

Alberta and Ontario accounted for 30.9% and 24.0%, respectively, of the Canadian output value of minerals. Alberta produced 27.5% and Ontario produced 26.0% of the output value of minerals in 1971. In 1972, Quebec accounted for 12.2%, British Columbia 10.6%, Saskatchewan 6.4%, Manitoba 5.0%, Newfoundland and Labrador 4.5%, Yukon Territory 1.9%, New Brunswick 1.9%, Northwest Territories 1.7%, Nova Scotia 0.9% and Prince Edward Island for a minimal amount of the output value of mineral production. Alberta produced 80.6% of the mineral fuels, Ontario produced 42.4% of the metals and 40.7% of the structural materials, and Quebec produced 41.3% of the non-metals. Tables 12.6 - 12.8 show the mineral production and value of production by province.

**Newfoundland and Labrador.** Mineral production in Newfoundland and Labrador was valued at \$290.6 million compared to \$343.4 million in 1971, a decrease of 15.4%. Iron ore production declined 17.4% to 18.1 million tons because of strikes in Labrador, the major iron ore producing area in Canada. Production of lead dropped 9.5% in 1972, and zinc production rose 27.6%. Asbestos production declined 7.8%. Fluorspar production rebounded to \$5.4 million, an increase of \$2.6 million over 1971.

**Prince Edward Island.** Sand and gravel is the only mining product of this province. Production, valued at \$1.1 million, increased 12.2% over the previous year.

**Nova Scotia.** Total mining production declined 4.4% to \$57.5 million in 1972. Coal production continued to decrease with the closing of two mines. Coal production in 1972 was 1.4 million tons, down from 2.0 million tons in 1971. A new mine at Lingan is scheduled to start production in 1974. Production of non-metals rose to \$22.6 million in 1972 from \$21.0 million in 1971. Gypsum accounted for \$13.2 million, 58.4% of non-metallic production. Output of metallics continued to decline with the closing of the Walton mine of Dresser Minerals, Division of Dresser Industries, Inc.

**New Brunswick.** Mineral production increased to \$119.9 million from \$107.1 million in 1971. Metal products, which are produced mainly around Bathurst, represented 82.4% of the total mineral output. Zinc, lead and copper were the principal minerals produced. Coal production dropped to 429,544 tons in 1972 due to a lower demand by the provincial power company.

**Quebec.** Total mineral output was \$782.6 million, an increase of 1.6% over 1971. Metallics accounted for 55.4% of production, non-metallics 27.1%, and structural materials 17.5%. Mineral fuels production was insignificant. Copper, iron ore and zinc were the major metallics produced, accounting for 23.0%, 13.0% and 8.0% of Quebec's total mineral output. Asbestos was the major non-metallic, accounting for 20.1% of the total. Titanium dioxide, a non-metallic, is produced only in Quebec and has firm world markets; production was valued at \$40.8 million in 1972 compared to \$39.1 million in 1971.

**Ontario** produces minerals valued at more than \$1,500 million annually, mostly metallics. The value of metallics declined for the second consecutive year, dropping 3.1% in 1972 and 4.6% in 1971. Nickel, copper, zinc, iron ore and precious metals contributed 33.9%, 13.3%, 9.8%, 9.1% and 8.2%, respectively, to the provincial output. The range of minerals is more diverse than in any other province and the value of metallics produced, excluding nickel and copper, exceeds the production of any other province or territory. Output of fuels in Ontario is relatively small. The principal non-metals — salt, nepheline syenite, asbestos, gypsum, quartz and sulphur — are produced in relatively small quantities. Structural materials produced in 1972 increased in value to \$232 million from \$211 million in 1971.

**Manitoba.** Mineral production in 1972 was valued at \$323.3 million, a decrease of 2.0% from the previous year. Metallic minerals accounted for 84.4% of the total mineral production. Nickel, copper and zinc represented 58.2%, 18.8% and 5.4%, respectively, of total mineral output. Crude petroleum contributed 4.5% of the provincial total. Manitoba produced 25.6% of Canada's nickel but suffered a decline in value of production because of the cutback in nickel production due to world over-supply. Zinc production increased substantially over 1971 when output was reduced because of a five-month strike in the Flin Flon area.

**Saskatchewan** produces mainly mineral fuels and non-metals because the metal-rich geological formations of eastern Canada and the Rockies do not dominate the geology in Saskatchewan as they do elsewhere. Crude petroleum and potash represented 52.3% and 33.1% of the 1972 mineral production. Metallics constituted only 5.3% of the total. Renewed interest in uranium may result in increased production in the metals sector.