some of the producing mines the higher price for the metal permitted a very considerable extension or increase of pay ore with the resultant milling of rock of lower gold content and important increases in ore reserves.

The economic recovery since 1932 and the rising trend in base-metal prices have resulted in a rapid increase in production from deposits which were already known and partly developed before 1929; this expansion has occurred in spite of the fact that base-metal prices have not yet reached the level relative to gold which existed prior to 1929. The metals, nickel, copper, lead, and zinc were produced in greater quantities in 1937 than ever before in Canada. Furthermore, during the past year there has been a revival of activity in the search for base-metal properties.

Production of various non-metallic minerals, especially asbestos and coal, have realized important gains since 1932. The gains in the structural materials industries, where recessions were severe during the period of business depression, have been encouraging since 1933, but there is room for a large expansion in this division when the construction industry recovers its normal activity.

In 1936, the latest year for which comprehensive world figures of the Imperial Institute are available, Canada stood first in the production of asbestos, nickel, and the platinum metals, second in radium, third in gold, zinc and copper, and fourth in lead and silver. During that year, Canada produced approximately 87 p.c. of the world production of nickel, 54 p.c. of the asbestos, 11 p.c. of the copper, 11 p.c. of the gold, 11 p.c. of the lead, 9 p.c. of the zinc, and 7 p.c. of the silver.

The Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in March, 1938, shows a total valuation of \$456,793,260 for the mineral output of the Dominion in 1937 compared with \$361,919,372 in 1936. This represents an increase of 20.8 p.c. and reflects the continuation of the improved conditions commencing in 1933.

Subsection 1.—General Statistics of Mineral Production.

In Table 1 will be found the total values of the minerals produced in Canada in each year since 1886, while Table 2 gives the details of the mineral production of 1935 and 1936, with the percentage of increase or decrease in the latter year.

| 1.—Value of Milleral Production in Canada, calcular years 1000-1707. | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Calendar Year. | Total Value. | Value per Capita. | Calendar Year. | Total Value. | Value per Capita. | Calendar Year. | Total Value. | Value per Capita. |
| | \$ | \$ | | \$ | * | | \$ | * |
| 1886 | 10,321,331 12,518,894 14,013,113 16,763,353 18,976,616 16,623,415 20,035,082 19,931,158 20,505,917 | 2·23 2·23 2·67 2·96 3·51 3·93 3·40 4·06 4·08 4·42 5·56 | 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 | 79,286,697 86,865,202 85,557,101 91,831,441 106,823,623 103,220,994 135,048,296 145,634,812 | 10·31 11·51 12·86 13·55 12·92 13·50 15·29 14·32 18·28 19·08 16·36 17·18 | 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 | 310,850,246 | 20.66 23.76 22.92 24.38 25.44 25.67 27.96 31.00 27.42 22.21 ¹ 18.20 20.74 |
| 1898 | 49,234,005 64,420,877 65,797,911 63,231,836 | 7·42 9·41 12·15 12·25 11·51 10·90 | 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 | 189,646,821 211,301,897 176,686,390 227,859,665 | 22 · 15 23 · 53 25 · 93 21 · 26 26 · 63 19 · 56 | 1934 1935 1936 1937 | 278, 161, 590 312, 344, 457 | 25·67 28·56 32·82 41·08 |

1.—Value of Mineral Production in Canada, calendar years 1886-1937.

¹ Beginning with 1931 exchange equalization on gold production is included in total value. for 1937 are subject to revision.

[!] Figures