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 283,801,265 lb. being reached in 1926, while the preliminary estimate for 1927 is 310,183,455 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 the last few years.

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 Precambrian crystalline limestone, the ore mineral being galena carrying very little silver, associated with minor quantities of zinc-blende and pyrites.

23.—Quantity and Value of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, calendar years 1887–1927.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Cents per pound[1].	Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Cents per pound[1].
	lb.	$			lb.	$	
1887	204,800	9,216	5·400	1908	43,195,733	1,814,221	4·200
1888	674,500	29,812	4·420	1909	45,857,424	1,692,139	3,690
1889	165,100	6,488	3·930	1910	32,987,508	1,216,249	3·687
1890	105,000	4,704	4·480				
				1911	23,784,969	827,717	3,480
1891	88,665	3,857	4·350	1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	4·467
1892	808,420	33,064	4·090	1913	37,662,703	1,754,705	4·659
1893	2,135,023	79,636	3·730	1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	4·479
1894	5,703,222	187,636	3·290	1915	46,316,450	2,593,721	5·600
1895	16,461,794	531,716	3·230				
				1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	8·513
1896	24,199,977	721,159	2·980	1917	32,576,281	3,628,026	11·137
1897	39,018,219	1,396,853	3·580	1918	51,398,002	4,754,315	9·250
1898	31,915,319	1,206,399	3·780	1919	43,827,669	3,053,037	6·966
1899	21,862,436	977,250	4·470	1920	35,953,717	3,214,262	8,940
1900	63,169,821	2,760,521	4·370				
				1921	66,679,592	3,828,742	5·742
1901	51,900,958	2,249,387	4·334	1922	93,307,171	5,817,702	6·219
1902	22,956,381	934,095	4·069	1923	111,234,466	7,985,522	7·179
1903	18,139,283	768,562	4·237	1924	175,485,499	14,221,345	8·104
1904	37,531,244	1,617,221	4·309	1925	253,590,578	23,127,460	9·120
1905	56,864,915	2,676,632	4·707	1926	283,801,265	19,240,681	6·751
1906	54,608,217	3,089,187	5·657	1927[2]	310,183,455	16,411,980	5·256
1907	47,738,703	2,542,086	5·325				

[1] In 1909 and 1910, average price at Toronto as quoted by *Hardware and Metal*: in previous years average price at New York, as quoted by *Engineering and Mining Journal*; from 1911 to 1925, average price in Montreal. Quotations furnished from 1911 to 1919 by Messrs. Thos. Robertson & Co., Montreal, Que.; 1920 to 1925, by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Montreal, Que. 1926 average price in London, Eng. [2] Preliminary figures.

World's Production.—The world's production of lead in 1926 was about 1,758,558 short tons. The principal producers were the United States with 40 p.c., Mexico 12 p.c., Australia 9 p.c. and Spain 9 p.c. Canada produced about 8 p.c. of the total.

5.—Nickel.

With the exception of the nickel in the ores shipped from the Cobalt district the Canadian production of nickel is derived entirely from the well-known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario. From 830,477 lb. in 1889, the