

duction during recent years. As a result of the low prices prevailing since 1930 for lead, zinc, and silver, many of the small silver-lead mines of the Slocan and the Monarch mine at Field have remained idle.

Other Provinces.—Occurrences of lead have been found in Gaspé peninsula and in the Rouyn district of Quebec, but the only production of importance has come from the Notre-Dame-des-anges district, Portneuf Co., where the Tetrault mine was a consistent producer of lead and zinc concentrates until 1930, when operations were suspended owing to the low prices of these metals. Lead mining in Ontario has been intimately associated with the successful operations of the Galetta mine and smelter, which closed down in the summer of 1931 owing to the low price of lead. Recent discoveries in the Sudbury Basin area have disclosed bodies of lead-zinc ore. These properties were under development but operations have been suspended and very little production has come from them as yet. An important production of lead came in recent years from the silver-lead ores of the Mayo district of Yukon. These operations are described under "silver" on pp. 359-63 of this chapter.

17.—Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, calendar years 1901-32.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1887-1900, see 1929 Year Book, p. 367.

Year.	Quantity. ¹	Value.	Price per Pound. ¹	Year.	Quantity. ¹	Value.	Price per Pound. ¹
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1901.....	51,900,958	2,249,387	4-33 ¹	1917.....	32,576,281	3,628,020	11-137
1902.....	22,956,381	934,095	4-06 ¹	1918.....	31,398,002	4,754,315	9-250
1903.....	18,139,283	768,562	4-237	1919.....	43,827,669	3,053,037	6-986
1904.....	37,531,244	1,617,231	4-309	1920.....	35,953,717	3,214,252	8-940
1905.....	56,864,915	2,676,632	4-707	1921.....	66,679,593	3,828,742	5-742
				1922.....	93,307,171	5,817,702	6-219
1906.....	54,608,217	3,089,187	5-657				
1907.....	47,738,703	2,542,086	5-325	1923.....	111,234,466	7,985,522	7-179
1908.....	43,195,733	1,814,221	4-200	1924.....	175,485,499	14,221,345	8-104
1909.....	45,857,424	1,692,139	3-680	1925.....	253,590,578	23,127,460	9-120
1910.....	32,987,508	1,216,249	3-687	1926.....	283,801,266	19,240,661	6-751
				1927.....	311,423,161	16,477,139	5-256
1911.....	23,784,969	827,717	3-480				
1912.....	35,763,476	1,597,534	4-467	1928.....	337,946,688	15,553,231	4-576
1913.....	37,662,703	1,754,705	4-659	1929.....	326,522,566	16,544,248	5-063
1914.....	36,337,765	1,627,568	4-479	1930.....	332,894,163	13,102,635	3-933
1915.....	46,316,450	2,593,721	5-600	1931.....	267,342,482	7,260,183	2-710
1916.....	41,497,615	3,532,692	8-513	1932 ²	255,949,960	5,409,758	2-114

¹ Previous to 1913 the figures reported show the metal content of the shipments and are somewhat in excess of the actual amount recovered. Since 1912 the data given represent the quantity of lead produced in Canada from domestic ores, together with the estimated lead recovery from lead ores and concentrates exported. From 1901 to 1908, average prices at New York; 1909 and 1910, average prices at Toronto; from 1911 to 1925, average prices at Montreal; from 1926 to 1931 the average yearly prices at London, Eng., were used in making up the values shown. ² Preliminary figures.

World Production.—The world production of lead in 1931 was about 1,400,000¹ short tons. The principal producers were the United States with 26.6 p.c., Mexico 15.1 p.c., Australia 11.3 p.c., Canada 8.9 p.c., Spain 7.8 p.c. and Germany 7.3 p.c.

¹ From the Imperial Institute.