

The net value of the products of the mines, smelters, quarries, sand and gravel pits, oil and gas wells, clay products' plants, cement mills and other mineral industries should not be confused with the figures given as the value of mineral production. In calculating the mineral production values, the metals recoverable from Canadian ores are valued at average annual prices for these metals in recognized world markets, while the figures given below represent the actual net return to the mines or metallurgical works.

The Growth of the Mining Industry in Recent Years.—Industrial statistics of the mining industry were collected for the first time in 1922, showing the capital employed, the number of employees, the salaries and wages paid, the cost of fuel and electricity, and the net value of the product. In connection with the item of capital, operators were requested to report *only the capital actually invested in the enterprises*, including (1) cost of lands, buildings, plant, machinery and tools, (2) cost of materials on hand, supplies, finished products and ore on dump, and (3) cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable. It should be specially noted that no estimate of undeveloped ores was included in the capital.

The substantial growth of the mining industry in the past few years is clearly established by the summary statistics of Table 6, which show that the capital invested in the mining industry has increased from \$493,694,823 in 1922 to \$887,420,859 in 1930, the number of employees from 62,249 to 89,200, the salaries and wages from \$75,026,501 to \$113,975,332, the cost of fuel and electricity from \$11,096,564 to \$25,066,193, and the net value of products from \$182,858,578 to \$270,785,513. Illustrating the large part which the mineral industries have taken in Canadian progress during the post-war period, the figures for 1930 showed greater activity than so recently as 1927, in spite of the general depression which set in late in 1929. The metallic mining industries have shown the greatest progress, their capital, number of employees, salary and wage bill, and net value of products having all more than doubled between 1922 and 1927—a period of declining prices—and, in spite of the more drastic price decline since then, the 1930 figures for the above items exceed those of 1927. On the other hand, the non-metallic mineral industries as a group have shown little growth, due to the fact that coal mining is the predominant industry of the group and hydro-electric development has limited the demand for coal. Details are given in Table 6.

6.—Summary of Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries in Canada, by Groups, 1922-30, and by Provinces, 1930.

Group and Year.	Firms.	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity.	Net Sales. ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
METALLIC MINERALS.						
1922.....	408	165,975,343	13,138	18,361,667	1,649,856 ²	60,347,043
1923.....	339	240,889,284	16,472	25,794,032	7,904,820	68,612,936
1924.....	296	281,828,285	19,809	29,693,896	7,758,506	86,825,610
1925.....	323	290,534,965	20,664	32,732,782	8,721,063	105,700,838
1926.....	396	320,248,840	23,742	36,033,798	10,023,885	115,939,119
1927.....	479	335,708,206	26,343	40,234,897	10,411,397	121,062,811
1928.....	508	435,327,646	28,582	44,687,131	9,756,573	140,770,772
1929.....	458	427,498,173	31,125	50,279,511	11,221,967	163,950,366
1930.....	325	427,439,263	30,623	48,851,303	11,323,313	136,994,693

¹ Gross value less freight and treatment charges and less value of ores charged in the case of smelters.

² Electricity was not included in 1922.