

## Subsection 2.—Provincial Distribution of Mineral Production.

The principal mineral-producing province of Canada in 1929 was Ontario, with an output valued at \$117,662,505. British Columbia came second with a mineral production valued at \$68,162,878. Quebec was third with \$46,358,285 and Alberta ranked fourth with \$34,739,986. Nova Scotia was fifth with \$30,904,453 and Manitoba, Yukon Territory, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with productions of from \$5,423,825 down to \$2,253,506. The record of the respective provinces from 1899 on is given in Table 4.

## 4.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1899-1930.

Calendar Year.	Nova Scotia. <sup>1</sup>	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Yukon.	British Columbia.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$			\$
1899...	6,817,274	420,227	2,585,635	9,819,557		17,108,767			12,482,605
1900...	9,298,479	439,060	3,292,283	11,258,099		23,452,330			16,680,526
1901...	7,770,159	467,985	3,759,984	13,970,910		19,297,940			20,531,833
1902...	10,686,549	607,129	3,745,636	14,619,091		16,127,400			17,448,031
1903...	11,431,914	580,495	3,585,938	14,160,033		14,082,986			17,899,147
1904...	11,212,746	559,913	3,688,482	12,582,843		12,713,613			19,325,174
1905...	11,507,047	559,035	4,405,975	13,833,292		11,387,642			22,386,068
1906...	12,894,303	646,328	5,242,058	25,111,682		10,092,726			25,299,600
1907...	14,532,040	664,467	6,205,553	30,381,638	898,775	533,251	4,657,524	3,335,898	25,656,056
1908...	14,487,108	579,816	6,372,949	30,623,812	584,374	413,212	5,122,505	3,669,290	23,704,035
1909...	12,504,810	657,056	7,086,265	37,374,577	1,193,377	456,246	6,047,447	4,032,678	22,479,006
1910...	14,195,730	561,942	8,270,136	43,538,078	1,500,359	498,122	8,996,210	4,764,474	24,478,572
1911...	15,409,397	612,830	9,304,717	42,796,162	1,791,772	636,706	6,662,673	4,707,432	21,299,305
1912...	18,922,236	771,004	11,656,998	51,985,876	2,463,074	1,165,642	12,073,589	5,933,242	30,076,635
1913...	19,376,183	1,102,613	13,475,534	59,167,749	2,214,486	851,142	15,054,046	6,276,737	28,086,312
1914...	17,584,639	1,014,570	11,836,929	53,034,677	2,413,459	712,313	12,684,234	5,418,185	24,164,039
1915...	18,088,342	903,467	11,619,275	61,071,287	1,318,387	451,933	9,909,347	5,057,708	28,689,425
1916...	20,042,262	1,118,187	14,406,598	80,461,323	1,823,576	590,473	13,297,543	5,401,610	39,969,962
1917...	21,104,542	1,435,024	17,400,077	89,066,600	2,628,264	860,651	16,527,535	4,482,202	36,141,926
1918...	22,317,108	2,144,017	19,606,347	94,694,093	3,120,600	1,019,781	23,109,987	2,355,631	42,935,333
1919...	23,445,215	1,770,945	21,267,947	67,917,998	2,868,378	1,521,964	21,087,682	1,940,934	34,865,427
1920...	34,130,017	2,491,787	28,886,214	81,715,808	4,223,461	1,837,468	32,586,456	1,576,726	39,411,728
1921...	28,912,111	1,901,505	15,157,094	57,356,651	1,934,117	1,114,220	30,562,229	1,754,955	33,230,460
1922...	25,923,499	2,263,692	17,640,529	65,866,029	2,258,942	1,255,470	27,372,136	1,735,573	39,423,962
1923...	29,648,893	2,462,457	20,308,763	80,825,851	1,768,037	1,047,683	31,287,536	2,972,823	43,757,388
1924...	23,820,352	1,969,260	19,136,504	86,398,656	1,534,249	1,128,190	22,344,940	952,812	52,239,533
1925...	17,625,612	1,743,858	24,284,527	87,980,436	2,276,759	1,076,392	25,318,866	1,791,641	64,485,242
1926...	28,973,792	1,811,104	25,956,193	84,702,296	3,073,528	1,193,394	26,977,027	2,226,813	65,622,976
1927...	30,111,221	2,148,535	28,870,403	89,982,962	2,688,912	1,455,225	29,309,223	1,789,044	60,801,170
1928...	30,524,392	2,198,919	37,037,420	99,584,718	4,186,853	1,719,461	32,531,416	1,709,957	64,496,351
1929...	30,904,453	2,439,072	46,358,285	117,662,505	5,423,825	2,123,506	34,739,986	2,905,736	68,162,878
1930...	26,771,300	2,270,812	49,966,305	112,288,204	5,326,568	2,298,726	30,629,997	2,503,197	54,814,955

<sup>1</sup> Includes a small production from Prince Edward Island.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for 1930 are subject to revision.

The quantities and values of the minerals produced in each province during 1929 are shown in Table 5. Coal accounts for 91 p.c. of the value of mineral production in Nova Scotia, with gypsum the item of next importance. Coal and gypsum are also the most important mineral products of New Brunswick, which is also one of the provinces with a production of natural gas and petroleum. Quebec is the only province in which asbestos is produced, and in 1929 this was her principal mineral, while the successful development of the Rouyn mining district made copper the second most important mineral product. Other important minerals of Quebec are cement, stone and other structural materials, gold, zinc, magnesite, silver and lead. Gold represented 28 p.c. of the value of Ontario's mineral production in 1929, and with other metals, of which nickel,