

15.—Summary of Principal Statistics relative to the Mining, Metallurgical, Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries, by Provinces, 1926.

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	72	95	60,312,087	13,993	16,109,519	2,941,725
New Brunswick.....	42	91	8,533,577	1,127	952,696	143,264
Quebec.....	331	1,392	112,460,615	15,555	11,912,344	4,662,165
Ontario.....	1,142	5,753	278,657,190	20,060	26,987,655	8,668,666
Manitoba.....	31	32	10,636,439	780	911,424	442,998
Saskatchewan.....	73	74	5,119,845	742	708,612	111,661
Alberta.....	425	473	102,875,177	10,733	14,499,210	1,380,096
British Columbia.....	226	272	108,594,954	14,566	21,556,415	4,913,255
Yukon.....	85	1,156	6,560,124	375	578,958	254,474
Canada.....	2,427	9,338	698,750,008	77,931	94,216,513	23,515,304

¹Includes 1 firm operating in P.E.I.

1.—Metallic Mineral Industries.

The metal-mining and milling section included in 1926, 389 active operators working 1,495 mines, while 7 metallurgical companies operated 9 plants. Nearly 24,000 employees were engaged in the metallic group, receiving salaries and wages amounting to \$36,033,798. The capital employed was \$320,248,840, and the net value of bullion, concentrates or residues shipped from the mines and products made by the smelters was \$115,939,119.

Employment and Number of Operators.—Placer-mining operations carried on throughout the various parts of the Yukon and British Columbia yielded 31,680 fine ounces of gold. The employees numbered 285, receiving \$339,841 in salaries and wages for six to eight months' activity. There were 60 auriferous quartz mines operating, of which 30 produced bullion or shipped ores, and the remainder carried on development work only. The provinces in order of importance, with the number of operating mines in each, were:—Ontario, 38; British Columbia, 12; Nova Scotia, 7; and Manitoba, 3. The employees numbered 7,663, of whom 4,453 were working underground.

The copper-gold-silver industry was more productive in 1926 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 2,374 in 1925 to 3,403 in 1926, while the salaries and wages increased from \$3,555,844 to \$4,546,493.

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. In 1926 in the Cobalt area there were 16 producing mines; in the South Lorrain field 5 mines were on the producing list; and in Gowganda 3 mines. The Nipissing mine was the principal silver producer in these districts. Other large mines, in order of their production, were: Keeley, Frontier Lorrain, Castle Tretheway, O'Brien, McKinley-Darragh-Savage, Tonopah Canadian and Lorrain Trout Lake. There were 37 mines in operation in the silver-cobalt industry in 1926, of which 24 made shipments. The number of operators remained unchanged at 33. The output of ores was 336,066 tons, the quantity milled amounted to 326,510 tons and the con-