

PRODUCTION

of the province, and referred to a statement that a reduction of fatal and non-fatal accidents to the amount of 31 and 35 p.c., respectively, had taken place during nine months of the fiscal year 1915-16, as against the corresponding period of the previous year.

New Brunswick.—The annual report for the year ended October 31, 1916, of the Minister of Lands and Mines, states that the mining industries of the province include three commercially successful branches, viz., gypsum, coal and oil with natural gas. The production of gypsum has been seriously hampered by war conditions, and, in 1916, 41,360 tons were quarried as against 72,000 tons last year. Of the amount quarried, 34,560 tons were manufactured into calcined plaster and hard wall plaster and shipped to various points in Canada. The remaining 6,800 tons of crude rock were exported to the United States. The production of coal in 1916 is given as 118,498 tons for ten mining companies in the Grand Lake Region, as compared with 109,792 tons in 1915. Royalty was also paid on 3,896 tons in Kent county for 1916 as against 5,263 tons in 1915. Natural gas is sold for distribution in the municipalities of Moncton and Hillsborough, the number of domestic consumers being 2,824, an increase of 385 during the year. The total consumption of gas in Moncton and Hillsborough in December, 1916, was 70,845,000 cubic feet, as compared with 52,440,000 cubic feet in December, 1915. The production of oil during the year 1915-16 was 27,250 gallons, as against 27,606 gallons for the nine months January to September, 1915.

Quebec.—The annual report of the Quebec Superintendent of Mines shows that the value of the mineral production of the province for the calendar year 1916 amounted to \$13,070,566, as compared with \$11,465,873 in 1915, \$11,732,783 in 1914, and \$13,119,811 in 1913, the highest on record. The figures for 1916 show an increase over those of 1915 of \$1,604,693, or 14 p.c. Of the total the products of the mine are valued at \$7,982,430, and building materials at \$5,088,136; the former show an increase of 52.8 p.c. and the latter a decrease of 18.5 p.c. Amongst the principal products, with their respective values in 1916, are asbestos (\$5,182,905); cement (\$2,525,841); copper and sulphur ore (\$1,273,724); limestone and marble (\$88,295); brick (\$742,163); magnesite (\$525,966); chromite (\$299,070); lime (\$275,945), and granite (\$264,270). Important shipments of molybdenite were made from the Quyon mine first opened in April, 1916, and the production was 129,267 lb. of the value of \$129,267. The Quyon mine is stated to be probably the largest producer of molybdenite in America.

Ontario.—Figures compiled by the Ontario Bureau of Mines show that the total value of the mineral production of Ontario in the calendar year 1916 was \$65,303,822, as compared with \$54,245,679 in 1915 and \$46,295,959 in 1914. Of the total value in 1916, \$55,002,918 represents the value of the metallic and \$10,300,904 the value of the non-metallic production. A considerable expansion took place in the production of minerals in 1916, especially gold, nickel, copper, cobalt, molybdenite and lead, due in large part to the war and consequent high prices for metals. Items for 1916 which did not appear in the list of mineral products for 1915 are lead (796,833 lb.), a sample shipment of asbestos (500 lb.) and fluorspar (1,283 lb.), the last named being in