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 since 1934 there has been added a special survey of expenditures for equipment, supplies, freight, and insurance by the mining industry. 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.

A new figure of "net income from sales" has been introduced for 1935 in accordance with a recommendation adopted by the Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians in Ottawa in 1935. The net income from sales is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel, electricity, and consumable supplies (explosives, lubricants, chemicals, etc.), consumed in the production process, from the net sales. In view of the fact that statistics of process supplies were not collected prior to 1935, it is impossible to present statistics of net income from sales for previous years comparable to this new figure for 1935.

The net sales of 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 applying the average prices for the year in the principal metal markets to the total production from mines and smelters with no reduction for stocks unsold at the end of the year. Some imported ores and concentrates are treated in Canadian non-ferrous smelting and refining works. The net sales of these plants include, 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.

The net sales of the fuel industries in Table 7 is less than the total production of fuels in Table 2, because the net sales are confined to products 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