

\$189,646,821, the finally revised figures of 1917. This is an increase of \$21,655,076, or 11 p.c., over 1917, and is the highest figure on record. In this calculation, and throughout the tables which follow, the term "production" signifies the quantity sold or shipped. Mineral products not sold or shipped at the end of the year are not, except in the case of pig-iron, included as "production". Values of metallic minerals, whether refined in Canada or not, are calculated on the basis of the average price of the metal in some recognized market, usually New York, though for lead Montreal prices are now used. The value of non-metallic minerals is given as at the mine or point of shipment.

The production of metallic minerals increased from \$106,455,147 in 1917 to \$114,549,152 in 1918, an increase of \$8,094,005, due in the main to increases in the quantities of cobalt, lead nickel and zinc produced, and in the values of cobalt and silver. The production of gold declined both in quantity and value, while in the case of copper an increase in quantity was more than offset by a reduction in price.

The production of non-metallic minerals (other than structural materials and clay products) increased from \$63,354,363 in 1917 to \$77,621,946 in 1918, an increase of \$14,267,583, due in the main to a small increase in quantity and a very large increase (\$11,993,065) in the value of coal produced, and to a large increase in the value of asbestos. The production of natural gas showed, on the other hand, a considerable decrease both in quantity and value.

While the two classes of mineral production already mentioned showed large increases in value of products, the third class—that of structural materials and clay products—showed, as between 1917 and 1918, an appreciable decline from \$19,837,311 to \$19,130,799. This decrease was mainly due to the fact that, especially in the last year of the war, capital was not available for building operations, and as a result there was little demand for building materials.

**Minerals compared as to Quantity and Value.**—Table 57 gives the results of calculations intended to show for each mineral product the increase or decrease in total value for 1918, as compared with 1917, that is due (a) to difference in price and (b) to difference in quantity. Of the net increase in the value of the total mineral production in 1918, viz., \$21,656,000, the sum of \$15,681,000 was due to higher prices and \$5,975,000 was a decrease due to smaller quantities. For the total mineral production the actual increase was in the percentage ratio of 11·42; the increase due to higher prices was 8·02 p.c and the decrease due to smaller quantities was 3·15 p.c. Table 77 makes similar comparisons with respect to the exports of mineral products. It shows that the total increase in the value of mineral products exported in 1918 as compared with 1917 was \$3,754,000. The increase due to higher prices was the sum of \$9,988,000, whilst \$6,234,000 was a decrease due to smaller quantities exported, the percentages being 5·09 net increase, 14·79 increase due to higher prices and 8·45 decrease due to smaller quantities.