

### 12.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada, by Provinces, during the calendar years 1911-1930.

NOTE.—For the years 1857 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-1917, p. 271. Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta have also shown a small production in recent years.

Year.	Quebec.		Ontario.		British Columbia.		Yukon Territory.	
	oz. fine.	\$	oz. fine.	\$	oz. fine.	\$	oz. fine.	\$
1911	18,435	9,827	30,540,754	16,279,443	1,887,147	1,005,924	112,708	60,078
1912	9,465	5,758	29,214,025	17,772,352	2,651,002	1,612,737	81,068	49,318
1913	34,573	20,672	28,411,261	16,987,377	3,312,343	1,980,483	87,626	52,393
1914	57,737	31,646	25,139,214	13,779,055	3,159,897	1,731,971	92,973	50,959
1915	63,450	31,524	22,748,609	11,302,419	3,565,852	1,771,658	248,049	123,241
1916	98,610	64,748	21,608,158	14,188,133	3,392,872	2,227,794	360,101	238,446
1917	136,194	110,885	19,301,835	15,714,975	2,655,994	2,162,430	119,605	97,379
1918	178,675	172,907	17,198,737	16,643,562	3,921,336	3,794,755	71,915	69,594
1919	140,926	156,600	12,117,878	13,465,628	3,713,537	4,126,556	27,556	30,621
1920	61,003	61,552	9,907,626	9,996,795	3,327,028	3,356,971	19,190	19,363
1921	38,064	23,861	9,761,607	6,116,037	3,350,357	2,099,133	393,092	246,288
1922	—	—	10,811,903	7,300,305	7,150,937	4,828,384	663,493	447,997
1923	33,006	21,412	10,540,943	6,838,226	6,118,327	3,965,898	1,914,438	1,241,953
1924	53,814	55,972	11,272,567	7,527,933	8,153,003	5,444,657	226,755	181,429
1925	214,943	148,451	10,529,131	7,271,944	8,579,458	5,925,403	904,893	624,964
1926	375,986	233,513	9,274,965	5,760,402	10,625,816	6,599,376	2,095,027	1,301,159
1927	740,864	417,625	9,307,953	5,246,893	11,040,445	6,223,499	1,647,295	928,580
1928	908,959	528,796	7,242,601	4,213,456	10,943,367	6,366,413	2,839,633	1,651,985
1929	813,821	431,268	8,890,726	4,711,462	10,156,408	5,382,185	3,279,530	1,737,922
1930 <sup>1</sup>	571,633	218,089	10,205,010	3,893,619	11,836,632	4,516,149	3,729,195	1,422,837

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures.

### Subsection 3.—Copper.

The copper-mining industry has developed at a very rapid rate. A production of 3,505,000 lb. in 1886 had doubled 6 years later. In 1913, the output had increased over twenty-one fold, amounting to 76,976,925 lb. The extraordinary demand for war requirements resulted in an average production from 1916 to 1918 of 115,048,931 lb. In the post-war depression production dropped to less than 43,000,000 lb. in 1922, but recovered rapidly and in 1929 reached the record of 248,120,760 lb., while the preliminary estimate for 1930 indicates a further increase of 22 p.c. in that year to 303,356,644 lb. In 1929, the value of the copper produced in Canada exceeded that of gold for the first time, so that in that year copper was the second most important mineral product of the Dominion, but in 1930, owing to the decrease in price of copper, gold production returned to the second position.

**Ontario.**—The Sudbury deposits were first noted in 1856, but did not attract attention until 1883-4, during the period of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, when a railway cutting was made through the small hill on which the Murray mine was afterwards located. During the first few years the deposits were developed for their copper content alone; not until 1887 was the presence of nickel determined and the true value of the ores made known. The nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury area are the source of nearly all the copper produced in Ontario. Under the International Nickel Co. of Canada, which is an amalgamation of the former International Nickel Co. and the Mond Nickel Co., an extensive program of expansion in the mining and metallurgical facilities of the district has been nearly completed. The Frood and Frood Extension mines, where large masses of immensely rich ore have been opened up, were brought under one control. The ore supplies are chiefly drawn from the Frood, Creighton, Levack and Garson mines. Copper-nickel matte is pro-