

The importance of the mineral production in Canada was indicated by a capital of \$560 million, invested in lands and buildings, materials on hand, trading accounts, etc., an employment of 61,000 persons to whom were paid \$79 million in salaries and wages, an expenditure of \$14 million for fuel and of \$47 million for miscellaneous expenses.

Metallic Mineral Industries.—The analysis of the metallic group is divided into two sections treating with mining and milling and with elementary metallurgy respectively. The metal mining and milling section included 367 companies operating 397 establishments, while nine metallurgical companies owned fourteen active plants. The metallic group employed 851 salaried persons and 11,282 wage earners. The remuneration included nearly \$2,000,000 in salaries and \$14.3 million in wages. The capital employed was \$200,000,000, while the net value of bullion, ore, concentrates or residues shipped from the mines and products made by the smelters was about \$48.1 million.

Employment and Number of Operators.—Alluvial gold mining was actively prosecuted in the Yukon and British Columbia by 195 operators comprising 18 corporations, 40 partnerships and 137 individuals. The number of wage-earners engaged in placer mining was 428. The total production was \$1.58 million of which \$1.34 million was credited to the Yukon. In the 73 mines and mills of the auriferous quartz industry the average employment was 3,651 wage-earners of whom 2,104 were working underground. Eleven copper-gold-silver mines shipped ore in 1921, only one of which, the Weedon in Quebec, was located outside of British Columbia. The wage-earners in the industry, including five non-producing mines and two mills, numbered 1,141. The nickel-copper industry, including seven mines, three smelters and two refineries, engaged 195 salaried employees with a remuneration of \$502,991. Referring to the wage earners, the total man-days work for the whole industry was 448,841, for which \$1,979,273 was paid in wages, making the average earnings about \$4.41 per man-day. Eighteen companies were active and twenty-two mines were operated in the silver-cobalt industry. In addition, eight idle mines made small shipments of ore from their dumps or of crude bullion recovered in previous years. Wage earners to the number of 612 working underground performed 176,698 man-days work, while 234 men working at the surface in the mining section performed 69,101 man-days work. The employment in the mill section was 275 men performing 92,002 man-days work. With the exception of one shipping mine each in Quebec, Ontario and the Yukon, the silver-lead-zinc industry was dependent on the fifty-four shipping mines of British Columbia. Eight mills, six of which were in British Columbia, were also operated by the industry. The employment included 71 men receiving salaries of \$123,546 and 715 men receiving \$841,025 in wages. The metallurgical industry consisted of eleven companies, two of whom operated in British Columbia, one in New Brunswick and the remainder in Ontario. In view of the general depression in 1921, most of the companies curtailed their operations, which included in normal times fourteen smelting and refining plants. Salaried employees to the number of 315 received remuneration of \$737,657 and 3,367 wage-earners were paid \$3,669,300. The estimated cost of ores, etc. treated in the smelters was \$8,400,000, while the products made by the metallurgical industry were valued at \$23,732,277.

Non-metallic Minerals.—The non-metallic minerals group consisted of fifteen industries, of which the coal and asbestos mining were of chief interest, while the natural gas, gypsum and salt producing industries were also of importance. The group consisted of 718 active concerns operating 5,399 wells and mines. The employ-