Mineral production in 1935 recovered materially when compared with 1934. Table 3 shows that there was an increase of 8·2 p.c. in physical volume. There was a healthy increase in the volume of production in all divisions of the mineral industry except fuels where the increase amounted to only 1·8 p.c. The average price level was slightly lower in fuels and other non-metallic minerals, while in other divisions the tendency was upward.

It is interesting to note the uneven influence of the economic disturbances of recent years upon different divisions of the mineral industry. Prior to 1935, 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, and in 1932 was still 3·7 p.c. greater than in 1929. 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. compared with 1929. 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, but production declined further in clay products to only 20 p.c. and in other structural materials to only 31 p.c. of their respective volumes in 1929. In 1934 and 1935 the improvement made itself felt in all divisions of the industry. Compared with 1929, the volume of production in 1935 was 40·8 p.c. greater for metallic minerals, 18·3 p.c. smaller for fuels, 26·8 p.c. smaller for other non-metallics, 75·4 p.c. smaller for clay products, 56·1 p.c. smaller for other structural materials and 2·5 p.c. larger for the whole mineral industry. Preliminary figures for 1936 indicate a further considerable growth in the production of metals and a continuation of the recovery in each of the other divisions.

3.—Value of the Mineral Production of Canada in 1935 Compared with 1934, together with the Amounts of the Change Due to Price Fluctuations and Quantity Fluctuations, respectively, by Items.

Item.	Actual Value, 1935.	Value at Prices of 1934.	Actual Value 1934.	Actual Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (−) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (−) Quantities.
	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
METALLICS.						
Arsenic	75	87	56	+ 19	− 12	+ 31
Bismuth	13	16	301	− 288	− 3	− 285
Cadmium	441	154	96	+ 345	+ 287	+ 58
Chromite	15	16	2	+ 13	− 1	+ 14
Cobalt	513	679	593	− 80	− 166	+ 86
Copper	32,312	30,587	26,671	+ 5,641	+ 1,725	+ 3,916
Gold	67,905	67,902	61,438	+ 6,467	+ 3	+ 6,464
Gold exchange equalization	47,691	45,423	41,098	+ 6,593	+ 2,268	+ 4,325
Lead	10,625	8,139	8,437	+ 2,188	+ 2,486	− 298
Nickel	35,345	34,491	32,139	+ 3,206	+ 854	+ 2,352
Palladium, rhodium, etc.	1,963	1,716	1,699	+ 264	+ 247	+ 17
Platinum	3,446	4,071	4,491	− 1,045	− 625	− 420
Selenium	703	598	171	+ 532	+ 105	+ 427
Silver	10,767	7,894	7,791	+ 2,976	+ 2,873	+ 103
Tellurium	33	82	26	+ 7	− 49	+ 56
Titanium ore	16	16	14	+ 2	Nil	+ 2
Zinc	9,937	9,619	9,088	+ 849	+ 318	+ 531
Other metallics	1	1	-	+ 1	Nil	+ 1
Totals, Metallic Minerals	**221,801**	**211,491**	**194,111**	**+ 27,690**	**+ 10,310**	**+ 17,380**
Increases, p.c.	-	-	-	+ 14·3	+ 5·3	+ 9·0