

13.—Mineral Production of Yukon, 1923-1925.

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC.—		\$		\$		\$
Gold..... fine oz.	60,144	1,243,287	34,825	719,897	47,817	988,465
Silver..... "	1,914,438	1,241,953	226,755	151,429	904,893	624,964
Lead..... lb.	6,771,113	486,098	903,520	73,221	1,875,442	171,040
NON-METALLIC.—						
Coal..... tons	318	1,485	1,121	8,265	730	7,172
Total.....	-	2,972,823	-	952,812	-	1,791,641

2.—Number of Mines, Capital, Labour, Wages, etc., by Principal Groups.

Annual statistical reports on the mineral production of Canada have been published for many years, first by the Geological Survey, later by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, and since 1921 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Previous to the year in question the annual statistics of mines had been confined chiefly to a presentation of the quantity and value production of each of the minerals. The recent treatment has been extended to include a general review of the principal mineral industries, such as the copper-gold, silver-lead-zinc and nickel-copper industries, as well as a section on metallurgical works. The additional data include such features as capital employed, numbers of employees, wages and salaries paid and gross and net production. The aim has been to extend the mining statistics beyond a summary of the production of individual minerals by approaching the subject from the standpoint of industrial organization, definitely illustrating the place which mining holds in the scheme of Canadian productive enterprise.

The Mining Industry in 1925.—The scale of mining operations in 1925 responded somewhat to the recovery in business conditions throughout Canada. The number of active operators in 1925 was 2,356, as compared with 2,214 in the preceding year. The number of operating plants and mines also increased from 7,840 in 1924 to 8,556. The operators were requested to report 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 will be observed that no estimate of undeveloped resources was included. The capital employed in 1925 was \$632,075,145, as compared with \$632,443,946 in 1924. The employment situation was not greatly altered, the increase being from 64,328 in 1924 to 65,090 in the following year. The salaries and wages increased from \$32,787,421 in 1924 to \$85,103,118 in 1925. More favourable conditions obtained in the industry generally, as the value of products increased to \$215,235,293 in 1925, as compared with \$193,263,319 in the preceding year.

A summary of the principal statistics of the mining, metallurgical, structural materials and clay products industries operating in Canada in 1925 is presented in Table 14. The same data are shown by provinces in Table 15. The values of the metallic production given in Tables 14 and 15 are as reported by the operating companies, and are in each case the settlements received for shipments. The totals, therefore, indicate more nearly the actual return to the different industries than do the values for the several metals in Table 2 of this section, where in the cases of copper, lead, zinc and silver the values are computed by using the average prices for the year in the principal metal markets.