16.—Quantities and Values[1] of Nickel Produced in Canada during the calendar years 1901-1930.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1889-1900, see 1929 Year Book, p. 368.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	$		lb.	$		lb.	$
1901	9,189,047	4,594,523	1911	34,098,744	10,229,623	1921	19,293,060	6,752,571
1902	10,693,410	5,025,903	1912	44,841,542	13,452,463	1922	17,597,123	6,158,993
1903	12,505,510	5,002,204	1913	49,676,772	14,903,032	1923	62,453,843	18,332,077
1904	10,547,883	4,219,153	1914	45,517,937	13,655,381	1924	69,536,350	12,126,739
1905	18,876,315	7,550,526	1915	68,308,657	20,492,597	1925	73,857,114	15,946,672
1906	21,490,955	8,948,834	1916	82,958,564	29,035,498	1926	65,714,294	14,374,163
1907	21,189,793	9,535,407	1917	82,330,280	33,732,112	1927	66,798,717	15,262,171
1908	19,143,111	8,231,538	1918	92,507,293	37,002,917	1928	96,755,578	22,318,907
1909	26,282,991	9,461,877	1919	4,544,883	17,817,953	1929	110,275,912	27,115,461
1910	37,271,033	11,181,310	1920	61,335,706	24,534,282	1930[2]	103,768,857	24,455,133

[1] A change in the method of computing the value of nickel produced accounts for the drop in value after 1923. [2] Preliminary figures.

Subsection 6.—Cobalt.

The major portion of the world's supply of cobalt has for almost two decades been derived from the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides of the Cobalt district, the cobalt produced by refineries in southern Ontario having practically controlled world production until recent years. Large deposits of cobalt-bearing ores occur in central Africa, and the introduction into the world's markets of cobalt from this source has limited the market for the Canadian product to the extent that since 1926 Canadian production has dropped to about half of the world production.

The ore bodies at Cobalt, discovered in 1903, carry silver, cobalt, nickel, bismuth and arsenic. The Deloro smelter treats ores and residues and disposes of cobalt oxide, metallic cobalt and unseparated oxides of nickel and cobalt. The cobalt residues from the cyanide process are for the most part treated in Canada, though some are shipped abroad for treatment. The smelter output of cobalt, computed as the metallic cobalt and cobalt in oxides and salts, together with the cobalt recovered in ores exported from the mines, and including cobalt in speiss residues exported, amounted in 1929 to 929,415 lb. valued at $1,801,915, as against 1,116,492 lb. valued at $2,328,517 in 1925. Production in 1930 is estimated at 694,163 lb.

Subsection 7.—Zinc.

The zinc-mining industry of Canada has recently made rapid strides, largely on account of the application of improved metallurgical methods in the treatment of the lead-zinc ores of British Columbia. The metallic recoveries from Canadian ores were 197,267,087 lb. in 1929, as compared with 5,600,000 lb. in 1913. From an insignificant position in 1913, the country advanced to the sixth rank among the world's producers in 1929, with an output of about 5·3 p.c. of the world total. Production in 1930 is estimated at 267,665,479 lb. and constitutes a record.

British Columbia.—The principal zinc-mining regions are situated in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, where there are large deposits of silver-lead-zinc ore. The chief producing mine is the Sullivan near Kimberley, where