7.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries in Canada, by Groups, 1929-38' and by Provinces, 1938—concluded.

					-	
Group, Year, or Province.	Plants or Mines.	Capital Employed.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power.1	Net Sales. ²
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS— concluded.						
1934	5,411	102,319,089	7,167	5,544,246	2,838,327 3,004,647	19,286,761 23,215,400
1935	6,098	95,790,621	8,898	7,401,505		
1936	6,138 8,137 6,857	94,208,302 99,073,560 89,722,416	9,776 13,224 13,917	7,468,738 10,294,325 10,992,702	3,962,091 ¹ 4,718,167 ¹ 6,001,510 ¹ 5,432,367 ¹	19,253,309 3 21,052,574 3 28,868,189 3 28,446,299 3
Grand Totals, Mineral Industries—						
1929 1930 1931 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	9,148 9,105 9,578 10,380 10,873 11,652	867,021,033 887,420,859 842,060,020 685,211,573 800,292,347 831,023,187	95,102 89,200 72,869 61,470 63,334 73,505	124,490,511 113,975,332 91,969,299 71,772,049 70,031,805 88,126,186	26,751,585 25,066,193 21,509,348 16,476,484 14,024,904 17,202,492 18,356,832	315,181,388 270,806,712 238,170,019 196,578,211 221,754,818 266,652,847 302,976,229
1936	13,229 15,408 14,130	859,063,095 957,344,974 954,248,052	90,999 105,414 107,275	166,766,222 144,292,384 145,644,000	172,513,315 ¹ 205,360,362 ¹ 289,834,949 ¹ 279,366,162 ¹	238,581,268 3 291,972,359 3 372,796,027 3 374,415,674
1938.						
Nova Scotia and P.E.I. New Brunswick Quebec Ontario. Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon and N.W.T.	810 409 4,161 6,342 276 268 678 1,158	52,594,162 4,310,273 179,013,810 389,031,046 44,564,907 18,695,606 120,140,472 129,667,163 16,230,613	15,591 3,042 20,829 35,791 2,840 2,287 10,612 15,179 1,104	15,959,095 2,074,273 24,485,254 58,926,900 4,393,270 2,470,530 12,811,975 21,975,143 2,547,560	5, 258, 556 273, 978 79, 226, 191 136, 143, 954 14, 478, 826 5, 345, 294 2, 967, 269 33, 686, 771 1, 985, 323	20, 224, 347 3, 506, 250 69, 593, 807 181, 897, 886 15, 144, 672 7, 029, 842 24, 931, 056 49, 519, 855 2, 567, 959

¹Exclusive of fuel and electricity used in metallurgical processes, except for the footnoted figures for 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, which include all fuel and electricity (whether for metallurgical processes or not) and also the cost of consumable supplies. ²See headnote. ³This is 'net income from sales'; see headnote. ⁴Includes cost of freight and treatment charges reported for the first time in 1937. They were formerly deducted by the shipper of metal-bearing ores in reporting the value of such ores shipped.

Subsection 3.—Principal Mineral Industries.

A summary of the industrial statistics of the principal mineral industries operating in Canada in 1937 and 1938 is presented in Table 8. Gold mining had in 1938 the largest labour force, having exceeded coal mining for the second year in succession. Employment in the gold industry is much less subject to seasonal fluctuations and expenditures on salaries and wages are considerably greater than those of the coal-mining industry. The smelting and refining industry was third in the number of employees and in salaries and wages paid.