

3.—Mineral Production of Canada, Compared as to Quantity and Value, calendar years 1932 and 1933 ("000" omitted.)—concluded.

Item.	Actual Value 1933.	Value at Prices of 1932.	Actual Value 1932.	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	42	44	109	— 67	— 2	— 65
process common...	157	177	182	— 25	— 20	— 5
Stiff mud	412	432	665	— 253	— 20	— 233
process common...	357	375	639	— 282	— 18	— 264
(wire cut)						
Dry press	101	98	119	— 18	+ 3	— 21
face common...	44	43	47	— 3	+ 1	— 4
Fancy or ornamental	8	31	6	+ 2	— 23	+ 25
Sewer brick	4	5	12	— 8	— 1	— 7
Fire brick	73	70	72	+ 1	+ 3	— 2
Fireclay and other clay	11	17	12	— 1	— 6	+ 5
Fireclay blocks, etc.	81	77	75	+ 6	+ 4	+ 2
Hollow blocks	160	235	422	— 262	— 75	— 187
Floor tile	14	21	21	— 7	— 7	—
Drain tile	223	254	187	+ 36	— 31	+ 67
Sewer pipe, copings, etc.	354	404	813	— 459	— 50	— 409
Pottery, glazed or not	203	226	245	— 42	— 23	— 19
Other clay products	19	21	24	— 5	— 2	— 3
Totals, Clay Products.	2,263	2,530	3,650	— 1,387	— 267	— 1,120
<i>Other Structural Materials.</i>						
Cement	4,537	4,633	6,931	— 2,394	— 96	— 2,298
Lime	2,432	2,416	2,394	+ 38	+ 16	+ 22
Sand and gravel	4,464	3,633	4,481	— 17	+ 831	— 848
Stone	3,001	3,126	4,942	— 1,941	— 125	— 1,816
Totals, Other Structural Materials.	14,434	13,808	18,748	— 4,314	+ 626	— 4,940
Grand Totals	221,495	200,552	191,228	+ 30,267	+ 20,943	+ 9,324
Increases per cent.	—	—	—	+ 15.8	+ 10.9	+ 4.9

Subsection 2.—Provincial Distribution of Mineral Production.

The principal mineral-producing province of Canada in recent years has been Ontario, which accounted for 41.6 p.c. of the Dominion total in 1932 and 49.8 p.c. in 1933. The rise in the price of gold has been especially favorable to Ontario's mineral production, while the Sudbury nickel-copper deposits are another outstanding feature in the mineral resources of the province. British Columbia holds second place in the value of minerals produced with 14 p.c. and 13.9 p.c. of the Dominion totals in 1932 and 1933, respectively. The mineral resources of British Columbia are probably more varied than those of any other province, since its production includes most of the important metals as well as substantial quantities of coal. Mineral production in Quebec has increased greatly in the post-war period, accounting for 12.8 p.c. of the total for Canada in 1932 and 12.7 p.c. in 1933. Whereas formerly non-metallics (especially asbestos) and structural materials made up nearly all of its mineral production, more than half the value is now made up of metals, particularly gold and copper. Nova Scotia and Alberta are the most important coal-producing provinces. Manitoba in recent years has been making a growing contribution to the production of gold, copper and zinc in the Dominion. The total value of mineral production in each of the provinces for each year since 1910 is given in Table 4.