

PURCHASES BY THE CANADIAN METAL-MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRIES, 1937.

Item.	Gold Mining and Milling.	Base-Metal Mining and Smelting.
	\$	\$
Belting and rubber goods (belting of all kinds, rubber boots, hose, valves, etc.).....	395,481	576,813
Cars, locomotives, and mechanical parts.....	436,113	393,710
Track materials (rails, fittings, switches, etc.).....	432,463	372,021
Explosives (powder, fuse, detonators).....	4,705,128	2,303,358
Diamonds and bort for drilling.....	174,453	48,299
Mining machinery and parts (rock drills, hoists, pumps, etc.).....	2,551,464	1,501,846
Mill machinery, equipment, and parts (grinding, screening, separating, etc.).....	4,077,901	2,507,454
Smelter machinery, equipment, and parts.....	33,676	1,854,361
Miscellaneous machinery, tools, and parts (machine, blacksmith, and carpenter shop, welding, etc.).....	1,039,521	1,037,191
Safety equipment, apparel, miners' lamps, etc.....	214,423	246,089
Electrical equipment, supplies, etc.....	1,595,535	2,157,674
Lumber, timber, etc.....	2,848,090	3,227,606
Building materials, other.....	1,320,137	1,663,330
Chemicals, cyanide, flotation reagents, etc.....	1,913,665	2,171,218
Refractories, smelter fluxes.....	118,805	2,547,001
Pipe, fittings, plumbing supplies, valves, etc.....	1,290,175	1,217,268
Drill and tool steels.....	935,807	437,023
Iron and steel, castings, bars, plates, bolts, wire rope, wire, etc.....	1,563,937	2,539,955
Copper, brass, non-ferrous metal goods.....	51,627	500,596
Motor cars, trucks, and accessories.....	190,944	189,077
Coal, coke, wood, solid fuel.....	759,688	8,078,219
Fuel oils, kerosene, gasoline, lubricants.....	1,280,154	1,868,244
Miscellaneous materials, n.o.p.....	2,542,422	1,343,199
Electric power.....	4,517,217	6,327,729
Hospital, office, engineering equipment, supplies, etc.....	288,552	256,377
Freight and express.....	2,411,127	12,548,672
Insurance (fire, workmen's compensation, etc.).....	2,626,222	1,416,279
Totals (including other items not specified).....	40,625,357	59,331,709

Subsection 2.—Growth of the Mining Industry in Recent Years.

Growth, 1922-29.—From 1922 to 1929, the output of the mineral industries increased by 72 p.c., capital investment by 76 p.c., employment by 53 p.c., and the salaries and wages by 65 p.c. Progress was most rapid in the metallic mineral industries, where the expansion in net production amounted to 170 p.c. with proportionate increases in capital and employment. The period from 1922 to 1929 was marked by a rising cycle of activity in construction. This was reflected in the expansion of industries engaged in the production of clay products and other structural materials. The output of this group of industries increased by 47 p.c. during the period, while, within the group, progress was much greater in industries producing cement, gravel, and stone than in the clay products industries. The group of non-metallic mineral industries remained relatively stationary in contrast to the other two main groups during this period of rapid expansion. This may be attributed to the fact that coal mining is the predominant industry in the non-metallic group and, under increasing competition from oil fuels and hydro-electric power, did not participate in the general industrial expansion of the period.

Developments Since 1929.—Following 1929 the mining industry in Canada was affected for some years by the world-wide economic disturbances and by a very drastic decline in the prices of most of the principal metals, especially copper, lead, zinc, and silver. In the case of gold, on the other hand, since 1931 the price has risen to a level about 69 p.c. above that formerly prevailing. Under the influence of the early decline in base-metal prices, the value of the net production of the metallic mineral industries declined by 27 p.c. from 1929 to 1932, with a decline of 29 p.c. in employees and 30 p.c. in salaries and wages paid. But, since the higher