

The copper-gold-silver industry was not so active in 1922 as in the preceding year, as four mines shipped to Canadian smelters and five mines to foreign smelters, as compared with ten mines shipping to Canadian smelters and six mines shipping to foreign smelters in 1921. The number of employees dropped from 1,222 to 826, while the salaries and wages paid to them declined from \$1,576,461 to \$1,150,275.

Three companies were engaged in mining and smelting nickel-copper ores, obtained in the vicinity of Sudbury, Ontario. Employees in the mines, smelters and refineries numbered 1,697, \$1,512,326 receiving in wages and salaries.

The producing properties in the silver-cobalt mining industry totalled 20 in number; ore mined increased from 398,931 tons in 1921 to 426,445 tons in 1922, while the wages paid, notwithstanding the increased tonnage, fell from \$1,440,144 to \$1,176,279.

The silver-lead-zinc industry showed large increases both in number of mines operated and in the quantities of ores raised and shipped. The greatest activity was observed in the Kootenay section of British Columbia, where Canada's most important lead-zinc mines are situated. The Yukon territory was represented by two mines, both in the Mayo district, while Ontario again had one active shipping property. The employees in 1922 numbered 994, with remuneration of \$1,370,645, while in 1921, the 761 employees received \$964,571.

The metallurgical section is designed to include the smelting and refining plants operated in conjunction with mines, as well as similar plants operated independently, in which the reduction of ores either by fire or by electricity was carried on for the production of non-ferrous metals. The list consisted of plants at Trail and Anyox in British Columbia; of plants at Copper Cliff, Port Colborne, Coniston, Sudbury, St. Catharines, Deloro and Galetta in Ontario, and the Deschenes plant in Quebec. The decline in the capital employed by the metallurgical works was from \$82,687,000 in 1921 to \$63,160,551, the greater part of this decrease being due to a reduction in the materials on hand and in working capital. Employees increased from 3,298 to 3,384, and salaries and wages from \$4,407,000 to \$5,043,000. The estimated cost of ores and concentrates treated in the smelters was \$7,172,000, while the products made by the metallurgical industry were valued at \$23,637,205.

## 2.—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 742 active concerns, operating 5,516 wells and mines. The employees numbered 37,958, receiving a remuneration of \$45,226,000. The capital employed was \$232,900,000 and the aggregate value of production was \$83,000,000.

**Coal Mining.**—There were 509 coal mines operated in Canada during 1922, of which 357 were in Alberta, 59 in Saskatchewan, 57 in Nova Scotia, 19 in New Brunswick, 16 in British Columbia and 1 in the Yukon. The total capital employed was in excess of \$140,000,000, of which \$59,200,000 was invested in Nova Scotia, \$47,300,000 in Alberta and \$29,300,000 in British Columbia. The average number of wage earners employed throughout the year was 30,096. Earnings per man-day were \$5.18 as compared with \$6.20 in the previous year, and the total wages amounted to \$35,773,000 or approximately \$7,000,000 dollars less than the 1921 total of \$42,758,471.