

## 13.—Quantity of Silver Produced by Province and Total Value 1945-54—concluded

Year	Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Canada <sup>1</sup>	
	oz. t.	oz. t.	oz. t.	oz. t.	oz. t.	\$
1945.....	1,426,457	5,620,323	2,033	25,158	12,942,906	6,083,166
1946.....	1,498,496	6,078,419	6,112	31,230	12,544,100	10,403,139
1947.....	1,282,546	5,903,367	45,355	372,051	12,504,018	9,002,893
1948.....	1,323,900	6,717,908	25,382	1,718,618	16,109,982	12,082,487
1949.....	1,482,009	7,573,506	70,505	1,562,730	17,641,493	13,098,808
1950.....	1,207,796	8,528,107	62,111	3,202,779	23,221,431	18,767,561
1951.....	1,454,341	8,342,414	64,228	3,442,788	23,125,825	21,865,467
1952.....	1,179,514	7,784,964	59,258	4,028,551	25,222,227	21,065,603
1953.....	1,257,622	9,308,874	63,592	6,639,127	28,299,335	23,774,271
1954.....	1,474,370	10,825,614	59,037	6,992,279	31,117,949	25,907,870

<sup>1</sup> Includes relatively small quantities produced in Alberta.

**Metals of the Platinum Group.**—Included in this group are platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium and iridium. Nearly all the platinoids produced in Canada come from the nickel-copper ores in the Sudbury area of Ontario. The platinum group residues are recovered from the electrolytic tanks in the nickel refinery at Port Colborne, Ont. The nickel-copper matte shipped by Falconbridge Nickel Company Limited contains some platinum-group metals which are recovered at the refinery in Norway. Production in 1954 amounted to 154,000 oz.t. of platinum valued at \$12,900,000 and 189,000 oz.t. of palladium, rhodium, etc., valued at \$7,900,000.

The industrial uses of the platinum metals have expanded in recent years particularly for electrical and chemical equipment, jewellery, and medical and dental appliances.

14.—Quantity and Value of Platinum and Palladium<sup>1</sup> Produced 1945-54

NOTE.—Records of the platinum production go back to 1887 but, prior to 1921, the amounts were comparatively small and the basis of calculation was not comparable with that now used. Figures for 1921-39 are given in the 1940 Year Book, p. 340, and for 1940-44 in the 1951 edition, p. 513.

Year	Platinum		Palladium <sup>1</sup>		Year	Platinum		Palladium <sup>1</sup>	
	oz. t.	\$	oz. t.	\$		oz. t.	\$	oz. t.	\$
1945 <sup>2</sup> .....	208,234	8,017,010	458,674	18,671,074	1950.....	124,571	10,255,929	148,741	7,578,144
1946.....	121,771	7,672,791	117,566	5,162,801	1951.....	153,483	14,542,515	164,905	7,950,107
1947.....	94,570	5,582,467	110,332	4,387,740	1952.....	122,317	10,916,792	157,407	7,559,109
1948.....	121,404	10,622,850	148,343	6,295,132	1953.....	137,545	12,550,981	166,018	7,495,409
1949.....	153,784	11,603,002	182,233	8,289,915	1954.....	154,356	12,950,469	189,350	7,956,087

<sup>1</sup> Includes also iridium, rhodium, ruthenium.

<sup>2</sup> Figures include an accumulated revision for previous years.

## Subsection 4.—Production of Non-metallic Minerals (excluding Fuels)

The most important minerals in this group are asbestos, gypsum, salt, and sulphur; it also includes numerous other items such as magnesitic dolomite, peat moss, quartz, sodium sulphate, fluorspar, barite, nepheline syenite, feldspar, silica brick, mica, soapstone and talc, and graphite (see Tables 2 and 6).