

The nickel-copper industry, the mines and smelters of which are situated in the vicinity of Sudbury, enjoyed greater activity during 1925. The content of matte made was 39,272,989 lbs. of copper in 1925, as compared with 36,979,424 lbs. in 1924, and 73,191,262 lbs. of nickel, as compared with 69,276,313 lbs. in the preceding year. Employees in the mines and mills in 1925 numbered 1,412, receiving \$1,867,217 in salaries and wages, as compared with 1,421 workers, receiving remuneration of \$1,880,823, 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 2 mines, which shipped 1,908 tons of ore, of a net value at shipping point of \$734,832. Two properties in Quebec province carried on operations, while the industry was represented in Ontario by the mine at Galetta. The employees in 1925 numbered 2,538, with salaries and wages of \$3,867,613, as compared with 1,936, receiving \$2,943,635, in 1924.

The capital employed by the metallurgical works decreased from \$66,337,664 in 1924 to \$61,691,928, the greater part of this being due to the closing down of one of the nickel companies. Employees decreased from 5,521 to 5,104, while salaries and wages increased from \$8,136,251 to \$8,568,997. The estimated cost of ores and concentrates treated in the smelters was \$27,329,409, while the products made by the metallurgical industry were valued at \$56,633,793.

## 2.—Non-Metallic Mineral Industries.

The non-metallic minerals group consisted of twelve principal industries. The coal and asbestos mining were of chief interest, while the natural gas, gypsum and salt-producing industries were also of importance. The group consisted of 959 active concerns, operating 5,810 wells and mines. The employees numbered 31,560, receiving salaries and wages of \$40,032,918. The capital employed was \$253,023,646 and the aggregate value of production \$71,851,801.

**Coal Mining.**—There were 511 coal mines operating in Canada during 1925, of which 353 were in Alberta, 55 in Saskatchewan, 47 in Nova Scotia, 16 in New Brunswick, 39 in British Columbia and 1 in the Yukon. The total capital employed was in excess of \$145,000,000, of which \$54,000,000 was invested in Nova Scotia, \$53,000,000 in Alberta and \$33,000,000 in British Columbia. The average number of wage-earners employed throughout the year was 23,490. Earnings per man-day were \$5.51, as compared with \$5.62 in the previous year, and the total wages amounted to \$29,898,496 or approximately \$2,000,000 less than the 1924 total of \$31,925,171.

**Asbestos.**—The asbestos industry was represented by 14 firms operating 19 mines at which there were mills for the grading of the product. The amount of capital employed was \$38,133,046, a decrease of \$5,083,920 from the total reported for the preceding year. Employment was furnished to 2,582 persons, and salaries and wages amounted to \$2,997,107.

**Other Non-metallic Mineral Industries.**—Other industries of importance from the standpoint of employment furnished were:—(1) gypsum-mining, with 1,039 employees, (2) natural gas production, with 1,059 employees, and (3) salt-mining, with 402 employees.