

the values are computed by using the average prices for the year in the principal metal markets. Furthermore, the production figures of Table 2 include all quantities shipped from the mines, while metals absorbed in new metallurgical operations or remaining in stock at smelters and refineries are not included in the industrial figures of Tables 6 and 7. On the other hand, 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 sales shown in Tables 6 and 7 include products not of Canadian origin. For these reasons the industrial returns differ from the total of production, and, while the larger in 1929, the industrial total is the smaller in 1930 on account of reduced treatment of foreign ores, increased metallurgical absorption and stocks on hand.

The total net value of products of the fuel industries in Table 7 is less than the total production of fuels in Table 2, because the net value of products of the industries is confined to that for which the operators receive some economic return, while the production of the fuel commodities includes all of those commodities produced whether the producer actually receives payment in any form for them or not. Thus in coal mining, the industrial values in Table 7 include only coal sold, 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 (if the small production of peat normally included with fuels is deducted) 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 1930, coal mining was the greatest in the number of employees engaged, although the non-ferrous metallurgical industry exceeded coal mining in the amount of capital involved and in the net value of sales. Auriferous quartz mining was third in net production, in capital invested and in number of employees, and second in the amount of salaries and wages. Other large mineral industries with a net production valued at over \$8,000,000 in 1930 were copper-gold-silver mining and milling, silver-lead-zinc mining and milling, cement manufacturing, stone quarrying, brick and tile manufacturing, nickel-copper mining and milling, natural gas wells, and asbestos mining and milling.