

importance, with the number of operating mines in each, were:—Ontario, 52; British Columbia, 17; Nova Scotia, 7; Quebec, 6; and Manitoba, 3. The employees numbered 8,660 and received \$14,258,733 in salaries and wages.

The copper-gold-silver industry continued to expand in 1929. The number of employees in the industry increased from 4,777 in 1928 to 5,243 in 1929, while the salaries and wages increased from \$6,764,309 to \$8,498,755.

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 1929 in the Cobalt area there were 26 properties on which operations were carried on; in the South Lorrain field 3 mines were operated and in Gowganda 3 mines. Activity in this industry has declined in recent years owing to the drop in the price of silver and the depletion of the mines.

The nickel-copper industry, the mines and smelters of which are situated in the vicinity of Sudbury, enjoyed greater activity during 1929. Employees in the mines and mills in 1929 numbered 3,219, receiving \$5,105,875 in salaries and wages, as compared with 1,963 workers, receiving remuneration of \$3,136,838, in the preceding year.

The silver-lead-zinc industry showed increases in the number of employees, salaries and wages, capital invested, and in the number of operating mines. The greatest activity was centred in the Kootenay section of British Columbia, where the most important Canadian lead-zinc mines are situated. British Columbia reported 145 operating mines. The Yukon was represented by 9 mines. Eight Quebec properties carried on operations, while the industry was represented in Ontario by 5 properties. There was one lead-zinc property operating in Nova Scotia. The employees in 1929 numbered 4,153, with salaries and wages of \$6,482,392, as compared with 3,680 receiving \$5,531,634 in 1928.

The capital employed by the metallurgical works amounted to \$146,699,085. Employees numbered 8,119, who received \$13,772,393 in salaries and wages. The estimated cost of ores and concentrates treated in the smelters was \$41,416,446, while the gross value of the products of the metallurgical industry was \$109,854,468.

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 1929 included 873 active concerns with 40,080 employees receiving \$55,602,313 in salaries and wages. The capital employed was \$317,302,496, and the aggregate value of production \$93,596,188.

Coal Mining.—There were 413 coal mines operating in Canada during 1929, of which 281 were in Alberta, 58 in Saskatchewan, 36 in Nova Scotia, 11 in New Brunswick, 26 in British Columbia and 1 in the Yukon. The total capital employed was nearly \$142,000,000, of which \$56,000,000 was invested in Nova Scotia, \$56,000,000 in Alberta and \$24,000,000 in British Columbia. The average number of wage-earners employed throughout the year was 28,227. Earnings per man-day were \$5.49, as compared with \$5.57 in the previous year, and the total of salaries and wages amounted to \$42,376,378, or \$944,433 less than the 1928 total of \$43,320,811.