

4.—Value of Mineral Production, 1886-1961

Year	Total Value	Value per Capita	Year	Total Value	Value per Capita	Year	Total Value	Value per Capita
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1886.....	10,221,255	2.23	1935 ¹	312,344,457	28.80	1953.....	1,336,203,503	90.40
1890.....	16,763,353	3.51	1940.....	529,825,035	46.55	1954.....	1,488,382,091	96.59
1895.....	20,505,917	4.08	1945.....	498,755,181	41.32	1955.....	1,795,310,796	114.37
1900.....	64,420,877	12.15	1946.....	502,816,251	40.91	1956.....	2,084,905,554	129.35
1905.....	69,078,999	11.51	1947.....	644,869,975	51.38	1957.....	2,190,322,392	132.03
1910.....	106,823,623	15.29	1948.....	820,248,865	63.97	1958.....	2,100,739,038	123.22
1915.....	137,109,171	17.18	1949 ²	901,110,026	67.01	1959.....	2,409,020,511	138.12
1920.....	227,859,665	26.63	1950.....	1,045,450,073	76.24	1960.....	2,492,509,981	139.92
1925.....	226,583,333	24.38	1951.....	1,245,483,595	88.33	1961 ²	2,573,782,838	141.12
1930.....	279,873,578	27.42	1952.....	1,285,342,353	89.07			

¹ Beginning with 1935, exchange equalization on gold production is included.

² Value of Newfoundland production included from 1949.

Current Production.—A detailed review of mineral production during 1961 is given at pp. 478-504. As stated there, the value of mineral commodities produced in 1961 reached a new high, amounting to nearly \$2,574,000,000; this total, however, was only 3.2 p.c. above the 1960 value of \$2,493,000,000. Major gains were made by petroleum which increased by \$64,000,000, and by nickel which advanced by \$62,000,000; natural gas output increased by \$11,410,000 asbestos by \$9,700,000, cement by \$7,400,000, natural gas by-products by \$6,500,000 and iron ore by \$5,400,000. On the other hand, uranium production decreased by \$66,000,000 and copper by \$6,300,000.

The value of all metals produced in 1961 amounted to \$1,397,000,000 compared with \$1,407,000,000 in 1960. Nickel was again the leading metal with an output valued at \$357,500,000, followed by copper valued at \$258,600,000, uranium at \$204,100,000, iron ore at \$180,500,000 and gold at \$156,900,000. The prices of gold and base metals were increased at mid-year when the exchange rate on the Canadian dollar changed from a premium to a discount.

The value of non-metallic minerals reached \$210,000,000, the increase over the 1960 total of \$197,500,000 being mainly accounted for by the asbestos industry which shipped nearly 1,200,000 tons of fibre valued at \$131,000,000; this record production was established despite competition from Asian and African producers. Lithia in concentrates, oxides, carbonates and salts was valued at over \$362,000. Salt production, valued at \$19,000,000, was only slightly less than in 1960. Elemental sulphur output was higher as a result of the increased output of sour natural gas. Although the processing plants produced more sulphur than the market demanded, there was an increase in sales.

The value of mineral or fossil fuels increased from \$566,000,000 in 1960 to \$643,000,000 in 1961. Crude oil production rose to 220,000,000 bbl. valued at \$487,300,000, and the volume of natural gas amounted to 646,018,000 Mcf. valued at \$63,600,000. The value of natural gas by-products, which include condensate, natural gasoline, propane, butane, etc., obtained by processing natural gas in the vicinity of the gas fields, increased to \$22,500,000. Coal production, after a mild revival in 1960, resumed the downward trend in evidence for several previous years.

There was little change in the value of structural materials produced, which amounted to \$323,000,000 in 1961 and \$322,000,000 in 1960. Cement shipments exceeded \$100,000,000 in value for the first time in 1961 but shipments of lime and sand and gravel declined.