

Mineral production in 1934 recovered materially when compared with 1933. Table 3 shows that there was an increase of 17.1 p.c. in physical volume. The increase in the quantity production of metallic minerals was 18.1 p.c., while, as an indication of a desirable recovery in the construction industries, the quantity of clay products produced increased by 16.1 p.c. and of other structural materials by 24.7 p.c.

It is interesting to note the uneven influence of the economic disturbances of recent years upon different divisions of the mineral industry. Production in Canada reached its highest recorded value of \$310,850,000 in 1929. The production of metallic minerals actually expanded further in volume in 1930, but the rapid decline in prices characteristic of the period checked this growth so that in 1932 the production of metallic minerals was only 3.7 p.c. greater in volume than in 1929, while drastic declines had occurred in the volume of production in other divisions, fuels being reduced 28.9 p.c., other non-metallics 47.8 p.c., clay products 72.1 p.c. and other structural materials 57.6 p.c. The rapid decline in prices was arrested by 1933 and in that year there was increased volume of production in both metallic and non-metallic minerals, although there were further declines in structural materials. In 1934 the improvement made itself felt in all divisions of the industry, although production was still on a much smaller scale than in 1929 in all divisions except metals, the curtailment which had taken place in structural materials being very marked. Compared with 1929, the volume of production in 1934 was 29.6 p.c. greater for metallic minerals, 19.6 p.c. smaller for fuels, 36.9 p.c. smaller for other non-metallics, 77.5 p.c. smaller for clay products, 60.7 p.c. smaller for other structural materials and 4.8 p.c. smaller for the whole mineral industry. Preliminary figures for 1935 indicate a further considerable growth in the production of metals and of non-metallic minerals other than fuels, while fuels and structural materials maintained the gains of the preceding year.

**3.—Mineral Production of Canada, Compared as to Quantity and Value, calendar years 1933 and 1934. ("000" omitted.)**

Item.	Actual Value 1934.	Value at Prices of 1933.	Actual Value 1933.	Actual Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (-) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (-) Quantities.
	\$	>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>METALLICS.</b>						
Arsenic.....	56	63	57	- 1	- 7	+ 6
Bismuth.....	301	264	81	+ 220	+ 37	+ 183
Cadmium.....	96	116	79	+ 17	- 20	+ 37
Cobalt.....	593	752	598	- 5	- 159	+ 154
Copper.....	26,671	26,315	21,635	+ 5,036	+ 356	+ 4,680
Gold.....	61,438	61,438	60,968	+ 470	nil	+ 470
Gold exchange equalization.....	41,098	23,565	23,383	+ 17,715	+ 17,533	+ 182
Lead.....	8,437	8,278	6,373	+ 2,064	+ 159	+ 1,905
Nickel.....	32,139	31,100	20,130	+ 12,009	+ 1,039	+ 10,970
Palladium, rhodium, etc.....	1,699	1,748	645	+ 1,054	- 49	+ 1,103
Platinum.....	4,491	4,023	858	+ 3,633	+ 468	+ 3,165
Selenium.....	171	153	70	+ 101	+ 18	+ 83
Silver.....	7,791	6,208	5,746	+ 2,045	+ 1,583	+ 462
Tellurium.....	26	26	-	+ 26	nil	+ 26
Titanium ore.....	14	14	-	+ 14	nil	+ 14
Zinc.....	9,088	9,582	6,393	+ 2,695	- 494	+ 3,189
Other metallics.....	2	1	-	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1
<b>Totals, Metallic Minerals.....</b>	<b>194,111</b>	<b>173,646</b>	<b>147,016</b>	<b>+ 47,095</b>	<b>+ 20,465</b>	<b>+ 26,630</b>
Increases, p.c.....	-	-	-	+ 32.0	+ 13.9	+ 18.1