

A summary of the principal statistics of the mining, metallurgical, structural materials and clay products industries operating in Canada in 1927 is presented in Table 7. The values of the metallic production given in Tables 6 and 7 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 chapter, 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. Some imported ores and concentrates are treated in Canadian non-ferrous smelting and refining works. The net value of the products of these plants includes therefore the net value of the metals recovered from these imported ores and to this extent the net value of production shown in Tables 6 and 7 includes products not of Canadian origin. For this reason, the total of metallic production in Table 7 is greater instead of less than that in Table 2.

Of the industries engaged in exploiting the mineral resources of Canada, coal mining is the greatest in capital invested, employees engaged and net value of production. The non-ferrous metallurgical industry comes second in net value of production, but auriferous quartz mining employs more capital, has a larger labour force than the smelting industry and stands third in net value of production. Other large mineral industries with a net production valued at over \$10,000,000 in 1927 were silver-lead-zinc mining, cement manufacturing and asbestos mining and milling.

7.—Summary of Principal Statistics relative to the Mining, Metallurgical, Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries operating Plants in Canada, by Industries, 1927.

Industries.	Ac- tive opera- tors.	Capital employed.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages paid.	Cost of fuel and electric- ity.	Net value <sup>1</sup> of bullion, ore, con- centrates shipped from the mines and smelters.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
<b>METALLIC—</b>						
Alluvial gold mining.....	94	9,653,723	321	472,596	30,834	794,033
Auriferous quartz mining and milling.....	72	118,381,468	8,022	12,935,719	2,222,085	37,452,995
Copper-gold-silver mining and milling.....	178	24,232,169	4,083	5,260,095	596,137	9,832,881
Silver-cobalt mining and milling.....	23	30,123,645	1,458	2,178,163	472,548	4,760,546
Silver-lead-zinc mining and milling.....	157	23,036,330	3,106	4,807,817	588,520	17,520,130
Nickel-copper mining and milling.....	2	39,272,699	1,617	2,486,313	120,686	5,223,668
Miscellaneous metal mines.....	5	641,800	65	23,944	460	8,680
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	8	85,368,682	7,671	12,120,240	6,380,127	45,479,572 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total Metallic.....</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>335,708,206</b>	<b>26,343</b>	<b>40,281,587</b>	<b>10,411,397</b>	<b>131,062,811</b>
<b>NOT-METALLIC—Fuels:</b>						
Coal mining.....	385	146,392,806	29,772	38,955,967	3,558,926	58,439,742
Natural gas.....	172	56,777,091	1,342	1,535,498	11,181	7,089,918
Petroleum.....	206	22,778,916	781	1,120,224	112,763	1,516,043
<b>Total Fuels.....</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>225,948,815</b>	<b>31,895</b>	<b>41,611,889</b>	<b>3,682,870</b>	<b>67,645,701</b>

<sup>1</sup> Net value here is gross value less freight and treatment charges.

<sup>2</sup> Value of shipments from metallurgical works, less cost of ores, concentrates, matte, etc., treated, irrespective of their origin. The major part of the value of ores treated is included as products of mines and mills, but some imported ores are also treated in these Canadian smelters.