

7.—Mineral Production of Quebec, 1924-1926.¹

Products.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC—		\$		\$		\$
Copper..... lb.	1,893,008	246,546	2,510,141	352,474	2,674,058	368,886
Gold..... fine oz.	883	18,253	1,602	33,116	3,680	76,072
Iron ore, sold for export..... tons	1,408	3,771	3,978	11,954	200	600
Lead..... lb.	1,058,983	85,920	2,051,100	187,060	3,729,636	251,788
Molybdenite..... "	18,739	9,370	22,350	11,176	20,943	10,472
Silver..... fine oz.	83,814	55,972	214,943	149,451	375,986	233,513
Zinc..... lb.	2,909,008	184,547	9,936,000	757,322	12,904,176	956,199
NON-METALLIC—						
Asbestos..... tons	225,573	6,618,930	290,387	8,987,459	279,389	10,095,488
Feldspar..... "	16,147	142,118	11,287	94,780	13,168	111,186
Graphite..... "	46	3,275	359	30,900	326	29,516
Magnetite..... "	3,873	101,356	5,576	122,325	4,571	137,431
Mica..... "	1,677	185,020	2,415	173,800	1,664	170,118
Mineral water..... Imp. gal	7,683	2,288	7,122	2,961	6,956	2,444
Iron oxides..... tons	7,146	88,540	6,985	89,173	6,518	100,923
Phosphate..... "	-	-	16	189	40	800
Pyrites..... "	4,032	10,619	12,250	38,750	14,100	42,117
Quartz..... "	17,893	87,267	6,459	30,064	24,550	107,779
Talc and soapstone..... "	449	20,273	704	30,130	885	38,209
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Cement..... bri.	2,758,316	4,796,959	3,365,802	5,689,991	3,727,377	4,535,386
Clay products..... "	-	2,435,695	-	2,426,887	-	2,702,298
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush.	2,219,359	640,990	2,272,751	601,081	2,509,006	667,480
Hydrated lime..... tons	5,848	58,947	9,432	72,249	11,922	98,636
Sand and gravel..... "	2,197,145	474,428	2,203,196	533,850	5,233,696	1,490,674
Stone..... "	1,592,089	2,925,520	2,242,916	3,855,465	2,305,734	3,728,228
Total.....	-	19,136,504	-	24,284,527	-	25,956,183

¹There is also in this province an important production of aluminium from imported ores.

4.—ONTARIO.

The mineral industry of Ontario is characterized by rapid growth, great variety of products and domination of the world's nickel market. In fact, Ontario now has the largest output, as well as the greatest variety of mineral products, of any of the 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 silver deposits of Cobalt in 1903 and indirectly to the finding of the great gold deposits of Porcupine in 1909 and Kirkland Lake in 1911, which has made Ontario one of the great centres of gold production of the world. Gold is now the most important mineral product of the province. During recent years showings of gold have been discovered in the Goudreau area near Michipicoten bay on lake Superior and in the Red Lake district in northwestern Ontario. These occurrences of gold ores over such widely distributed areas in New Ontario offer encouraging prospects for the future of gold mining in the province.

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 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, has helped to maintain silver production. Another outlying camp established at a short distance from Cobalt is Gowganda.