number of others aggregating about \$500,000 leaving a net gain in this class of somewhat under \$1,500,000, or a little over five per cent. to offset the above mentioned falling off in the metallic class, the final difference in the grand totals for the two years amounting to nearly \$660,000, or a proportional decrease of close on one per cent.

	Quantity.		Value.		
Product. I	ncrease.	Decrease. I	ncrease. D	ecrease.	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
Metallic—			Alte Then (
Copper	11.54		. 26.97		
Gold				11.73	
Pig iron (from Canadian					
ore only)		41.32		32.14	
Pig iron (from both home	in Salar B				
and imported ores)		16.77		11.80	
Lead		21.59		18.35	
Nickel	16.95			0.47	
Silver		25.85		24.02	
Non-metallic-					
Asbestos and asbestic	4.73			21.20	
Coal	11.17		10.22		
Coke	8.38		9.51		
Cement	4.54		3.45	Anteres	

The above table gives the percentage of growth or decline in regard to the chief items in the general table. It will be noted that decreases both in quantities and values, have been the chief characteristic of the leading metallic industries with the notable exception of copper and nickel. In the latter case, however, the considerable increase in the output has been more than offset by the lower valuation which has been given to the metal following the drop in the average market price for the year. The increase in the copper output was on the other hand considerably enhanced by the higher average market price of the metal. It is interesting to note also that with regard to pig iron, lead and silver, higher market prices modified the heavy falling away in these items. The whole of the group classed as metallic, shows a decrease of 5.8 per cent.

In the non-metallic class the more important contributors are given in the table and all exhibit substantial increases in quantities, but lower prices reversed the effect in the case of asbestos and lessened the advantage gained in the case of coal and cement, coke only showing a slight advance. In the grand totals of the non-metallic class the figures for structural materials and clay products show a slight advance. In the grand totals of the non-metallic class the figures for structural materials and clay products show a slight advance of 1.5 per cent., all other non-metallics being credited with an advance of over 6.6 per cent.

	Product.	Per cent. of	total pro- duction.		Product.	Per cent. o	total pro- duction.
	1902.				1903.		
I	Gold	11.00	33.41	I	Gold	•••	29.75
2	Coal and coke		25.05	2	Coal and coke		27.87
3	Building material .		8.43	3	Copper		9.c6
4	Nickel		7.87	4	Building material		8.94
5	Copper		7.06	5	Nickel	•	7.91
6	Silver		3.51	6	Silver		2.69
7	Asbestos		1.80	7	Cement		I.84
8	Cement		1.77	8	Petroleum		1.46
0	Pig iron (from Ca	na-		9	Iron ore (export)		1.46
5	dian ore)		1.63				
10	Petroleum		I.48	10	Asbestos		I.42
II	Lead		1.46	11	Lead		I.2I
12	Iron ore (not used	l in	SPACE.	12	Pig iron (fro	m	
Sal	making pig iron	in			Canadian ore)		1.12
	Canada	,	1.09				

The relative importance of the different mineral industries contributing to the grand total will be apparent from an inspection of the above cable in which the figures account for all but about 5 per cent. of the aggregate. As usual gold together with coal and coke constitute Canada's most valuable mineral assets and account for 57.66 per cent. of the value of the whole mineral output of the country. To the metallic class as a whole must be credited 53.31 per cent. of the mineral output, the structural material division contributing 13.15 per cent. and the other non-metallic products a little over one-third or 33.53 per cent. The per capita value of the total mineral products for 1903 was \$11.29, as compared with \$2.23 in 1886, the first year for which figures are available.

Gold.—A decrease of over two and a half million dollars is shown, of which two and a quarter millions is to be ascribed to the decreased output from the Yukon District, leaving approximately a quarter of a million falling off in the other provinces. The Yukon output for the year. \$12,250,000, is based on the receipts of Canadian Yukon gold at the United States mint, at San Francisco. and other receiving offices. The contributors to the total, as formerly, were Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, the Yukon Territory and British Columbia.

Silver.—Silver production, according to present indications, shows a considerable decrease, over a million ounces, compared with last year's output. Over 90 per cent. of the production is obtained from British Columbia.

Lead.—The production of lead in 1903 has been estimated at about 9,000 tons. The exports, according to custom returns, were 9,314 tons, valued at \$426,466. The production is practically all the output of British Columbia mines, no returns having been received of production in Eastern Canada.

Copper.—The copper contained in ore, matte, etc., shipped from Canadian mines in 1903, was about 21,640 tons, an increase of 2,238 tons or over 11.5 per cent. over the previous year's output. In Ontario and Quebec there was little change, perhaps a slight falling off, the increase being practically all in British Columbia. From the Sudbury district, Ontario, about 13,832 tons of high grade matte were shipped containing 3,576 tons of copper. (See further under nickel.) In British Columbia shioments of ore from the boundary district were approximately 625,000 tons in 1903 and from Rossland about 377,000 tons. For statistical purposes the copper is valued at the average price for the year of electrolytic copper in New York, viz., 13.235 cents per pound. This is an increase on the average price for 1902 of nearly 14 per cent.

Nickel.—The following were the results of operations on the nickel copper deposits in 1903:

	Tons.
Ore mined	136,033
Ore smelted	207,030
Matte shipped	13,832
Matte in stock at end of year	1,246
Copper contents of matte shipped	3,576
Nickel contents of matte shipped	6,258
Value of matte shipped \$2	2,686,469

According to customs returns exports of nickel were as follows:

and the second	Lbs.
To Great Britain	1,335,677
United States	11,363,470
Other countries	80
Total	12,699,227

Zinc.—About 1,000 tons of zinc ore, worth \$10,500 were shipped to Swansea, Wales, from the Long Lake zinc mine in the County of Frontenac, Ont. No returns have been received of zinc production in British Columbia.

Iron.—Exports of iron ore were 368,233 tons valued at \$922,521. About 81,035 tons of iron ore from Canadian mines were charged to blast furnaces in Canada and valued at the furnace at about \$247,229. In addition to the above Canadian ore, 485,911 tons of imported ore valued at \$823,147 were used in Canadian furnaces. The total quantity of pig iron manufactured from both Canadian and imported ores was