleck of the House and the chairmen and ranking minority members of several of the committees of the House dealing with problems affecting the United States and Canada.

Following the luncheon on the House side of the Capitol, the Canadian Delegation was introduced on the floor of the Senate by Senator Aiken and was greeted with a standing ovation and a number of warm speeches of welcome.

At the second business session, on Saturday, January 10, the group discussed plans for future meetings of the parliamentarians of the two countries.

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MINERAL PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY LOWER IN 1958

Showing the first decline in 15 years, the estimated value of Canada's mineral production fell 3 per cent in 1958 to \$2,122,153,000 from the preceding year's record total of \$2,190,322,000, according to annual estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Among major minerals, decreased values were posted for copper, lead, nickel, zinc, iron ore, crude petroleum, coal and asbestos. Uranium moved up sharply and gains were also shown for gold, silver, salt, natural gas, clay products, cement, lime and sand and gravel.

Value of metals produced in 1958 was estimated at \$1,142,140,000, a small decrease of 1.5 per cent from the preceding year's record \$1,159,579,000. Uranium became Canada's leading metal in 1958 when the estimated value of the year's output totalled \$290,228,000, more than double 1957's \$136,304,000. Owing to planned reduction of output and to labour strikes, the value of nickel dropped to \$196,734,000 from \$258,977,000. Copper fell in value to \$178,078,000 from \$206,898,000, iron ore to \$121,437,000 from \$167,221,000, lead to \$42,096,000 from \$50,670,000, zinc to \$93,100,000 from \$100,043,000, and platinum to \$9,277,000 from \$17,835,000. The premium on the Canadian dollar was lower in 1958, and the value of gold production rose to \$154,065,000 from \$148,757,000. Value of the year's silver output advanced to \$27,200,000 from \$25,183,000.

Non-metallics as a group moved down in value to \$158,132,000 in 1958 from \$169,061,000 in the preceding year. Asbestos output declined to \$96,168,000 from \$104,489,000, pyrite to \$4,496,000 from \$4,808,000, and titanium dioxide to \$6,069,000 from \$9,741,000, but gypsum increased to \$8,302,000 from \$7,745,000, salt to \$15,483,000 from \$13,990,000, and peat moss to \$5,535,000 from \$4,735,000.

With decreases in both crude petroleum and coal, production of mineral fuels fell in 1958 to \$507,732,000 from \$564,777,000 in the preceding year. Crude petroleum output fell to \$401,027,000 from \$453,594,000 and coal to \$78,218,000 from \$90,221,000, but natural gas rose to \$28,488,000 from \$20,963,000.

Structural materials as a group rose to a

record \$314,149,000 in 1958 from \$296,905,000 in the preceding year. Cement rose to \$95,870,000 from \$93,167,000; clay products to \$42,612,000 from \$35,922,000, lime to \$20,439,000 from \$16,679,000, and sand and gravel to \$97,529,000 from \$91,939,000, but stone fell to \$57,700,000 from \$59,198,000.

Estimated volume of production of some of Canada's leading minerals in 1958: copper, 698,929,000 pounds (718,219,000 in 1957); gold, 4,534,000 troy ounces (4,434,000); iron ore, 15,878,000 tons (22,272,000); lead, 371,541,000 pounds (362,969,000); nickel, 278,083,000 pounds (375,917,000); silver, 31,311,000 troy ounces (28,823,000); uranium, 28,237,000 pounds (13,271,000); zinc, 857,276,000 pounds (827,482,000); asbestos, 942,000 tons (1,046,000); gypsum, 4,043,000 tons (4,577,000); pyrite, 1,181,000 tons (1,166,000); salt, 1,864,000 tons (1,772,000); coal, 11,442,000 tons (13,189,000); natural gas, 337,996,000 M cubic feet (220,007,000 M); crude petroleum, 166,476,000 barrels (181,848,000); cement, 6,069,000 tons (6,049,000); lime, 1,613,000 tons (1,379,000); sand and gravel, 167,944,000 tons (159,830,000); and stone, 40,517,000 tons (40,282,000).

Ontario again led the provinces in value of mineral production in 1958. Quebec regained second position from Alberta, the latter slipping to third, and Saskatchewan moved into fourth position ahead of British Columbia. Ontario's estimated value for 1958 was \$799,168,000 or 37.7 per cent of the national total, up from \$748,824,000 or 34.2 per cent in 1957. Quebec's output was valued at \$370,804,000 or 17.5 per cent of the Canada total versus \$406,056,000 or 18.5 per cent in 1957, Alberta's at \$338,790,000 or 16.0 per cent versus \$410,212,000 or 18.7 per cent, and Saskatchewan's at \$213,721,000 or 10.1 per cent versus \$173,461,000 or 7.9 per cent.

Next in order was British Columbia at \$157,143,000 (\$178,931,000 in 1957); Newfoundland, \$68,752,000 (\$82,682,000); Nova Scotia, \$64,003,000 (\$68,059,000); Manitoba, \$56,154,000 (\$63,464,000); Northwest Territories, \$24,792,000 (\$21,401,000); New Brunswick, \$17,054,000 (\$23,121,000); and the Yukon, \$11,773,000 (\$14,112,000).