

## 6.—Mineral Production of New Brunswick, 1924-1926.

Products.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
<b>METALLIC—</b>						
Manganese ore..... tons	584	4,088		—		
<b>NON-METALLIC—</b>						
Coal..... tons	217,321	932,185	208,012	815,367	173,111	710,245
Grindstones..... "	2,113	90,299	1,642	79,661	1,854	90,975
Gypsum..... "	86,738	476,804	71,745	408,917	59,546	468,411
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	599,972	113,577	639,235	122,394	648,316	128,300
Petroleum..... bbl.	5,561	21,313	5,376	18,756	10,544	29,640
<b>CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—</b>						
Clay products.....		74,994		69,473		75,851
Lime..... bush.	208,180	108,899	202,106	92,216	477,226	196,477
Sand and gravel..... tons	141,897	23,999	70,156	12,331	70,931	11,369
Stone..... "	19,229	114,111	25,391	124,743	19,108	99,545
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,949,240</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,743,858</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,811,104</b>

## 3.—QUEBEC.

The geological formation of the province of Quebec indicates great latent wealth in minerals, as 90 p.c. of its immense area of 373,692,800 acres is underlain with rocks of Precambrian age, an insignificant portion of which has as yet been touched by the prospector. The asbestos deposits of the Eastern Townships, which supply most of the world's requirements of this product, are at present the most important of the mineral resources. Although the volume of production in 1926 was slightly less than in 1925, the value was greater by over \$1,000,000 and was only exceeded in the years 1919 and 1920, when prices were on a much higher level.

Lead and zinc concentrates with values of gold and silver are exported to Belgium by the British Metals Corporation, who operate the Tetreault mine at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, and copper concentrates are exported from the Eustis mine at Eustis. Recent discoveries of gold and copper in the northwestern part of the province adjacent to the Kirkland Lake district show that the rich mineral deposits of Ontario extend across the interprovincial boundary into the Rouyn field of northern Quebec and that the province will shortly become an important producer. A branch railway line from the Canadian National was completed during 1926 into the Rouyn camp, and in 1927 the Nipissing Central Ry. extended its line from Cheminis on the provincial boundary to the same place. A smelter is now being built and on its completion a number of properties with large resources of copper-gold ores will be ready to commence production. Discoveries during the past year indicate a mineral-bearing area of approximately 10,000 square miles in this section of Quebec. Substantial quantities of bog iron ore were obtained in the vicinity of St. Maurice and Fermont, near Three Rivers, for the forges of French Canada, the first of which was established in 1670. Small quantities of titaniferous ore are now obtained from Baie St. Paul. Aluminium is manufactured from imported alumina in electric furnaces at Shawinigan Falls and at Chute à Caron on the Saguenay river.

The limestones and igneous rocks of the province supply cement, building and ornamental stone and other materials of construction. Clays are extensively used for the manufacture of brick and sewer pipe.