

Ontario and deposits yielding high-grade china clay have been found along the Fraser River in British Columbia but these have not been used on a commercial scale, nor have the ball clays of high bond strength occurring in the white mud beds of southern Saskatchewan been developed to any extent.

### 32.—Value (Total Sales) of Clay Products Produced, by Province, 1952-61

NOTE.—Figures from 1926 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1946 edition.

Year	New-foundland	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1952.....	29,285	1,221,893	655,084	6,645,387	11,975,200
1953.....	39,500	1,234,319	620,769	8,070,942	14,829,222
1954.....	33,042	1,082,039	587,994	8,055,692	17,230,231
1955.....	49,338	1,196,968	704,025	8,451,362	18,314,320
1956.....	47,145	1,196,868	975,855	9,415,703	19,173,336
1957.....	29,500	1,345,361	803,169	8,898,855	18,353,299
1958.....	58,282	1,509,536	629,921	10,675,463	22,786,291
1959.....	68,000	1,638,789	743,966	10,374,162	22,174,895
1960.....	83,435	1,673,618	705,366	8,093,038	20,191,325
1961P.....	70,000	1,594,875	812,017	8,283,413	19,774,288
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1952.....	575,088	711,778	1,964,618	1,183,195	24,961,528
1953.....	568,477	742,959	2,135,085	1,536,458	29,777,731
1954.....	512,089	844,398	2,316,982	1,696,731	32,360,098
1955.....	635,554	992,307	2,800,481	2,115,415	35,259,770
1956.....	754,503	1,054,071	3,038,544	2,128,955	37,784,980
1957.....	827,697	1,015,389	2,628,187	2,020,701	35,922,158
1958.....	682,943	1,158,803	2,569,170	1,639,494	41,709,903
1959.....	618,550	1,374,834	3,572,920	1,949,332	42,515,448
1960.....	813,135	1,130,332	3,551,682	1,984,607	38,226,538
1961P.....	661,420	1,096,800	3,746,942	2,005,650	38,045,405

## Section 5.—Industrial Statistics of the Mineral Industry

The scope of the annual statistics on mineral production published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 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. Additional data published at irregular intervals include such features as numbers of employees, salaries and wages paid and net value added by processing.

The figures for 'net value added by processing' of industries given in Tables 33 and 34 are, in each table, the settlements received for shipments by producers and the additional values obtained when the smelting of ores is completed in Canada, less the cost of materials, fuel, etc. The totals indicate more nearly the actual returns to the different industries than do the values for the minerals in Table 5, p. 519 where, with respect to copper, lead, zinc and silver, 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 fuel, electricity and other supplies consumed in the production process.

Some imported ores and concentrates are treated in Canadian non-ferrous smelting and refining works, especially in the production of aluminum, where imported ore only is used, and of cobalt which is derived mainly from African ores. The net shipments of these plants include, therefore, the net value of the metals recovered from these imported ores and to this extent the net values added shown in Tables 33 and 34 include products of other than Canadian origin.