A summary of the principal statistics of the mining, metallurgical, structural materials and clay products industries operating in Canada in 1928 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 in 1928, coal mining was the greatest in the number of employees engaged, although auriferous quartz mining and milling had a slightly larger investment of capital, while the non-ferrous metallurgical industry exceeded coal mining slightly in net value of production. Auriferous quartz mining was third in net production. Other large mineral industries with a net production valued at over $10,000,000 in 1928 were silver-lead-zinc mining, cement manufacturing, copper-gold-silver mining and milling, asbestos mining and milling and stone quarrying.

7.—Summary of Principal Statistics relative to the Mining, Metallurgical, Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries operating Plants in Canada, by Industries, 1928.

Industries.	Firms.	Capital employed.	Employees.	Salaries and wages paid.	Cost of fuel and electricity.	Net value[1] of bullion, ore, concentrates shipped from the mines and smelters.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
METALLIC—						
Alluvial gold mining	82	10,384,575	342	538,270	57,178	852,735
Auriferous quartz mining and milling	98	147,693,710	9,066	14,615,990	2,554,657	36,655,330
Copper-gold-silver mining and milling	164	50,004,340	4,777	6,764,309	731,836	15,281,519
Silver-cobalt mining and milling	15	22,027,683	1,166	1,809,466	430,683	3,938,884
Silver-lead-zinc mining and milling	132	38,894,892	3,680	5,531,634	671,564	17,123,455
Nickel-copper mining and milling	4	45,659,704	1,963	3,136,838	121,005	5,831,640
Miscellaneous metal mines	5	627,000	62	61,886	8,880	6,732
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	8	120,035,742	7,526	12,228,738	5,180,770	61,080,477[2]
Total Metallic	**508**	**435,327,646**	**28,582**	**44,687,131**	**9,756,573**	**140,770,772**
NON-METALLIC—						
Fuels.						
Coal mining	380	146,835,825	30,256	43,320,811	3,679,721	60,462,687
Natural gas	155	62,073,384	1,660	2,105,648	34,396	7,216,054
Petroleum	190	31,182,352	1,118	1,916,625	205,183	2,807,528
Total Fuels	725	240,091,561	33,034	47,343,084	3,919,300	70,486,269

[1] Net value here is gross value less freight and treatment charges.

[2] 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 som e imported ores are also treated in these Canadian smelters.