

46; British Columbia, 16; Nova Scotia, 13; and Manitoba, 1. The employees numbered 8,022, and received \$12,935,719 in salaries and wages.

The copper-gold-silver industry continued to expand in 1927, while 1928 is likely to see further expansion, owing to the fact that the Noranda smelter commenced operation in December, 1927, thus inaugurating production from the field of northwestern Quebec. The number of employees in the industry increased from 3,403 in 1926 to 4,083 in 1927, while the salaries and wages increased from \$4,546,493 to \$5,260,095.

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 1927 in the Cobalt area there were 13 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:—Mining Corporation, Keeley, Frontier Lorrain, Castle Tretheway and O'Brien. The output of ores was 303,134 tons, the quantity milled amounted to 304,534 tons and the concentrates produced totalled 5,533 tons. There were 78,838 tons cyanided. Silver bullion production amounted to 2,053,991 oz., as only one mine operated a refinery and the remainder shipped directly to the smelters ores and concentrates containing 6,585,768 oz.

The nickel-copper industry, the mines and smelters of which are situated in the vicinity of Sudbury, enjoyed greater activity during 1927. The content of matte made was 39,623 tons of nickel in 1927, as compared with 39,038 tons in 1926, and 25,968 tons of copper, as compared with 24,159 tons in the preceding year. Employees in the mines and mills in 1927 numbered 1,617, receiving \$2,486,313 in salaries and wages, as compared with 1,437 workers, receiving remuneration of \$1,963,617, 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 17 mines. Five Quebec properties, of which one made shipments, carried on operations, while the industry was represented in Ontario by the mine at Galetta and three properties under development in the Sudbury basin area. The employees in 1927 numbered 3,106, with salaries and wages of \$4,807,817, as compared with 2,924 receiving \$4,431,730 in 1926.

The capital employed by the metallurgical works amounted to \$85,366,662. Employees numbered 7,671, who received \$12,120,240 in salaries and wages. The estimated cost of ores and concentrates treated in the smelters was \$32,516,687, while the gross value of the products of the metallurgical industry was \$77,996,265.

Subsection 2.—Non-Metallic Mineral Industries.

The non-metallic minerals group is divided into two sub-groups, *viz.*, *Fuels*, including the coal mining, natural gas and petroleum industries; and *Other Non-Metallic Minerals*, of which the asbestos, gypsum and salt-producing industries are the most important. The whole group in 1927 included 922 active concerns with 37,949 employees receiving \$48,273,491 in salaries and wages. The capital employed was \$279,737,591, and the aggregate value of production \$85,205,431.