

5A.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1933—concluded.

Mineral.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
<i>Other Structural Materials.</i>								
Cement..... brl.	-	-	1,517,555	1,095,845	129,540	-	149,206	115,286
\$	-	-	2,128,900	1,587,812	295,351	-	299,530	225,342
Lime..... tons	3,914	16,849	110,334	146,193	18,032	-	7,501	20,717
\$	30,160	134,786	647,558	1,227,197	167,640	-	62,037	162,928
Sand and gravel..... tons	282,228	496,961	3,356,232	5,967,994	288,214	104,400	281,122	961,672
\$	126,031	331,497	942,429	2,517,230	108,828	19,731	85,577	332,962
Slate..... tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,750
Stone..... tons	41,449	16,714	1,342,493	1,253,906	33,190	-	1,550	250,272
\$	96,629	131,370	1,448,740	983,268	74,227	-	8,817	253,525
Totals, Other Structural Materials.. \$	252,820	597,653	5,167,627	6,315,507	646,046	19,731	455,961	978,507
Grand Totals \$	16,966,183	2,107,682	28,141,482	110,205,021	9,026,951	2,477,425	19,702,953	30,794,504

Section 3.—Industrial Statistics of Mines and Minerals—Capital, Labour, Wages, etc., in Principal Industries.

Annual statistical reports on the mineral production of Canada have been published for many years, first by the Geological Survey, later by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines and, since 1921, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Prior to that year the annual statistics of mines were confined chiefly to a presentation of the quantity production of each of the minerals and their value at average market prices for the year. The scope of the statistics now includes a general review of the principal mineral industries, such as the copper-gold, silver-lead-zinc and nickel-copper industries, as well as a section on metallurgical works. The additional data include such features as capital employed, numbers of employees, wages and salaries paid, and gross and net production. The aim has been to extend the mining statistics beyond a summary of the production of individual minerals by approaching the subject from the standpoint of industrial organization, definitely illustrating the place which mining holds in the scheme of Canadian productive enterprise.

The values produced by the metallic industries given in Tables 6 and 7 are those reported by the operating companies, and are in each case the settlements received for shipments by mine operators and the additional value obtained when the smelting of these ores is completed in Canada. The totals indicate more nearly the actual return to the different industries than do the values for the several metals in Table 2 of this chapter, where, in the cases of copper, lead, zinc and silver, 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