

15.—Summary of Principal Statistics relative to the Mining, Metallurgical, Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries, by Provinces, 1925.

Provinces.	Number of active operators.	Number of operating plants or mines.	Capital employed.	Number of employees.	Salaries and wages paid.	Cost of fuel and electricity.
			\$		\$	\$
Nova Scotia ¹	67	95	59,456,880	9,906	12,488,285	2,239,275
New Brunswick.....	36	85	3,070,322	1,118	1,003,169	114,629
Quebec.....	294	361	83,449,054	8,700	8,566,616	3,152,395
Ontario.....	1,219	5,899	258,967,755	19,346	25,909,951	8,463,276
Manitoba.....	26	36	4,948,621	699	711,735	315,005
Saskatchewan.....	70	70	3,732,909	652	647,014	91,025
Alberta.....	391	465	86,735,632	10,486	13,808,354	1,225,903
British Columbia.....	160	193	107,057,567	13,702	21,401,028	4,801,666
Yukon.....	102	1,422	24,656,425	487	566,966	171,627
Canada.....	2,356	8,556	632,675,145	65,699	85,103,118	29,565,890

¹Includes 1 firm operating in P.E.I.

1.—Metallic Mineral Industries.

The metal-mining and milling section included in 1925 318 active operators working 1,653 mines, while 6 metallurgical companies operated 7 plants. Nearly 21,000 employees were engaged in the metallic group, receiving salaries and wages amounting to \$32,732,782. The capital employed was \$290,534,965, and the net value of bullion, concentrates or residues shipped from the mines and products made by the smelters was \$105,784,258.

Employment and Number of Operators.—The placer-mining operations carried on throughout the various parts of the Yukon camp were satisfactory to the operators, resulting in an output of 60,998 fine ounces of recovered gold. The employees numbered 363, receiving \$347,448 in salaries and wages for six to eight months' activity. There were 52 auriferous quartz mines operating, of which 27 produced bullion or shipped ores, while 25 carried on development work only. The provinces in order of importance, with the number of operating mines in each, were:—Ontario, 36; British Columbia, 11; Nova Scotia, 4; and Manitoba, 1. The employees numbered 7,052, of whom 4,146 were working underground.

The copper-gold-silver industry was more productive in 1925 than for some years past, and is likely to see further expansion in the near future owing to developments in northwestern Quebec. The number of employees in the industry increased from 2,118 in 1924 to 2,374 in 1925, while the salaries and wages increased from \$3,292,228 to \$3,555,844.

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 1925 in the Cobalt district was less than in the preceding year. The total quantity cyanided, however rose from 168,193 tons to 176,511 tons; the recovery by the cyanide process was practically the same per ton of material treated, namely, 3,400 oz., giving a total recovery of 5,577,875 oz. in 1924 and 6,079,142 oz. in 1925. The list of leading producers of silver included:—Nipissing mines, 2,234,000 oz.; Keeley mine, 1,447,000 oz.; Lorrain Operating Co., 1,159,000 oz.; O'Brien, 742,000 oz.; and Mining Corporation (Cobalt properties), 900,000 oz.