

moteness of her mineral deposits from lines of railway, or even from water communication. The transportation question is of great moment. Says the Director: "Witness the opening up of the nickel fields of the Sudbury district which followed immediately on the building of the C.P.R., and which are now the backbone of Ontario's mining industry. So it was also in the cases of the iron ranges of Michipicoten. The Helen iron mine was discovered, but although situated within a few miles of deep-water on Lake Superior the ore could not be mined or marketed until the rails of the Algoma Central connected the mine with the harbor.

Turning to the statistics of the report it is seen that the nickel, copper, iron and steel industries have made great strides in the last two or three years. Two tables show the production of metallic and non-metallic substances for the past five years. We condense them thus:

	Metallic.	Non-Metallic.	Total.
1898	\$1,689,002	\$5,546,875	\$7,235,877
1899	2,055,592	6,361,081	8,416,673
1900	2,565,286	6,733,338	9,298,624
1901	5,016,734	6,814,352	11,831,086
1902	6,257,499	7,134,135	13,391,634

The production of gold and silver in the Province has declined since 1900. Among non-metallic substances the prominent items are brick, stone, lime, cement, petroleum, since natural gas is no longer so largely produced and salt shows no great figure.

Summary of Mineral Production, 1902.

Product.	Quantity.	Value.
Metallic.		
Gold, oz.	13,625	\$229,828
Silver, oz.	96,666	58,000
Copper, lb.	9,720,000	680,283
Nickel, lb.	11,890,000	2,210,961
Iron Ore, tons	359,288	518,445
Pig Iron, tons	112,687	1,683,051
Steel, tons	68,802	1,610,031
Molybdenite, lb.	6,500	400
Zinc Ore, tons	950	11,500

\$7,002,499

Less value domestic iron ore smelted into pig-iron, and domestic pig-iron converted into steel.

745,000

Net value metallic output.

\$6,257,499

Non-Metallic.

Actinolite, tons	800	\$6,150
Arsenic, lb.	1,600,000	48,000
Tile, drain, No.	17,510,000	199,000
Brick, common, No.	220,500,000	1,411,000
Brick, paving, No.	4,210,565	42,000
Brick, pressed and terra cotta, No.	19,755,496	144,171
Building stone, rubble, etc.		1,020,000
Carbide of calcium, tons ...	1,402	89,420
Cement, natural rock, bbl.	77,300	50,795
Cement, Portland, bbl.	522,899	916,221
Corundum, lb.	2,273,211	83,871
Feldspar, tons	8,776	12,875
Graphite, tons	1,923	17,868
Gypsum, tons	1,917	19,149

Iron pyrites, tons.	4,371	14,993
Lime, bush	4,300,000	617,000
Mica, tons	999	102,500
Natural gas		199,238
Pottery		171,315
Petroleum, imp. gal.	18,185,592	
Illuminating oil, gal.	7,720,866	
Lubricating oil, gal.	2,765,677	1,431,054(b)
Benzine and naphtha, gal.	902,847	
Gas and fuel oils and tar, gal.	2,157,039	
Paraffin wax and candles, lb.	2,433,147	
Salt, tons	62,011	344,620
Sewer pipe		191,965
Talc, tons	697	930
Total Non-Metallic		7,134,135
Add Metallic		6,257,499
		\$13,391,634

(a) Included in gold. (b) Value of refined products and crude used for gas, fuel, etc.

With respect to the number of men employed in different departments of mineral industry in the Province, the brick makers appear to be at the head, 3,183 hands being at work in brick-making at \$235 a year, average. But the nickel, copper, iron, and steel works employ 3,263 hands and pay an average of \$531 a year; 890 are lime-burners and 727 are cement-makers. A comparison made on page 12 of the report shows that where in 1898 the metallic output of the Province was 23 per cent. of the total yield, it had reached 42 per cent. in 1901 and 47 per cent. in 1902. A great gain is thus shown over the non-metallic industries.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The promises of great earnings held out at the time of the Dominion Exhibition in Toronto this year have not proved disappointing, for, according to a report recently issued by the management, the receipts of the fair were \$52,000 greater than those of the previous best year on record. This is leaving out of consideration the grants of the Dominion and Ontario Governments. The directors of the fair, however, are not satisfied with past achievements; they are looking for new worlds to conquer. With this end in view, they want more money with which to erect new buildings and make more improvements, and they have decided to ask the city council to submit a by-law to the ratepayers for the raising of \$200,000. The chief part of this expenditure would be required for the building of an amphitheatre for the exhibition and judging of live stock. It is believed that with better facilities, the number of exhibits in this line may be doubled, and the interest in the fair correspondingly increased. If the Dominion Government's grant of \$100,000 to aid the exhibition of pure-bred stock at St. Louis Fair could be diverted to home use, which under the circumstances arising from the vexatious action of the St. Louis authorities does not seem improbable, it might be possible to develop this feature on a very extensive scale. Another part of the money would be used for the building of a permanent home for "processes of manufacture," a feature which drew so much attention at the fair last summer. New