

shipped from Canada to the United States mainly for military use. Most of the ground barite is exported for use in oil-well drilling in Trinidad, Venezuela and other South American countries.

The demand for clay products and other structural materials has been exceptionally strong and is likely to continue so in view of the many housing and other structural projects now under way. Practically all branches of the industry have been operating to the capacities of their available manpower. Several of the operating companies report serious shortages of labour and to a lesser extent of equipment, but this situation has been improving gradually. In the ceramic industry there is a large backlog of orders for appliances, the demand for which will probably not lessen for the next several years. Rural electrification, remodeling, the farm market, and exports can also be counted on to keep production in the ceramic industry at a high level. The artware section of the industry has been expanding rapidly in Canada. This phase of ceramics can play a large part in the rehabilitation of returned personnel, many of whom are already taking an active interest in the possibilities of a career in clay modeling, pottery and artcraft.

### Summary Remarks

As mining is Canada's second largest primary industry, the progress it makes has an important bearing on the expansion of the Canadian economy as a whole. This progress during the past two decades has been particularly colourful. Non-ferrous base-metal production in 1942, for instance, was almost ten times greater than in 1921, and gold production during the same period showed more than a five-fold increase in quantity and close to a tenfold increase in value. There have been marked increases also in the production of the fuels and of the non-metallic minerals. Every industry, in fact every phase of Canadian endeavour, has benefited from this growth. It has opened up new avenues of employment for Canadian workmen; it has provided new outlets for the products of Canadian farms and forests and of Canadian manufacturing plants; it has provided the railways with new sources of revenue; and it has paved the way for the settlement of areas that would otherwise have probably remained largely unsettled.

In the changeover from wartime to peacetime activities the industry has made greater progress than had been anticipated. In Canada and abroad there has been a widening demand for its products and, unless all present indications are misleading, this demand will continue to be strong well into the future. There is likely to be great opportunities for expansion in the industry, but increasing attention will need to be given to the problem of mineral discovery, more especially in reference to the disclosure of metal deposits. The rate of production has been excessively high in relation to what might be termed the rate of replenishment through discoveries, and continued growth can be assured only if a proper balance is maintained between the two. Any other course would, in time, prove to be unsound. There is also a need for a stock-taking of the country's mineral resources, for without such an inventory no suitable planned policy for the development of these resources can be formulated. Such an appraisal will not be simple. It will involve many qualifications, all of which will need to be taken into consideration. Mineral resources, for instance, can be enlarged by improved methods of mining and extraction of the metal from the ore; and an increase in price can raise marginal or submarginal ore into mineable grades. It is a task that will require the closest co-operation of all branches of the mineral industry, and of the manufacturing, chemical, and other