

PRODUCTION

In addition to the Mines Department of the Dominion Government, from whose reports the foregoing tables and information have been compiled, there are Departments of Mines of the provincial Governments of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

In Nova Scotia the principal product is coal, and according to the Report of the Provincial Department the quantity of coal raised in the year ended September 30, 1912, was 6,802,997 tons as compared with 6,208,444 tons in 1911.

The preliminary statement of the Quebec Superintendent of Mines, dated February 22, 1913, and covering the calendar year 1912, shows that the value of the total mineral production of Quebec province has increased annually from \$2,772,762 in 1903 to \$11,017,046 in 1912, as compared with \$8,679,786 in 1911, an increase in the year of 27 p. c. The principal products are asbestos, copper and sulphur ore, cement, marble, granite, lime, limestone and brick.

For Ontario, the Deputy Minister of Mines, in his preliminary statement of February 21, 1913, shows that the total value of mining products in the calendar year 1912 was \$47,471,990, as compared with \$41,976,797 in 1911. This is an increase of \$5,495,193, or 13 p. c., and the year was one of the most prosperous in the mining history of Ontario. Of the total, \$34,095,565 represents the value of the metallic and \$13,376,425 the value of the non-metallic production. The principal metals are silver, nickel, cobalt, gold, copper and pig iron. The quantity of silver produced was 30,322,805 ozs. of the value of \$17,455,080, as compared with 31,507,791 ozs. of the value of \$15,953,847 in 1911. Thus the quantity was less by 1,184,986 ozs., but owing to the higher prices ruling for silver the value was more by \$1,501,233. For the first time in the history of Ontario there was a substantial production of gold, amounting to 89,080 ozs. of the value of \$1,859,285, and due to the Porcupine mines which came into yield during the year. The Hollinger and Dome mines furnished the bulk of the production; but there were a number of smaller mines, several of which contributed to the yield, as well as others whose stamp mills were not yet completed and in operation. Of non-metallic products briskness of the building trade caused an increased output of construction materials, notably brick and stone. The beautiful marbles of the Bancroft quarries are coming into use for decorative purposes, especially in public buildings. The yield of petroleum again declined, from 10,102,081 gallons to 8,432,730 gallons in 1912; but natural gas showed an increase, the output in 1912 having a value of \$2,267,-897, as compared with \$2,186,762 in 1911. The profits in dividends to mining shareholders are estimated as approximately \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000, obtained principally from the silver ores of Cobalt and the nickel-copper mines of Sudbury, but also from building materials, oil, natural gas, salt, feldspar, talc and other substances.

In British Columbia, according to the Annual Report of the Provincial Mineralogist, the total mineral production for the calendar year 1912 was of the value of \$32,440,800, as compared with \$23,499,072