

COAL, COKE, SALT, CEMENT.

Notes of Mineral Production—Large Output of Coal— Natural Gas in Ontario.

The total coal production in Canada in 1910, comprising sales and shipments, colliery consumption and coal used in making coke, is estimated at 12,796,512 short tons, valued at \$29,811,750. This is an increase of 2,295,037 tons, or nearly 22 per cent. over the production of 1909, and is the largest production of coal yet recorded for Canada.

There has been an increased production from practically all the larger collieries, while in the province of Alberta many new mines are being opened up and developed. The largest increases have been in the west—Alberta showing an increase of nearly 42 per cent. and British Columbia over 27 per cent., while Nova Scotia shows an increase of a little over 13 per cent. The total production is almost equally divided this year between the eastern and western coal fields, while Alberta contributes about 22 per cent. of the whole as compared with 10 per cent. in 1905 and 5 per cent. in 1900.

The production by provinces was approximately as follows, the figures for 1908 and 1909 being also given. With respect to Alberta, while the table below shows a production in 1910 of 2,824,929 tons, the Provincial Mine Inspector estimates the output at over 3,000,000 tons.

Province	1909.		1910.	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Nova Scotia	5,652,089	11,354,643	6,407,091	12,871,388
British Columbia ...	2,606,127	8,144,147	3,319,368	10,373,024
Alberta	1,994,741	4,838,109	2,824,929	6,161,055
Saskatchewan	192,125	296,339	190,484	293,488
New Brunswick	49,029	98,496	53,455	106,910
Yukon Territory ...	7,364	49,502	1,185	5,925
Totals	10,501,475	24,781,236	12,796,512	29,811,750

Imports and Exports of Coal.

The exports of coal are reported by the Customs department as 2,377,049 tons, valued at \$6,077,350, as compared with exports of 1,588,099 tons in 1909, valued at \$4,456,342.

Imports of coal during the year include bituminous 5,966,466 tons, valued at \$11,919,341; slack 1,365,281 tons, valued at \$1,795,598, and anthracite 3,266,235 tons, valued at \$14,735,062, or a total of 10,597,982 tons, valued at \$28,450,001.

There was a greater importation of each class of coal than in 1909, when the total imports were 9,872,924 tons.

The total production of oven coke in 1910 was about 897,273 short tons, as compared with a production of 862,011 tons in 1909. The total quantity of coal charged to ovens was 1,373,793 short tons. By provinces the production was, Nova Scotia, 507,996 tons; Ontario, 25,959 tons; Alberta 121,578 tons, and British Columbia, 241,740 tons. The coke is all made from Canadian coal with the exception of that made by the Atikokan Iron Company at Port Arthur, Ontario. All of the coke produced was used in Canada with the exception of 50,922 tons sold for export to the United States, chiefly from Alberta. The quantity sold for export in 1909 was 77,407 tons.

The quantity of coke imported during the calendar year was 737,088 tons, valued at \$1,908,725, as compared with imports of 661,425 tons, valued at \$1,508,627 in 1909.

No returns of production of chromite have been received but 619 tons are reported as having been shipped by rail from Coleraine and Black Lake. An export of 15 tons valued at \$150 is also reported by the Customs Department.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.

The production of crude petroleum shows another large falling off in 1910, the production being only 315,895 barrels, or 11,056,337 gallons, valued at \$388,550, as compared with 420,755 barrels, or 14,726,433 gallons, valued at \$559,604 in 1909. The average price per barrel was also less, being about \$1.23 in 1910, as compared with \$1.33 in 1909.

The above statistics of production have been kindly furnished by the Trade and Commerce Department, and represent the quantities of oil on which bounty was paid, the total bounty being \$165,845.06 in 1910 and \$220,896.50 in 1909.

The production in Ontario by districts as furnished by the Supervisor of Petroleum Bounties, was, in 1910, as follows, in barrels: Lambton, 205,456; Tilbury and Romney, 63,058; Bothwell, 36,998; Leamington, 141; Dutton, 7,752, and Onondaga (Brant County) 1,005.

The production in New Brunswick was 1,485 barrels.

In 1909 the production by districts was as follows, in barrels: Lambton, 243,123; Tilbury and Romney, 124,003; Bothwell, 38,092; Leamington, 5,929, and Dutton, 9,513. New Brunswick produced 95 barrels.

Petroleum Oils Imports.

While the production has been decreasing, the imports as might be expected have been increasing. The total imports of petroleum oils, crude and refined, in 1910 were 67,949,643 gallons, valued at \$3,133,449, in addition to 1,362,235 pounds of wax and candles, valued at \$80,106. The oil imports included, crude oil, 53,604,053 gallons; refined and illuminating oils, 7,656,727 gallons; lubricating oils, 3,071,257 gallons; other petroleum products, 2,607,606 gallons.

The production of natural gas was valued at \$1,312,614, being \$68,568 for the province of Alberta and \$1,244,046 for Ontario. These values represent as closely as can be ascertained the value received by the owners of the wells for gas produced and sold or used and do not necessarily represent what the consumers have to pay for the gas, since in a number of instances the gas is re-sold once or twice by pipe line companies before reaching the consumer. In Alberta also some gas is being used by brick manufacturers for which no estimate has been obtained as to quantity or value. The total quantity of gas used in Ontario exceeded 7,036 million feet, and in Alberta over 450 million feet. A considerable flow of gas is reported from the new wells of the Maritime Oil Co., Ltd., in Albert County, New Brunswick, which it is proposed to pipe to Moncton.

Complete returns of salt production show total sales of 84,092 tons, valued at \$409,624 for the salt alone. Packages used were valued at \$173,446. Stock on hand at the end of the year was reported as 2,474 tons. Two hundred and eight men were employed and \$112,909 paid in wages. The production was about the same as in 1909.

Imports of salt during the calendar year were: Salt in bulk and bags dutiable, 20,174 tons, valued at \$97,326, and salt free of duty 108,794 tons, valued at \$364,735.

Details of Production.

Complete statistics have been received from the manufacturers of cement, covering their production and shipments during the year 1910. These returns show that the total quantity of cement made during the year, including both Portland and slag cement, was 4,396,282 barrels, as compared with 4,146,708 barrels in 1909, an increase of 249,574 barrels, or 6 per cent.

The total quantity of Canadian Portland cement sold during the year was 4,753,975 barrels as compared with 4,067,709 barrels in 1909, an increase of 686,266 barrels, or 16.87 per cent. The total consumption of Portland cement in 1910, including Canadian and imported cement, and neglecting an export of Canadian cement valued at \$12,914, was 5,103,285 barrels, as compared with 4,209,903 barrels in 1909, or an increase of 893,382 barrels, or 21.22 per cent.

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

	1908	1909	1910
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Portland cement sold	2,665,289	4,067,709	4,753,975
Portland cement manufactured	3,495,961	4,146,708	4,396,282
Stock on hand January 1	383,349	1,098,239	1,180,231
Stock on hand December 31 ...	1,214,021	1,177,238	822,538
Value of cement sold	\$3,709,063	\$5,345,802	\$6,414,315
Wages paid	\$1,275,638	\$1,266,128	\$1,323,264
Men employed	3,029	2,498	2,085

Average Price Per Barrel.

The average price per barrel at the works in 1910 was \$1.34, as compared with an average price of \$1.31 reported for 1909, and \$1.39 in 1908.

The imports of Portland cement into Canada during the twelve months ending December 31, 1910, were 1,222,586 cwt., valued at \$468,046. This is equivalent to 349,310 barrels of 350 pounds at an average price per barrel of \$1.34. The imports in 1909 were 142,194 barrels, valued at \$166,669, or an average price per barrel of \$1.17.

The imports from Great Britain during 1910 were 123,880 barrels valued at \$130,951; from the United States 168,972 barrels valued at \$253,463; from Belgium 19,027 barrels, valued at \$20,618; and from other countries 37,431 barrels, valued at \$63,014.

Following is an estimate of the Canadian consumption of Portland cement for the past six years:

Calendar Years	Canadian		Imported		Total
	Barrels	Per cent.	Barrels	Per cent.	
1905	1,346,548	59	918,701	41	2,285,249
1906	2,119,764	76	665,845	24	2,785,609
1907	2,436,093	78	672,630	22	3,108,723
1908	2,665,289	85	469,049	15	3,134,338
1909	4,067,709	97	142,194	3	4,209,903
1910	4,753,975	93	349,310	7	5,103,285

Mr. A. E. Duff, accountant of the Sterling Bank, Montreal, has been transferred to Toronto, where he will assume the management of one of the city branches.

The Imperial Bank is opening a branch at Wilmer, B.C., with Mr. Grubb, accountant at Revelstoke, as manager. He will be assisted by Mr. Woods of the Golden branch.

Activity at Hope, B.C., presages a stampede into the Steamboat country as soon as the snow is off the trail. The old town, which has been quiet for fifty years, is getting busier every day. If this camp turns out as good as expected, it will mean much for the West.

The Director of the Geological Survey announces that diamonds have been discovered by the survey in a British Columbia rock, the first recorded discovery of diamonds in Canada. The rock carrying the crystals is a peridotite of the variety known as dunite, consisting of olivine and chromite.