

concentrates produced totalled 6,095 tons. There were 83,980 tons cyanided. Silver bullion production amounted to 2,991,440 oz., as only one mine operated a refinery and the remainder shipped directly to the smelter.

The nickel-copper industry, the mines and smelters of which are situated in the vicinity of Sudbury, enjoyed greater activity during 1926. The content of matte made was 48,318,735 lb. of copper in 1926, as compared with 39,272,989 lb. in 1925, and 78,076,003 lb. of nickel, as compared with 73,191,262 lb. in the preceding year. Employees in the mines and mills in 1926 numbered 1,437, receiving \$1,963,617 in salaries and wages, as compared with 1,412 workers, receiving remuneration of \$1,867,217, 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 4 mines, which shipped 5,346 tons of ore, with a net value at shipping point of \$1,222,369. One property in Quebec province carried on operations, while the industry was represented in Ontario by the mine at Galetta. The employees in 1926 numbered 2,924, with salaries and wages of \$4,431,730, as compared with 2,538, receiving \$3,867,613, in 1925.

The capital employed by the metallurgical works amounted to \$81,779,240. Employees numbered 6,226, who received \$9,584,938 in salaries and wages. The estimated cost of ores and concentrates treated in the smelters was \$39,237,657, while the products made by the metallurgical industry were valued at \$72,853,566.

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 967 active concerns, operating 5,694 wells and mines. The employees numbered 36,166, receiving salaries and wages of \$44,379,854. The capital employed was \$274,109,129 and the aggregate value of production \$85,240,144.

Coal Mining.—There were 457 coal mines operating in Canada during 1926, of which 316 were in Alberta, 53 in Saskatchewan, 43 in Nova Scotia, 11 in New Brunswick, 33 in British Columbia and 1 in the Yukon. The total capital employed was in excess of \$148,000,000, of which \$54,000,000 was invested in Nova Scotia, \$56,000,000 in Alberta and \$32,000,000 in British Columbia. The average number of wage-earners employed throughout the year was 26,878. Earnings per man-day were \$4.97, as compared with \$5.51 in the previous year, and the total wages amounted to \$32,603,276 or approximately \$3,000,000 more than the 1925 total of \$29,898,496.

Asbestos.—The asbestos industry was represented by 8 firms operating 16 mines at which there were mills for the grading of the product. The amount of capital employed was \$34,905,096, a decrease of over \$3,000,000 from the total reported for the preceding year. Employment was furnished to 2,797 persons, and salaries and wages amounted to \$3,544,097.

Other Non-metallic Mineral Industries.—Other industries of importance from the standpoint of employment furnished were:—(1) gypsum-mining, with 1,368 employees, (2) natural gas production, with 1,254 employees, and (3) salt-mining, with 384 employees.