7.—Mineral Production of Quebec, 1921-1923—concluded.

Products.	1921.		1922.		1923.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Cement..... brl.	2,135,631	5,410,275	2,660,935	5,907,300	3,173,993	6,347,986
Clay products.....	–	1,742,872	–	2,476,370	–	2,437,229
Kaolin..... ton	124	1,888	1,197	17,866	163	2,369
Lime—						
Quick-lime.....bush.	1,940,594	754,375	2,108,513	634,157	2,357,928	634,213
Hydrated lime... ton	3,495	36,128	5,278	55,642		
Slate..... "	[1]	22,325	1,899	14,871	1,836	17,289
Stone..... "	719,499	1,662,641	987,355	2,342,316	1,094,816	2,322,745
Sand and gravel..... "	700,669	110,752	905,101	156,940	1,055,817	206,175
Total.....	–	**15,157,094**	–	**17,647,939**	–	**20,368,763**

[1] 415 squares and 2,232 tons crushed material.

4.—ONTARIO.

The mineral industry of Ontario is characterized by rapid growth, great variety of products and the domination of the world's market as regards nickel and cobalt. In fact Ontario now has the largest output as well as the greatest variety of mineral products of any of the Canadian provinces.

As the building of the Canadian Pacific led to the discovery of the vast nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury area in 1883, so did the construction of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway lead to the discovery of the world-famous silver deposits of Cobalt in 1903 and indirectly to the great gold deposits of Porcupine in 1909 and Kirkland lake in 1911. The finding of these gold-bearing areas has changed gold mining in Ontario to a world-famous industry.

The first discovery of silver in the Cobalt district was made in 1903, and the output of silver, commencing in 1904, increased rapidly until 1911, when 31,507,791 oz. were obtained. Since that time the production has been declining, but the life of the camp has been prolonged by the finding of "blind" veins, and especially by improvements in metallurgy, notably the "flotation" process, which turned waste dumps into valuable ore, and enabled low-grade wall rock to be profitably mined. Recently, because of the discovery in South Lorrain, a camp which had been practically abandoned, of high-grade ore quite equal in quality to the best ever mined in Cobalt proper, silver production is again rising. Another outlying camp established at a short distance from Cobalt is Gowganda.

The nickel deposits of Sudbury district are the most important of the known sources of nickel and supply a very large portion of the world's requirements of that metal. The deposits are so large that, in so far at least as this generation and the succeeding generation are concerned, they may be said to be inexhaustible. Ontario has produced more than 5,000,000 tons of iron ore and concentrates since 1869, the largest production being recorded in 1915, when 394,054 short tons were produced. The annual consumption of iron ore in the province averages normally about 1,000,000 short tons, but the bulk of this quantity comes from the United States. Lead of a high grade is produced at the Kingdon mine near Galetta.