

9.—Mineral Production of Manitoba, 1923-1925.

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Gold..... fine oz.	31	641	1,180	24,393	4,424	91,452
Silver..... "	5	3	140	93	477	329
NON-METALLIC—						
Gypsum..... tons	31,575	386,554	29,375	248,212	35,068	417,868
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	200	60	200	60	200	60
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	-	160,134	-	117,450	-	173,794
Lime..... bush.	524,128	161,226	394,229	121,518	450,315	170,230
Stone..... tons	51,304	118,277	54,065	93,876	52,770	188,496
Cement.....	-	-	-	746,750	-	1,037,929
Sand and gravel.....	-	941,142	-	81,897	-	196,601
Total.....	-	1,768,437	-	1,534,249	-	2,276,759

6.—SASKATCHEWAN.

The province of Saskatchewan is mostly agricultural in character, but the conditions in the southern part are favourable to the production of non-metallic minerals in considerable volume. Lignites are mined in the southern part of the province; brick clays are widely utilized, and to the south of Moose Jaw there are extensive beds of refractory clays that are used in the manufacture of fire brick, stoneware, pottery and sewer pipe. Large areas of unprospected territory in the north are underlain by the same pre-Cambrian rocks that have proved mineral-bearing in other parts of Canada. In this territory lode-gold has been reported near Beaver lake, and iron and other metallic minerals near lake Athabaska.

10.—Mineral Production of Saskatchewan, 1923-1925.

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
NON-METALLIC—						
Coal..... tons	438,100	858,448	479,118	886,668	471,965	870,875
Sodium sulphate..... "	733	10,189	1,083	6,094	3,876	19,380
Volcanic ash..... "	-	-	245	1,103	160	1,380
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	-	119,405	-	137,280	-	95,952
Sand and gravel..... tons	438,319	59,541	702,713	97,045	879,901	88,805
Total.....	-	1,047,563	-	1,128,100	-	1,076,392

7.—ALBERTA.

The coal deposits are of paramount importance among the mineral resources of this province. The coal fields are the most extensive and valuable in Canada. In 1924, the production of the Crowsnest Pass area showed a decline of nearly 690,000