

operators, resulting in an output of 74,868 crude ounces of recovered gold. The employees numbered 307, receiving \$467,807 in salaries and wages for six to eight months' activity. There were 65 auriferous quartz mines operating, of which 33 produced bullion or shipped ores, while 32 carried on development work only. The provinces in order of importance, with the number of operating mines in each, were:—Ontario, 41; British Columbia, 11; Nova Scotia, 10; and Manitoba, 3. The employees numbered 5,524, of whom 3,164 were working underground.

The copper-gold-silver industry was more productive in 1923, owing to the reappearance of the Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. among the operators, this company having devoted the preceding year to the reconstruction of the mill destroyed in 1921. The number of employees in the industry increased from 826 in 1922 to 1,790 in 1923, while the salaries and wages increased from \$1,150,275 to \$3,004,292.

The silver-cobalt mining industry, located mainly about Cobalt, with important outlying fields in South Lorrain, 20 miles to the south, and at Gowganda, 50 miles to the west, produces the major portion of the silver output of Ontario. The tonnage of ore mined and milled during 1923 in the Cobalt district was greater than in the preceding year. The total quantity cyanided, however, fell from 273,597 tons to 164,051 tons; but the recovery by the cyanide process was relatively much greater per ton of material treated, for, in spite of the reduced tonnage, the recovery of silver only decreased from 6,820,686 oz. in 1922 to 6,278,830 oz. in 1923. The list of leading producers of silver included:—Nipissing mines, 3,392,929 oz.; Keeley mine, 1,655,323 oz.; Lorrain Operating Co., 1,300,323 oz.; Coniagas mines, 1,273,710 oz.; O'Brien, 1,025,865 oz.; and Mining Corporation (Cobalt properties), 928,026 oz.

The nickel-copper industry, the mines and smelters of which are situated in the vicinity of Sudbury, enjoyed greater activity during 1923. The content of ores and concentrates shipped was 35,636,000 lbs. of copper in 1923, as compared with 9,177,000 lbs. in 1922, and 72,855,000 lbs. of nickel, as compared with 14,128,000 lbs. in the preceding year. Employees in the mines and mills in 1923 numbered 1,081, receiving \$1,421,086 in salaries and wages, as compared with 440 workers, receiving remuneration of \$582,042, in the preceding year.

The silver-lead-zinc industry showed increases both in number of mines operated and in the metallic content of the ores as determined by settlement assay. The greatest activity was observed in the Kootenay section of British Columbia, where the most important Canadian lead-zinc mines are situated. The Yukon was represented by 6 mines, which shipped 10,472 tons of ore, of a net value at shipping point of \$896,512. Three properties in Quebec province carried on operations, while the industry was represented in Ontario by the mine at Galetta. The employees in 1923 numbered 1,352, with salaries and wages of \$2,024,752, as compared with 994, receiving \$1,370,645, in 1922.

The increase in the capital employed by the metallurgical works was from \$63,160,551 in 1922 to \$64,290,931, the greater part of this being due to increases in materials on hand and in working capital. Employees increased from 3,384 to 4,968, and salaries and wages from \$5,042,787 to \$7,930,236. The estimated cost of ores and concentrates treated in the smelters was \$14,839,085, while the products made by the metallurgical industry were valued at \$35,254,048.

2.—Non-Metallic Minerals.

The non-metallic minerals group consisted of thirteen principal industries. The coal and asbestos mining were of chief interest, while the natural gas, gypsum and