22.—Copper Production of Seven Countries and of the World, 1913-1925.[1]

(In short tons of 2,000 pounds.)

Years.	United States.	Mexico.	Canada.	Chile.	Peru.	Spain and Portugal.	Japan.	World's production.
1913	614,255	53,185	38,460	46,574	30,609	39,683	73,283	1,072,674
1914	579,133	40,043	37,498	49,221	29,853	29,652	77,650	1,021,233
1915	712,126	34,128	52,016	57,680	38,269	40,895	83,108	1,188,172
1916	971,123	60,751	52,880	78,559	47,472	39,021	110,900	1,533,294
1917	961,016	52,348	55,790	112,985	49,784	45,084	119,058	1,579,675
1918	968,687	83,233	58,068	117,851	48,944	50,596	99,583	1,569,523
1919	604,642	66,661	39,789	87,721	43,243	38,581	86,468	1,069,437
1920	635,248	49,866	39,121	109,075	36,356	25,353	74,727	1,082,652
1921	238,420	13,576	22,632	65,299	36,689	36,596	59,626	600,960
1922	511,970	29,842	25,300	142,830	40,133	40,234	59,663	995,045
1923	754,000	60,538	40,230	201,042	48,684	57,115	70,316	1,418,163
1924	819,000	49,150	51,008[2]	209,855	38,495	60,713	69,378	1,514,017
1925	854,000	59,123	56,239[2]	209,654	41,180	63,933	72,413	1,586,683

[1]From the Year Book of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, New York.
[2]The final official statement indicated a production of 52,229 tons in Canada during 1924 and 55,725 tons in 1925.

4.—Lead.

Lead is obtained in Canada largely from the deposits of British Columbia. From 88,665 lb. in 1891, the production advanced to over 39,000,000 lb. in 1897, an average increase of about 6,500,000 lb. per year. Owing to the low price of silver in 1898 and labour troubles in the Slocan in 1899, the output fell off to 21,900,000 lb. in 1899, but rose to 63,200,000 in 1900. This increase was due to the development of two or three mines in the Fort Steele mining division, although all the lead-producing districts except Ainsworth showed a material increase in production. The output fell to 18,100,000 lb. in 1903, owing to the condition of the market affecting the production of the low-grade silver-lead ores of the East Kootenay district. An Act was passed in October, 1903, providing for the payment of bounties on lead contained in lead-bearing ores mined in Canada, and as a direct result of the bounty, the output increased to 56,900,000 lb. in 1905, but fell off gradually to 23,800,000 lb. in 1911. A steady improvement has since been experienced, a record total of 253,590,578 lb. being reached in 1925, while the preliminary estimate for 1926 is 284,120,946 lb.

British Columbia.—In the East Kootenay district, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. operates many important mines, the principal of which is the Sullivan lead-zinc mine near Kimberley. The ore averages, on large shipments, about 16·5 p.c. lead, 14 p.c. zinc and 7 ounces of silver to the ton. In the West Kootenay district the ores are chiefly argentiferous galena and zinc-blende, occurring as veins in granites and slates. The ores range from 7 p.c. to 75 p.c. of lead, with considerable values of silver. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. has extended its facilities for mining, milling and smelting. This accounts to a considerable extent for the rapid growth in lead production during 1925.

Ontario.—Lead-mining in Ontario is intimately associated with the successful operations of the Galetta mine and smelter. The deposit on the property occupies a well marked fault fissure cutting across the strike of the pre-Cambrian crystalline limestone, the ore mineral being galena carrying very little silver, associated with minor quantities of zinc-blende and pyrites.