year if prices had remained the same as in the earlier, thus obtaining the increases or decreases due to changes in quantity alone; these are shown in the last column.

Mineral production in 1936 increased materially when compared with 1935. Table 3 shows that there was an increase of 14·6 p.c. in physical volume. There was a healthy increase in the volume of production in all divisions of the mineral industry, while in the case of non-metallic minerals other than fuels, the gain amounted to no less than 50 p.c. The average price level was slightly lower in all divisions except metallic minerals.

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. Since then, there has been improvement in all divisions of the industry. Compared with 1929, the volume of production in 1936 was 60·1 p.c. greater for metallic minerals, 10·1 p.c. smaller for fuels, 9·8 p.c. greater for other non-metallics, 71·1 p.c. smaller for clay products, 49·9 p.c. smaller for other structural materials, and 17·5 p.c. larger for the whole mineral industry. Preliminary figures for 1937 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 1936, Compared with 1935, together with the Amounts of the Change Due to Price Fluctuations and Quantity Fluctuations, respectively, by Items.

Item.	Actual Value, 1936.	Value at Prices of 1935.	Actual Value, 1935.	Actual Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (−) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (−) Quantities.
	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
METALLICS.						
Arsenic	42	41	75	−33	+1	−34
Bismuth	361	350	13	+348	+11	+337
Cadmium	699	597	441	+258	+102	+156
Chromite	14	11	15	−1	+3	−4
Cobalt	805	666	513	+292	+139	+153
Copper	39,514	33,682	32,312	+7,202	+5,832	+1,370
Gold	77,478	77,478	67,905	+9,573	-	+9,573
Gold exchange equalization	53,815	54,421	47,691	+6,124	−606	+6,730
Lead	14,994	11,495	10,625	+4,369	+3,499	+870
Nickel	43,877	44,132	35,345	+8,532	−255	+8,787
Palladium, rhodium, etc	2,483	2,401	1,963	+520	+82	+438
Platinum	5,321	4,302	3,446	+1,875	+1,019	+856
Selenium	621	674	703	−82	−53	−29
Silver	8,274	11,917	10,767	−2,493	−3,643	+1,150
Tellurium	63	71	33	+30	−8	+38
Titanium ore	18	18	16	+2	-	+2
Zinc	11,045	9,995	9,937	+1,108	+1,050	+58
Other metallics	1	2	1	-	−1	+1
Totals, Metallic Minerals	**259,425**	**252,253**	**221,801**	**+37,624**	**+7,172**	**+30,452**
Increases, p.c	-	-	-	+16·9	+3·2	+13·7