Ontario again led the provinces in mineral output, producing 39.7 p.c. of the total in 1960 as compared with 40.3 p.c. in 1959 and 37.6 p.c. in 1958. The value rate of increase within the province was 1.4 p.c. in 1960 compared with 22.9 p.c. in the previous Higher production of nickel, copper, magnesium, gold and the platinum metals more than offset the major decrease in uranium. Quebec remained in second place, its contribution accounting for 17.8 p.c. of the Canadian total output compared with 18.3 p.c. in 1959 and 17.4 p.c. in 1958. Alberta followed in third place with 15.8 p.c. of the total, a percentage almost unchanged from 1959 and slightly lower than the 16.5 p.c. of 1958. The increase in value of output in the province amounted to 4.1 p.c. contributed mainly by natural gas, crude petroleum and a substantial increase in the production of elemental sulphur. Saskatchewan continued in fourth place, although its contribution to the total declined from 10.0 p.c. in 1958 to 8.7 p.c. in 1959 and 8.6 p.c. in 1960. Value of production for the province was 1.6 p.c. higher than in 1959; increases in crude petroleum and structural materials more than offset a lower uranium output. British Columbia's share of the total at 7.4 p.c. was slightly higher than in 1959, the value of the provincial output increasing by 14.7 p.c. Most of the metals produced in the province recorded higher values but particularly noteworthy increases were made by copper and nickel.

Newfoundland contributed 3.4 p.c. of the total mineral value in 1960, slightly more than in 1959. The provincial total was up by 16.9 p.c., contributed mainly by increased output of iron ore, lead and zinc. Nova Scotia increased its output of coal, gypsum and salt, thus raising its total mineral value by 3.5 p.c. The contribution of that province to the Canadian total was 2.6 p.c. Manitoba, which contributed 2.3 p.c. of the Canadian total, showed a moderate increase over 1959, accounted for mainly by a greater output of zinc. Increased production of structural materials brought New Brunswick's total up by 5.0 p.c.; no metals were produced in that province in 1960. Mineral production in the Territories was slightly lower than in 1959 and their combined contribution to the Canadian total decreased from 1.6 p.c. to 1.4 p.c.

5.-Value of Mineral Production, by Province, 1951-60

Note.—Figures from 1899 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1933 edition.

Year	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		o	Manitoba
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$		\$
1951 1952 1953 1954 1955	32,512,313 33,780,622	=	59,727,256 64,552,383 67,364,408 73,450,898 67,133,539	11, 11, 12,	564,617 298,960 663,618 468,322 759,744	255,53 270,48 251,88 278,81 357,01	3,962 1,781 8,070	444,667, 444,669, 465,877, 496,747, 583,954,	412 093 571	30,045,992 25,105,045 25,264,112 35,106,922 62,018,231
1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960p.	82,682,263 64,994,754 72,156,996	- 4,559,171 3,174,908	66,092,274 68,058,743 62,706,891 62,879,647 65,059,439	23, 16, 18,	258,302 120,689 275,971 133,290 038,175 440,05		5,757 6,489 7,186	650,823,362 748,824,322 789,601,868 970,762,201 984,024,964		67,909,407 63,464,285 57,217,569 55,512,410 56,787,574
	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Britis Colum		Northwest Territories		Yukon Territory		Canada	
	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$			\$
1951	51,032,953 49,506,094 48,081,970 68,216,009 85,150,128	168,144,2 196,811,6 248,863,2 279,042,73 325,974,3	54 170,071 95 158,483 35 158,630	1,244 7,812 0,867	8,9 10,3 26,4	288,747 944,835 300,230 414,000 597,821	11 14 16	793,170 ,386,451 ,738,562 ,588,664 ,724,750	1 1 1	,245,483,595 ,285,342,353 ,336,303,503 ,488,382,091 ,795,310,796
1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960P.	122,744,698 173,461,037 209,940,966 210,042,051 213,387,595	411,171,8 410,211,7 345,939,2 376,215,5 391,711,2	63 178,93 48 151,149 93 159,39	1,120 9,136 5,092	21,4 24,1 25,1	157,935 400,615 895,390 874,496 633,098	14 12 12	,656,434 ,111,798 ,310,756 ,592,378 ,179,852	2 2	,084,905,554 ,190,322,392 ,100,739,038 ,409,020,511 ,476,240,506