

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 net value of sales, while this year there is added a special survey of expenditures for equipment, supplies, freight and insurance by the mining industry during 1934. 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 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. Furthermore, up to and including 1930 the total value of Canadian mineral production as shown in Table 1 was computed with gold valued at the standard price of \$20.671834 per fine oz., and thereafter at the same price plus the estimated amount of exchange equalization paid the producer, whereas the totals given in Tables 6 and 7 include the actual receipts for gold produced as reported by the producers. For these reasons the industrial statistics are somewhat at variance with the figures representing the computed value of metallic mineral production.

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