

5.—Percentage of the Total Value Contributed by Principal Minerals, 1957-66

Mineral	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Metallics¹	52.9	53.8	56.9	56.5	53.7	52.5	49.5	50.2	50.9	50.0
Copper.....	9.4	8.3	9.7	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.6	10.2	11.4
Gold.....	6.8	7.4	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.0	4.3	3.6	3.2
Iron ore.....	7.6	6.0	8.0	7.0	7.3	9.2	10.3	11.9	11.0	10.9
Lead.....	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.3
Nickel.....	11.8	9.2	10.7	11.9	13.6	13.5	11.8	11.2	11.5	9.5
Platinum group.....	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8
Silver.....	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Uranium.....	6.2	13.3	13.7	10.8	7.6	5.5	4.5	2.5	1.7	1.4
Zinc.....	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	5.7	6.6	7.3
Non-metallics¹	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.2	7.6	8.3	8.4	8.7	9.1
Asbestos.....	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.1
Gypsum.....	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Potash.....	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.6
Quartz.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Salt.....	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Sodium sulphate.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Sulphur in smelter gas.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sulphur, elemental.....	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0
Titanium dioxide, etc.....	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Fuels	25.8	24.3	22.2	22.7¹	25.3¹	27.4¹	29.8¹	29.5¹	28.8¹	29.0¹
Coal.....	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1
Natural gas.....	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5
Petroleum.....	20.7	19.0	17.5	17.0	18.9	19.4	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.9
Structural Materials	13.6	14.7	13.5	12.9	12.8	12.5	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.9
Clay products.....	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Cement.....	4.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
Lime.....	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Sand and gravel.....	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.8
Stone.....	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Grand Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes minor items not specified.

In terms of value of output, Canada's leading minerals are crude petroleum, copper, iron ore, nickel, zinc, natural gas and asbestos. These seven minerals accounted for 68 p.c. of the total output value in 1966. Table 4 shows the quantities and values of all minerals produced in 1965 and 1966 and Table 5 gives the percentages of the total value contributed by the 26 major items in each of the past ten years. Canada continues to lead the world in the production of nickel and zinc; is in second place in the production of asbestos, uranium, molybdenum, sulphur and gypsum; and stands high in the production of many other minerals including copper, cadmium, cobalt, gold, platinum group, potash, titanium, iron ore, lead, magnesium and silver.

Mineral markets remained strong in 1966, although there was evidence of weakening and conditions of over-supply for some commodities toward the year-end. Lead and zinc prices declined on all markets and voluntary production cuts were made by major producers in several countries. Copper remained in short supply with record prices being reached on the London Metal Exchange; copper was expected to remain in short supply throughout 1967 and perhaps longer as conditions of uncertainty, largely international in nature, are likely to continue. Nickel increased from 79 cents a pound to 85 cents (U.S.) and major expansion programs were announced by Canadian producers to help overcome a tight supply situation. Platinum metal prices fluctuated but were generally higher as supply from Eastern Europe became uncertain. Of the industrial minerals, prices of asbestos, potash and sulphur were higher and, before the end of the year, further increases were announced for 1967.

Many mineral commodities have contributed to the rapid rise in Canada's mineral output and in the diversification that has taken place. In each sector—metallics, industrial minerals and mineral fuels—giant strides have been made by certain minerals. Only in