7.—**Summary of Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Industries, 1929 and 1930**—concluded.

Industry and Year.	Firms.	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity.	Net Sales.[1]
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—con.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Other Structural Materials.						
Cement.....1929	8	50,881,818	2,546	3,523,595	4,347,219	19,337,235
1930	8	59,210,737	2,317	3,172,198	4,120,367	17,713,067
Lime.....1929	46	7,404,677	1,382	1,393,092	1,183,313	5,908,610
1930	44	8,816,879	1,086	1,087,778	886,354	4,038,698
Sand and gravel.....1929	541	9,154,055	8,758	2,505,225	285,491	7,317,814
1930	724	7,550,217	5,601	2,508,037	331,010	8,344,913
Stone.....1929	247	20,589,758	5,681	5,459,761	759,418	12,066,532
1930	285	22,196,388	6,192	5,542,211	697,060	13,037,209
Totals, Other Structural Materials.....1929	842	88,030,308	18,367	12,881,673	6,575,441	44,630,191
1930	1,061	97,774,221	15,196	12,310,224	6,034,791	43,133,887
Totals, Structural Materials and Clay Products.....**1929**	**1,028**	**122,220,364**	**23,897**	**18,608,687**	**9,495,825**	**58,534,834**
1930	**1,252**	**131,304,948**	**20,222**	**17,271,354**	**7,957,397**	**53,727,465**
Grand Totals, Mineral Industries.....**1929**	**2,386**	**867,021,633**	**95,102**	**124,490,511**	**26,751,585**	**315,181,388**
1930	**2,478**	**887,429,859**	**89,280**	**113,975,332**	**25,066,183**	**270,785,513**

[1] Value of shipments by mine operators and of products sold by 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 there is necessarily a lag between production of ores and sales of smelter products, while some imported ores are also treated in these Canadian smelters. [2] Value added by smelting and refining. [3] Includes a small production of peat, normally included in fuels.

Section 4.—Production of Metallic Minerals.

Subsection 1.—Gold.

Canada has been a gold-producing country for over 70 years. During the last half of the 19th century production was chiefly the result of placer operations in British Columbia and the Yukon, while during the present century there has been a rapid growth of production from lode mining both of auriferous quartz and of gold in association with other metals.

In 1931 the value of gold produced in Canada exceeded that of coal for the first time. Under the influence of the current depression, the production of coal has declined in quantity and value, while the general decline in commodity prices and the heavy discount to which the Canadian dollar was subjected in New York, following the suspension of specie payments by Great Britain in September, 1931, have reacted to the immediate benefit of Canadian gold producers. Thus gold ranked first among the minerals in 1931. With reports of favourable results from prospecting and exploration, and with plans for expansion in a number of producing mines, there is every prospect for a continued increase in gold production.

Gold production in Canada attained its former maximum in 1900, when the Yukon production reached its highest point and 1,350,057 fine oz. of gold were produced. For the provinces, the years in which the greatest yields were obtained were as follows: Nova Scotia, 1902; Quebec, 1931; Ontario, 1931; Manitoba, 1931; Alberta, 1896; British Columbia, 1913 and Yukon, 1900. The quantities and values of gold produced in Canada are given by provinces for 1911 and subsequent years in Tables 8 and 9, 1931 establishing a new record of production with 2,695,219 fine oz.

British Columbia.—The discovery of gold in paying quantities was an epoch-making event in the history of British Columbia. In the late '50's, alluvial gold was discovered along the Thompson river and in 1858 the famous Fraser River rush took place. The extraordinarily rich deposits of Williams and Lightning creeks, in the Cariboo district, were discovered in 1860, and three years later the