

**Analysis of Current Value and Volume.**—To present a clearer and simpler interpretation of the trends in mineral production in Canada over the ten years 1954-63, the percentage of the total value contributed by each principal mineral in each year is given in Table 6.

#### 6.—Percentage of the Total Value Contributed by Principal Minerals, 1954-63

Mineral	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.						
<b>Metallics<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>53.7</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>
Copper.....	11.8	13.4	14.1	9.4	8.3	9.7	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.7
Gold.....	10.0	8.7	7.3	6.8	7.4	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.0
Iron ore.....	6.2	6.2	7.6	7.6	6.0	8.0	7.0	7.3	9.2	9.8
Lead.....	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
Nickel.....	12.1	12.0	10.8	11.8	9.2	10.7	11.9	13.6	13.5	12.1
Platinum metals.....	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7
Silver.....	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4
Uranium.....	1.8	1.4	2.2	6.2	13.3	13.7	10.8	7.6	5.6	5.9
Zinc.....	6.1	6.6	6.1	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.9	2.9
<b>Non-metallics<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Asbestos.....	5.8	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.5
Gypsum.....	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Quartz.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Salt.....	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sulphur in smelter gas.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1
Sulphur, elemental.....	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Titanium dioxide, etc.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
<b>Fuels</b> .....	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.7<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>25.3<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>27.4<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>29.6<sup>1</sup></b>
Coal.....	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4
Natural gas .....	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.8	3.7
Petroleum.....	16.4	17.0	19.4	20.7	19.0	17.5	17.0	18.9	19.4	21.2
<b>Structural Materials</b> .....	<b>13.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Clay products.....	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Cement.....	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9
Lime.....	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Sand and gravel.....	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.0
Stone.....	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4
<b>Grand Totals</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>						

<sup>1</sup> Includes minor items not specified.

With 1949 production levels equalling 100,\* the total quantity of mineral output had reached an all-time high of 294.4 by 1963, an increase of 2.4 p.c. over the previous year. The most significant gains were recorded in the iron ore, natural gas and crude petroleum industries, with lesser gains in asbestos and coal. Declines occurred in gold, copper, nickel and uranium (not shown).

\* For a description of this index, as well as one for manufacturing and electric power and gas utilities, see DBS Reference Paper *Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1957 (1949=100)* (Catalogue No. 61-502). To update these series and others in the Index of Industrial Production, see DBS monthly report *Index of Industrial Production (1949=100)* (Catalogue No. 61-005).