

Cement.—The raw materials for the manufacture of Portland cement are abundantly displayed in the St. Lawrence lowlands, and support a number of large industries. Some of these utilize marl-deposits of calcium carbonate in lakes scattered over the uneven surface of the post-glacial deposits and the clay beds of these deposits, while others use Palæozoic limestone. The production of cement increased from 5,752,885 barrels in 1921 to 6,943,972 barrels in the following year.

33.—Production of Cement in Canada, calendar years 1902-1922.

Years.	Natural rock cement.		Portland cement.		Total cement.	
	brl.	\$	brl.	\$	brl.	\$
1902.....	127,931	98,932	594,594	1,038,618	722,525	1,127,550
1903.....	92,252	74,655	627,741	1,150,592	719,993	1,225,247
1904.....	56,814	50,247	910,358	1,287,992	967,172	1,338,239
1905.....	14,184	10,274	1,346,548	1,913,740	1,360,732	1,924,014
1906.....	8,610	6,052	2,119,764	3,164,807	2,128,374	3,170,859
1907.....	5,775	4,043	2,436,093	3,777,328	2,441,868	3,781,371
1908.....	1,044	815	2,665,289	3,709,139	2,666,333	3,709,954
1909.....	-	-	4,067,709	5,345,802	4,067,709	5,345,802
1910.....	-	-	4,753,975	6,412,215	4,753,975	6,412,215
1911.....	-	-	5,692,915	7,644,537	5,692,915	7,644,537
1912.....	-	-	7,132,732	9,106,556	7,132,732	9,106,556
1913.....	-	-	8,658,805	11,019,418	8,658,805	11,019,418
1914.....	-	-	7,172,480	9,187,924	7,172,480	9,187,924
1915.....	-	-	5,681,032	6,977,024	5,681,032	6,977,024
1916.....	-	-	5,369,560	6,547,728	5,369,560	6,547,728
1917.....	-	-	4,768,488	7,724,246	4,768,488	7,724,246
1918.....	-	-	3,591,481	7,076,503	3,591,481	7,076,503
1919.....	-	-	4,995,257	9,802,433	4,995,257	9,802,433
1920.....	-	-	6,651,980	14,798,070	6,651,980	14,798,070
1921.....	-	-	5,752,885	14,195,143	5,752,885	14,195,143
1922.....	-	-	6,943,972	15,438,481	6,943,972	15,438,481

34.—Imports into Canada of Portland Cement, fiscal years 1898-1923.

Fiscal Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.	Fiscal Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.
	Cwt.	\$	\$		Cwt.	\$	\$
1898.....	1,073,058	355,264	121,969	1911.....	1,283,721	494,081	138,969
1899.....	1,300,424	467,994	147,146	1912.....	2,592,025	936,425	292,914
1900.....	1,301,361	498,607	147,067	1913.....	4,958,814	1,955,177	597,727
1901.....	1,612,432	654,595	179,550	1914.....	709,104	322,564	69,658
1902.....	1,971,616	833,657	233,754	1915.....	287,402	123,613	26,034
1903.....	2,316,853	868,131	271,004	1916.....	94,136	37,048	9,382
1904.....	2,476,388	995,017	290,778	1917.....	63,074	29,719	6,307
1905.....	3,228,394	1,234,649	384,866	1918.....	26,243	17,417	2,624
1906.....	2,848,582	963,839	328,342	1919.....	26,687	26,437	2,667
1907 ¹	1,551,493	523,120	162,250	1920.....	45,458	47,156	3,720
1908.....	2,427,381	852,041	259,549	1921.....	132,187	153,513	10,502
1909.....	1,460,850	475,676	159,077	1922.....	24,952	34,304	1,920
1910.....	490,809	158,487	47,984	1923.....	112,610	90,849	8,494

¹Nine months.

5.—Number of Mines, Capital, Labour, Wages, etc., by principal Groups.

A survey of the industrial organization, for the purpose of showing the magnitude of the different mineral industries and their growth or decline, was made a part of the annual census of mineral production in 1921. Aside from the canvass forming a section of the previous decennial censuses, the annual statistics in recent years were confined chiefly to a presentation of the quantity and value production of each of the minerals. The additional data include the geographic distribution, the land tenure, character of organization, distribution of ownership, scale of operation, persons engaged and the power used in mining enterprises. In the eleven year period from 1910 to 1921, the number of mines or works increased by 120 p.c., the wages paid by 81 p.c. and the value of production by 39 p.c.