

The subdivision of the mineral production in 1911 and 1912 by provinces was approximately as follows:

Province.	1911.		1912.	
	Value of production	Per cent. of total.	Value of production.	Per cent. of total.
Nova Scotia	\$15,409,397	14.93	\$18,843,324	14.15
New Brunswick	612,830	0.59	806,584	0.61
Quebec	9,304,717	9.01	11,675,682	8.77
Ontario	42,796,162	41.46	51,023,134	38.33
Manitoba	1,791,772	7.74	2,314,922	1.74
Saskatchewan	636,706	0.62	909,934	0.68
Alberta	6,662,673	6.46	12,110,960	9.10
British Columbia	21,299,305	20.63	29,555,323	22.20
Northwest Territories	4,707,432	4.56	5,887,626	4.42
Dominion	\$103,220,994	100.00	\$133,127,489	100.00

Of the total production in 1912 a value of \$61,177,989 or nearly 46 per cent. is credited to the metals, and \$71,949,500 or 54 per cent. to non-metallic products. With the exception of petroleum every important mineral mined in Canada shows an increased production in 1912, in so far as value is concerned. In the case of silver only, is there a decrease in quantity, and this slightly less than 2 per cent., the increase in total value of silver being due to the much higher price obtained for the metal during the year. Among the metals, increases in quantity of output are shown as follows: pig iron, 10.5 per cent.; gold, 10.5 per cent.; gold, 28 per cent.; copper, 40 per cent., and lead, 50 per cent. On account of the generally higher prices of the metals the increases in total value of output considerably exceed the increases in quantity, and are as follows: silver 12 per cent., nickel 31 per cent., copper 85 per cent., and lead 93 per cent.

The most important increases among non-metallic products are in coal, gypsum and cement. Coal shows an increase of 30 per cent. in tonnage, gypsum 11 per cent. and cement 26 per cent.

It is a matter of regret to have to report a continued decrease in the production of petroleum. The Canadian output of this product a few years ago was about 50 per cent. of domestic consumption. At the present time not over 5 per cent. of Canada's consumption of petroleum and its products is derived from domestic sources.

The record of production by provinces given above, shows some slight changes in the relative importance of the production of each. The only change in the order of magnitude of output is that Alberta, the production

of which had exceeded that of Quebec in 1910, but fallen below again in 1911, on account of its restricted coal output, again takes premier place in 1912. Ontario is still the largest contributor to the total, being credited with 38 per cent., or \$51,023,134; British Columbia comes second with 22 per cent., or \$29,555,323; Nova Scotia third with \$18,843,324, or 14 per cent.; Alberta fourth with \$12,110,960, or over 9 per cent., and Quebec fifth with \$11,675,682, or a little under 9 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. The pig iron made here is entirely from imported ore and naturally is not credited as a Canadian mine output. The same remark applies to a large percentage of the pig iron production in Ontario as well as to the production of aluminium in Quebec.

There was an increased output in each of the provinces in 1912, the largest gains being in Alberta and British Columbia.

In Nova Scotia both coal and gypsum mining were particularly active though a reduced production of gold is reported. Copper and asbestos mining in Quebec contribute chiefly to the increase in that province.

Ontario had important increases in nickel and copper but more especially in gold from the Porcupine district. This province has a large output of non-metallic products including cement, clays, etc. In Alberta coal mining has had a record year exceeding in tonnage the British Columbia production. In the latter province the principal increase was in copper, with gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal and structural or building materials as important contributors.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Copper, New York	20.004	13.208	12.982	12.738	12.376	16.341
Lead, New York	5.325	4.200	4.273	4.446	4.420	4.471
Lead, London	4.143	2.935	2.839	2.807	3.035	3.895
Lead, Montreal*	4.701	3.364	3.268	3.246	3.480	4.467
Nickel, New York	45.000	43.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000
Silver, New York	65.327	52.864	51.503	53.486	53.304	60.835
Spelter, New York	5.962	4.720	5.503	5.520	5.758	6.943
Tin, New York	38.166	29.465	29.725	34.123	42.281	46.096

Smelter Production.

General statistics showing the quantities of ores treated at smelters and the quantities of refined metals or smelter products obtained have been collected by this branch since 1908. It should be explained that the accompanying statistics include the treatment of a

small quantity of imported ores chiefly in the British Columbia smelters.

The total quantity of ores, concentrates, etc., treated in 1912, was 3,008,559 tons as compared with 2,193,553 tons in 1911.

The ores treated may be conveniently classified as follows:

*Quotations furnished by Messrs. Thomas Robertson & Company, Montreal, Que.