

supplied to employees for domestic consumption, or used in making coke and briquettes, whereas the figures of coal production as shown in Table 2 include, in addition to the above, coal consumed for power and other purposes in the coal-mining operations and also the difference between coal put on the bank and lifted from the bank. Petroleum producers have a larger monetary return than the actual value of the petroleum produced because many oil wells also produce large quantities of natural gas. On the other hand, the natural gas industry receives a smaller return than the total value of all natural gas produced because some of the gas is produced by the petroleum industry, because of leakage or other loss in piping gas to the consumers, and because a small amount of natural gas is produced by private individuals or groups from their own wells for their own consumption without any industrial organization intervening between production and consumption.

For other non-metallic minerals and structural materials and clay products, returns to the producing industries are the same in each case as the total value of the mineral commodities produced.

Of the industries engaged in exploiting the mineral resources of Canada in 1929, coal mining was the greatest in the number of employees engaged, although the non-ferrous metallurgical industry exceeded coal mining slightly in the amount of capital involved and in the net value of production. Auriferous quartz mining was third in net production and in capital invested and second in number of employees and amount of salaries and wages. Other large mineral industries with a net production valued at over \$10,000,000 in 1929 were silver-lead-zinc mining and milling, copper-gold-silver mining and milling, cement manufacturing, 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, 1929.

Industry.	Firms.	Capital Employed.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Cost of Fuel and Electri- city.	Net Value ¹ of Bullion, Ore, Con- centrates Shipped from the Mines and Smelters.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
METALLIC MINERALS.						
Alluvial gold mining.....	68	7,237,850	488	586,193	2,969	836,006
Auriferous quartz mining and milling....	80	135,166,105	8,660	14,258,733	2,579,481	37,275,986
Copper-gold-silver mining and milling....	144	52,546,697	5,243	8,498,755	1,035,133	21,859,907
Silver-cobalt mining and milling.....	27	15,820,435	1,149	1,532,333	407,952	3,918,316
Silver-lead-zinc mining and milling.....	149	50,573,661	4,153	6,482,392	793,139	22,748,080
Nickel-copper mining and milling.....	2	19,448,290	3,219	5,105,875	184,363	7,967,640
Miscellaneous metal mines.....	8	6,050	94	42,837	10,217	6,400
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.	7	146,699,085	8,119	13,772,393	6,208,733	68,438,022 ²
Totals, Metallic Minerals.....	435	427,498,173	31,125	50,279,511	11,221,967	163,650,366
NON-METALLIC MINERALS.						
Fuels.						
Coal mining.....	357	141,766,727	29,739	42,376,378	3,657,355	59,584,545
Natural gas.....	145	68,592,709	1,958	2,275,147	41,590	8,555,971
Petroleum.....	231	54,526,398	2,221	3,748,689	293,354	4,368,374
Totals, Fuels.....	733	264,885,834	33,913	48,400,214	3,992,299	72,508,890

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

² Value of shipments from metallurgical works, less estimated 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.