

Altogether, under the sub-head of non-metallic products, the increase in 1892 was \$1,225,000 over the average of the preceding six years, and amounted to \$8,152,500, or to \$1.67 per head of the population. The corresponding articles were produced in the United States at the rate (for 1892) of \$3 per head. Here again there is no comparison between the two countries. The comparison ought to exist, because among the articles are asbestos, coal, grindstones and mica, articles of which we have an abundance in Canada. The next group contains baryta, ochres, mineral waters, petroleum, phosphates, pyrites, salt, soap-stone. Canada obtains over \$1,500,000 worth of these from mother earth. The United States obtain \$44,800,000 a year of them. That is, Canada gets the equivalent of 32 cents per head of its population, and the United States get 71 cents per head.

582. Other articles, such as cement, building stone, lime, &c., are given in the United States list as equalling \$164,000,000. The corresponding list for Canada gives a value of over \$3,500,000, equal to 95 cents per head, against \$2.60 per head for the United States.

583. The returns of 1893 show that the total output of mineral products was \$19,350,712, a decrease of \$150,000 compared with 1892, but as pig iron was included in the returns of 1892, and not in those of 1893, the decrease is apparent rather than real. Including pig iron, valued at \$790,283, the output of 1893 for purposes of comparison was \$20,140,995—an increase of \$640,995 over 1892.

584. The metallic products of 1893 represent \$4,582,166, a decrease of \$1,224,883, compared with the output of the preceding year; the non-metallic, \$14,492,003, an increase of \$1,257,736, which would be \$790,283 more if pig iron were included.

585. The decrease in metallic products is altogether due to the decrease in the output of nickel, which fell off by 2,064,500 pounds in quantity, and by \$1,436,988 in value.

586. Copper increased by 1,067,661 pounds; gold by 1,624 ounces; iron ore by 21,454 tons; lead by 929,603 ~~tons~~, and silver by 109,949 ounces.

587. In non-metallic products the increase was very generally distributed. Asbestos shows an increase of 431 tons; coal of 428,000 tons; coke of 4,943 tons; feldspar of 400 tons; lime-