

are limited to those of the Dominion Government and of the Departments of Mines of the Provincial Governments. To the statistics of production in this section have been added statements of the imports of Portland cement (Table 94), of the imports of anthracite and bituminous coal (Table 95) and of the exports of coal (Table 96).

**Dominion Department of Mines.**—According to the preliminary report of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics of the Dominion Department of Mines, the total value of the metal and mineral production of 1920 was \$217,775,080, as compared with \$176,686,390, the finally revised figures of 1919. This is an increase of \$41,088,690, or 23·3 p.c., over 1919, and is the highest figure on record, exceeding the 1918 previous record figure of \$211,301,897 by \$6,473,183. In this calculation, and throughout the tables which follow, the term “production” signifies the quantity sold or shipped. Mineral products not sold or shipped at the end of the year are not, except in the case of pig-iron, included as “production.” Values of metallic minerals, whether refined in Canada or not, are calculated on the basis of the average price of the metal in some recognized market, usually New York, though for lead Montreal prices are now used. The value of non-metallic minerals is given as at the mine or point of shipment.

The production of metallic minerals increased from \$73,262,793 in 1919 to \$77,236,370 in 1920, an increase of \$3,973,577, due in the main to increases in the quantities and values of nickel and zinc produced. The production of silver declined both in quantity and value, while gold production was practically stationary.

The production of non-metallic minerals (other than structural materials and clay products) increased from \$76,002,087 in 1919 to \$103,353,862 in 1920, an increase of \$27,351,775, due in the main to a considerable increase in quantity and a very large increase (\$22,913,504) in the value of coal produced, and to a large increase in the value of asbestos. The production of natural gas showed, on the other hand, a considerable decrease in quantity, though value was slightly larger.

The third class of mineral products—that of structural materials and clay products—showed, as between 1919 and 1920, a large increase from \$27,421,510 to \$38,184,848. This increase was mainly due to the increase of building which followed the end of the war.

**Minerals compared as to Quantity and Value.**—Table 76 gives the results of calculations intended to show for each mineral product the increase or decrease in total value for 1920, as compared with 1919, that is due (a) to difference in price and (b) to difference in quantity. Table 97 makes similar comparisons with respect to the exports of mineral products. It shows that the decrease in the value of mineral products exported in the fiscal year 1920 as compared with 1919 was \$15,199,000. The increase due to higher prices was \$4,809,000, whilst \$20,008,000 was a decrease due to smaller quantities exported, the percentages being 19·61 net decrease, 6·20 increase due to higher prices and 25·81 decrease due to smaller quantities.