

British Columbia, 17; Nova Scotia, 8; Quebec, 5; and Manitoba, 2. The employees numbered 9,066 and received \$14,615,990 in salaries and wages.

The copper-gold-silver industry continued to expand in 1928. The number of employees in the industry increased from 4,083 in 1927 to 4,777 in 1928, while the salaries and wages increased from \$5,260,095 to \$6,764,309.

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 1928 in the Cobalt area there were 14 producing mines; in the South Lorrain field 3 mines were on the producing list and in Gowganda 2 mines. Silver bullion production amounted to 1,886,958 oz., as only one mine operated a refinery and the remainder shipped directly to smelters in Canada, the United States and Europe, ores and concentrates containing 5,090,452 oz.

The nickel-copper industry, the mines and smelters of which are situated in the vicinity of Sudbury, enjoyed greater activity during 1928. The content of matte made was 43,393 tons of nickel in 1928, as compared with 39,623 tons in 1927, and 29,704 tons of copper, as compared with 25,968 tons in the preceding year. Employees in the mines and mills in 1928 numbered 1,963, receiving \$3,136,838 in salaries and wages, as compared with 1,617 workers, receiving remuneration of \$2,486,313, in the preceding year.

The silver-lead-zinc industry showed increases in the number of employees, salaries and wages and in capital invested, although the number of operating mines decreased. The greatest activity was centred in the Kootenay section of British Columbia, where the most important Canadian lead-zinc mines are situated. The Yukon was represented by 12 mines. Seven Quebec properties, of which one made shipments, carried on operations, while the industry was represented in Ontario by two producing mines and four properties under development. There was one lead-zinc property operating in Nova Scotia. The employees in 1928 numbered 3,680, with salaries and wages of \$5,531,634, as compared with 3,106 receiving \$4,807,817 in 1927.

The capital employed by the metallurgical works amounted to \$120,035,742. Employees numbered 7,526, who received \$12,228,738 in salaries and wages. The estimated cost of ores and concentrates treated in the smelters was \$33,261,225, while the gross value of the products of the metallurgical industry was \$94,341,702.

### 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 1928 included 862 active concerns with 39,086 employees receiving \$54,089,011 in salaries and wages. The capital employed was \$295,725,531, and the aggregate value of production \$89,312,961.

**Coal Mining.**—There were 427 coal mines operating in Canada during 1928, of which 279 were in Alberta, 58 in Saskatchewan, 40 in Nova Scotia, 15 in New Brunswick, 34 in British Columbia and 1 in the Yukon. The total capital employed was nearly \$147,000,000, of which \$57,000,000 was invested in Nova Scotia, \$56,000,000 in Alberta and \$27,000,000 in British Columbia. The average number of wage-