

## Subsection 5.—Nickel.

With the exception of the small amounts of nickel recovered from the ores of the Cobalt district, the Canadian production of nickel has been derived entirely from the well-known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario. A brief description of the history and development of the nickel-copper mining industry will be found under copper in subsection 3 of this section. From 830,477 lb. in 1889, the production of nickel increased continually to a war-time peak of 92,507,293 lb. in 1918. After a slump to 19,293,060 lb. and 17,597,123 lb. in 1921 and 1922 respectively there was an increase to 73,857,114 lb. in 1925. In 1928 production at 96,755,578 lb. exceeded that of the war year 1918, while 1929 established a record at 110,275,912 lb. Preliminary figures for production in 1932 are 30,327,968 lb.

In recent years the producing companies have instituted extensive researches to discover and encourage new peace-time uses for the metal. The success attending their efforts in that direction accounted very largely for the marked increase in production during the nineteen-twenties. The automobile industry, electrical machinery, cooking utensils, new submarine cables and various nickel alloys all helped to absorb this increased production. Unfortunately the world-wide depression has seriously affected the demand for a commodity so dependent upon the world's industrial markets and production was greatly curtailed in 1931 and 1932.

**Sudbury.**—The nickel-bearing rocks of the Sudbury district, with a width of about two and one-half miles, form a wide ellipse 36 miles long and 13 miles broad. The ore mined in the district contains nickel, copper and iron, but cobalt, gold, silver, platinum and palladium are nearly always present in relatively small quantities. The proved deposits of nickel ore in Canada are estimated to be sufficient to provide for the world's requirements for many years, while there are still large reserves undeveloped.

**World Production.**—The world production of nickel was about 35,500 long tons in 1931, of which output 82.6 p.c.<sup>1</sup> was Canadian in origin, while the remainder was derived from New Caledonia, India, Norway and Greece.

<sup>1</sup> These figures, taken from the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary, include some nickel produced in the U.S. as a by-product from the electrolytic refining of Canadian copper; such nickel is not included in Table 18.

### 18.—Quantities and Values<sup>1</sup> of Nickel Produced in Canada during the calendar years 1891-32.

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	1912	44,841,542	13,452,463	1923	62,453,843	18,332,077
1902	10,693,410	5,025,903	1913	49,676,772	14,503,032	1924	69,536,350	12,126,789
1903	12,505,510	5,002,204	1914	45,517,937	13,656,381	1925	73,857,114	15,946,672
1904	10,547,883	4,219,153	1915	68,308,657	20,492,597	1926	65,714,294	14,374,163
1905	18,876,315	7,550,529	1916	82,958,564	29,035,498	1927	66,798,717	15,262,171
1906	21,490,955	8,948,834	1917	82,330,280	33,782,112	1928	96,755,578	22,318,907
1907	21,189,793	9,535,407	1918	92,507,293	37,002,917	1929	110,275,912	27,115,461
1908	19,143,111	8,231,538	1919	44,544,883	17,817,953	1930	103,788,857	24,455,133
1909	26,282,991	9,461,877	1920	61,335,706	24,534,282	1931	103,788,857	24,455,133
1910	37,271,083	11,181,310	1921	19,293,060	6,752,571	1932 <sup>2</sup>	30,327,968	7,179,862
1911	34,093,744	10,229,623	1922	17,597,123	6,158,993			

<sup>1</sup> A change in the method of computing the value of nickel produced accounts for the drop in value after 1923. <sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.