Increase

(+) or

Of the total production in 1913 a value of \$66,127,821 or 45.9 per cent. is credited to the metals and \$77,903,226 or 54.1 per cent. to the non-metallic products. The increase over the value for 1912 in metallic products was \$4,955,068 or 8.1 per cent. and in non-metallic products \$4,027,683 or 5.45 per cent.

Mineral Production by Provinces, 1912 and 1913.-The record of production by provinces given in Table III. shows the relative importance of the several provinces in practically the same order as last year with the exception that Saskatchewan replaces New Brunswick in last position due to a falling off in the coal and structural material

Table II.

					decrease
	1012-		-1013-		(—) in
	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	value.
Pig iron(Short)Tons.LeadLbs.NickelLbs.Asbestos and asbesticTons.CoalTons.GypsumTons.Natural gasM. ft.PetroleumBbls.SaltTons.CementBbls.Clay productsLimeBush.	1,014,587 35,763,476 44,841,542 136,301 14,512,829 578,458 15,286,803 243,336 95,053 7,132,732 8,475,839	14,550,999 1,597,554 13,452,463 3,137,279 36,019,044 1,324,620 2,362,700 345,050 459,582 9,106,556 10,575,869 1,844,849 4,56,171	1,128,967 37,662,703 49,676,772 161,086 15,115,089 639,698 20,345,763 228,080 100,791 8,658,922 	16,540,012 1,754,705 14,903,032 3,849,925 36,250,311 1,477,589 3,338,314 406,439 491,280 11,227,284 9,673,067 1,605,812 5,199,204	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,989,013 \\ + 157,151 \\ + 1,450,569 \\ + 712,646 \\ + 231,267 \\ + 152,969 \\ + 975,614 \\ + 61,389 \\ + 31,698 \\ + 2,120,728 \\ - 902,802 \\ - 239,037 \\ + 473,033 \end{array}$
Stone					· . t

There was an increased production of each of the metals except copper and silver, the most important increase being in gold with 28 per cent. Pig iron increased 11.3 per cent. in tonnage, lead 5.3 per cent., and nickel 10.8 per cent. The falling off in copper was only 1.1 per cent. in quantity although 7.6 per cent. in total value, and for silver 0.6 per cent. only in number of ounces and 2.3 per cent. in value, slightly lower average prices having been obtained for these metals.

Amongst non-metallic products increases are shown in all the important products except clays and lime. The largest increase was in natural gas with 41 per cent. in value. The cement output was greater by 21 per cent. in quantity, asbestos 18 per cent., coal 4 per cent., gypsum 10.5 per cent., salt 6.04 per cent. In the case of petroleum there was a falling off of 6 per cent. in quantity but on account of higher prices an increase of nearly 18 per cent. in total value.

The decreases in clay products and lime were respectively 8.5 per cent. and 12.9 per cent.

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	-1912-		-1913-	
		Per		Per
at the standy candidate		cent.		cent.
	Value of	of	Value of	of
	production.	total.	production.	total.
	\$	%	\$	%
*Nova Scotia	18,922,236	14.01	19,305,545	13.40
New Brunswick.	771,004	0.57	1,049,932	0.73
Quebec	11,656,998	8.63	13,303,649	9.24
Õntario	51,985,876	38.50	58,697,602	40.75
Manitoba	2,463,074	1.83	2,211,159	1.54
Saskatchewan	1,165,642	0.86	899,233	0.62
Alberta	12,073,589	8.94	13,844,622	9.61
British Columbia	30,076,635	22.27	28,529,081	19.81
Yukon	5,933,242	4.39	6,190,224	4.30
Strangelow, Star St				100.00

Dominion .. 135,048,296 100.00 144,031,047 100.00

*Includes a small production of lime from Prince Edward Island.

production in the former province and an increase in coal, gypsum and natural gas production in the latter. Ontario has the largest output with a value of $$58,697,^{602}$, or 40.75 per cent. of the total, a slightly higher proportion than in 1912. British Columbia is second with a value of \$28,529,081, or 19.81 per cent. of the total, a relative falling off; Nova Scotia takes third place with a total production of \$19,305,545, or 13.4 per cent.; Alberta fourth, with \$13,844,622, or 9.6 per cent. Quebec fifth, with \$13,303,649, or 9.24 per cent.

Increases are shown in each of the provinces with the exception of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The largest increase—36 per cent.—is exhibited by New Brunswick. The increases in the other provinces were respectively: Alberta, 14.7 per cent.; Quebec, 14.1 per cent.; Ontario, 12.9 per cent.; Yukon, 4.3 per cent. Nova Scotia, 2.0 per cent. The decreases were Saskatchewan nearly 23 per cent.; Manitoba 10 per cent. and British Columbia 5 per cent.

It should be remembered in dealing with these comparisons that Nova Scotia in the above record is given no credit on account of the large iron smelting and steel making industries at Sydney, New Glasgow, etc. pig iron made here is entirely from imported ore and naturally is not credited are of the naturally is not credited as a Canadian mine output. same remark applies to a large percentage of the pig iron production in Ontario as well as to the production of aluminium in Quebec.

A resolution was passed by the Canadian Mining Insti-tute at Montreal on March 6, directing the attention of the Dominion Government to the fact that the iron industry was greatly handicapped because extensive densities of the same greatly handicapped because extensive deposits of the same high grade as were found in the United States, Newfoundland was believed that they existed, and that they could be found should endeavours be made. The Institute, therefore, urged the Government to take such means through the proper char should endeavours be made. The Institute, therefore, that the Government to take such means through the proper chart nels, either by a geological survey or by a special committee of experts, as would determine the extent and value of ada's iron resources, a procedure which ada's iron resources, a procedure which would add immensely to the economic wealth of the Device would add immensely