2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1929 and 1930—concluded.

Item. Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.	1929.		1930.		P.C. Increase (+) or Decrease (-).			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.	
				\$				
Clay Products.		ĺ	i			l		
Brick— Soft mud process— (Face	26,624 77,399	538, 096 1, 195, 511	11,350 56,487	861,805	_	57.4 27.0	=	54.1 27.9
Face	114,093 170,840	2,469,417 2,509,451	99, 284 105, 225	2,135,871 1,480,965		13.0 38.4	=	13.6 41.0
Ory press— (Face	38,591 26,131	813,461 368,039	29,434 16,915	604, 197 208, 495	-	23.7 35.3	~	25.3 43.3
brick M S:wer brick M Paving brick M Firebrick M Fire clay tons	187 4,765 97 5,196 5,041	12,795 96,588 3,844 251,043 35,226	339 804 9 3,789 2,870	27, 649 15, 299 297 177, 608 25, 975	<u>-</u>	81.3 83.1 90.7 27.1 43.1	+	116.1 84.2 92.3 29.3 26.3
Bentonite Fire clay blocks and shapes Hollow blocks tons Roofing tile No. Floor tile (quarries)sq. ft Drain tile M	221,800 35,075 307,400 25,000	130, 411 2, 214, 384 4, 628 70, 186 720, 316	74 165,359 3,056 179,786 25,291	1,396 147,309 1,667,783 356 56,230 687,070	1 1 7	25.4 93.3 41.5 1.2	÷ :: :	13.0 24.3 92-3 19-9
Sawer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc	,	2,005,887 323,194 142,166	-	1,721,815 294,866 231,372	,	-	-	14 · 2 8 · 8 52 · 1
Totals, Clay Products \$		13,904,643		10,593,578		_	-	23.1
Other Structural Materials.				į		[
Cement bri. Lime tons Saad and gravel " Slate "	12,284,081 674,087 27,846,945	19,337,235 5,908,610 7,317,814	11,032,538 490,802 28,547,511 150	4,038,698 8,344,913 3,000	_	10·2 27·2 12·5	=======================================	8·4 31·6 14·0
Stone 4	9,622,424	12,066,532	9,994,506	13,034,209	+	3.8	+	8-0
Totals, Other Structural Materials\$	_	44,630,191		43,133,887		<u>-</u>	-	3.4
Totals, Clay Products and Other Struc- tural Materials\$	_	58,534,834	-	53,727,465		_	_	8-2
Grand Totals\$	-	319,850,246	-	279,873,578			_	9.9

An interesting comparison of the mineral production of the two years, 1929 and 1930, as to quantities and values, is furnished in Table 3.

Owing to the many different units in which the quantity of different minerals is expressed the total volume of production from year to year is difficult to compare, while the wide variations in prices make comparisons of total values misleading. Table 3 is an attempt to overcome these difficulties by working out what the values would be in the later year if prices remained the same as in the former, and thus obtaining the increases or decreases due to changes in quantity alone; these are shown in the last column. Thus, had the 1929 prices ruled in 1930, the total value