

3.—Mineral Production of Canada, Compared as to Quantity and Value, calendar years 1930 and 1931 ('000' omitted)—concluded.

Item.	Actual Value 1931.	Value at Prices of 1930.	Actual Value 1930.	Actual Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (-) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (-) Quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.						
<i>Clay Products.</i>						
Brick—Soft mud (Face.....	116	119	247	—	131	- 3
process (Common..	619	628	862	—	243	- 9
Stiff mud (Face.....	1,753	1,659	2,136	—	383	+ 94
process (Common..	1,206	1,153	1,481	—	275	+ 53
(wire cut) {						
Dry press (Face.....	423	414	604	—	181	+ 9
(Common..	107	107	209	—	102	-
Fancy or ornamental	21	27	28	—	7	- 6
Sewer brick.....	44	43	15	+	29	+ 1
Fire brick.....	108	105	178	—	70	+ 3
Fireclay blocks, etc.	83	81	147	—	64	+ 2
Hollow blocks.....	1,047	1,066	1,668	—	621	+ 19
Floor tile.....	31	34	56	—	25	- 3
Drain tile.....	828	340	687	—	359	- 12
Sewer pipe, copings, etc.	1,509	1,481	1,722	—	213	+ 28
Pottery, glazed or not.....	257	252	295	—	38	+ 5
Other clay products.....	189	185	259	—	70	+ 4
Totals, Clay Products.	7,841	7,634	10,534	- 2,753	+ 147	- 2,990
<i>Other Structural Materials.</i>						
Cement.....	15,826	16,330	17,713	—	1,887	- 504
Lime.....	2,765	2,838	4,039	—	1,274	- 73
Sand and gravel.....	6,651	6,360	8,345	—	1,694	+ 291
Stone.....	11,075	10,955	13,037	—	1,962	+ 120
Totals, Other Structural Materials.....	36,317	36,483	43,134	- 6,817	- 166	- 6,651
Grand Totals.....	228,629	252,513	279,874	- 51,945	- 21,484	- 27,361
Increase or Decrease, p.c.....	-	-	-	- 18.5	- 8.7	- 9.8

Subsection 2.—Provincial Distribution of Mineral Production.

The principal mineral-producing province of Canada in 1931 was Ontario, with an output valued at \$96,113,235. Ontario took the leading position with the development of the Cobalt camp in 1907. British Columbia, which prior to that time was the leading mineral province, continued in second position until 1931 when its production was slightly exceeded by that of Quebec, largely owing to developments in the new northwestern district of that province. Alberta and Nova Scotia, because of their large resources of coal, are also important mineral producers, while in recent years valuable deposits of metallic minerals have been developed in Manitoba. The record of the respective provinces from 1899 is given in Table 4.