

By provinces the production in 1912 was: Nova Scotia 625,908 tons, Ontario 379,854 tons, Alberta 105,684 tons, and British Columbia 299,773 tons, as against a production in 1911 of: Nova Scotia 557,554 tons, Ontario 259,554 tons, Alberta 36,216 tons, and British Columbia 82,327 tons.

The quantity of coke imported during the calendar year 1912 was 628,174 tons, valued at \$1,702,856, as compared with imports of 751,389 tons, valued at \$1,843,248 in 1911.

#### Petroleum and Natural Gas.

The annual output of crude petroleum from Canadian oil wells still continues to decline, the production having steadily fallen off during the past five years. Twelve years ago Canada produced about 50 per cent. of the domestic consumption of petroleum and its products, while at the present time not over 5 per cent. of our consumption is derived from Canadian oil wells. The output in 1912 was 243,336 barrels or 8,516,762 gallons, valued at \$345,050, compared with 291,092 barrels or 10,188,219 gallons, valued at \$357,073 in 1911. The average price per barrel at Petrolea in 1912 was \$141.08 or considerably higher than the average price in 1911, which was \$122  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

The price of crude oil increased steadily through the year, rising from a minimum of \$1.24 in January to a maximum of \$1.65 in the latter part of December.

These statistics of production have been furnished by the Department of Trade and Commerce and represent the quantities of oil on which bounty was paid, the total bounty payments being \$127,751.39 in 1912 and \$152,823.29 in 1911.

The production in Ontario by districts as furnished by the supervisor of petroleum bounties, was in 1912, as follows, in barrels: Lambton, 150,272; Tilbury and Romney, 44,727; Bothwell, 34,486; Dutton, 4,335, and Onondago, 7,115; or a total of 240,935 barrels. This agrees very closely indeed with the production in Ontario on which bounty was paid, viz., 240,657 barrels. In 1911, the production by districts was: Lambton, 184,450; Tilbury and Romney, 48,708; Bothwell, 35,244; Dutton, 6,732; and Onondago, 13,501.

The production in New Brunswick in 1912 was 2,679 barrels, as against 2,461 barrels in 1911, and 1,485 barrels in 1910.

Exports entered as crude mineral oil in 1912 were 18,500 gallons valued at \$3,964, and oil refined 36,945 gallons valued at \$6,147. There was also an export of naphtha and gasoline of 25,791 gallons, valued at \$4,261.

The decreased production has been accompanied, particularly during the past two or three years, by a very large increase in imports of petroleum and petroleum products. The total imports of petroleum oils crude and refined in 1912 was 186,787,484 gallons, valued at \$11,848,533, in addition to 2,144,006 pounds of wax and candles valued at \$119,520. The oil imports included crude oil 120,082,405 gallons, valued at \$3,996,842; refined illuminating oils, 14,748,218 gallons, valued at \$1,022,735; gasoline, 40,904,598 gallons, valued at \$5,347,767; lubricating oils, 6,763,800 gallons, valued at \$1,077,712, and other petroleum products 4,288,463 gallons, valued at \$413,477.

The total imports in 1911 were 116,892,689 gallons of petroleum oils crude and refined, valued at \$6,009,730, and 1,959,787 pounds of wax and candles, valued at \$106,424. The oil imports comprised crude oil, 71,653,251 gallons, valued at \$2,188,870; refined and illuminat-

ing oils, 13,690,962 gallons, valued at \$722,403; gasoline, 23,338,773 gallons, valued at \$1,976,032; lubricating oils, 5,308,917 gallons, valued at \$806,452, and other petroleum products, 2,900,786 gallons, valued at \$315,973.

The principal increases in imports have been in crude oil now used so extensively in British Columbia by the railways and in gasoline.

**Natural Gas.**—While the production of petroleum has been declining, the output and use of natural gas has been steadily increasing. The southern portion of Ontario has for many years been the principal source of gas, but the Albert county field in New Brunswick is now an important producer while large developments are taking place in Alberta with such a rapid increase in output of gas that this province may soon take first place as a producer.

The total production in Canada in 1912 was approximately 15,015 million feet, valued at \$2,311,126, and includes 12,534 million in Ontario, valued at \$2,045,488 and 2,481 million feet in Alberta, value at \$265,638. New Brunswick returns have not yet been received. The production in 1911 was reported as 11,644 million feet, valued at \$1,907,678, including 10,864 million feet in Ontario, valued at \$1,807,513 and 780 million feet in Alberta, valued at \$110,165. These values represent as closely as can be ascertained the value received by the owners or operators of the wells for gas produced and sold or used. The values do not represent what consumers have to pay since in many cases the gas is resold once or twice by pipe line companies before reaching the consumer.

#### Cement.

The statistics of production of cement given herewith, will be subject to but slight variation when complete returns shall have been received. Estimates have had to be made for two firms that had not yet reported but the totals given are probably with a half of one per cent. of the final returns. The record for the past year is of particular interest, in view of the undoubted widespread demand for cement. Congestion of freight traffic no doubt militated somewhat against the eastern mills supplying western requirements and in order to relieve the situation the Federal Government reduced the duty one-half on importations during the period from June 12 to October 31, inclusive. Statistically the important features of the industry during the year were an increase of over 26 per cent. in the Canadian output, an increase of over 116 per cent. in imports and an increase of over 34 per cent. in total consumption. Canadian mills supplied 83.2 per cent. of the consumption as against 90 per cent. in 1911.

The total quantity of Portland cement, including slag cement and natural Portland, made in 1912, was 7,169,184 barrels. The quantity of Canadian cement sold or used was 7,120,787 barrels, valued at the mills at \$9,083,216, or an average of \$1.27  $\frac{1}{2}$  per barrel. The total imports of cement were 5,020,446 cwt, equivalent to 1,434,413 barrels of 350 pounds each, and valued at \$1,969,529, or an average of \$1.37 per barrel. The total consumption of Portland cement, therefore, neglecting a small export of Canadian cement, was approximately 8,555,200 barrels.

Detailed statistics of production during the past four years are shown as follows: