

19.—Production of Zinc in Canada, calendar years 1911-32.

Year.	Quantity. ¹	Value.	Average Price per lb.	Year.	Quantity. ¹	Value.	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1911.....	1,877,479	108,105	5.758	1922.....	58,290,000	3,217,736	5.716
1912.....	4,283,760	297,421	6.943	1923.....	60,416,240	3,981,701	6.607
1913.....	5,640,195	318,558	5.648	1924.....	98,909,077	6,274,791	6.344
1914.....	7,246,083	377,737	5.213	1925.....	109,268,511	8,328,446	7.622
1915.....	9,771,651	1,292,799	13.230	1926.....	149,938,105	11,110,419	7.410
1916.....	23,364,780	2,991,623	12.804	1927.....	165,495,525	10,250,793	6.194
1917.....	29,668,764	2,640,817	8.901	1928.....	184,647,374	10,143,050	5.493
1918.....	35,083,175	2,862,436	8.159	1929.....	197,267,087	10,626,778	5.387
1919.....	32,194,707	2,362,448	7.338	1930.....	267,643,505	9,635,166	3.600
1920.....	39,863,912	3,057,961	7.671	1931.....	237,245,451	6,059,249	2.554
1921.....	53,089,356	2,471,310	4.655	1932 ²	172,283,558	4,144,454	2.406

¹ Estimated foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada. ² Preliminary figures.

Subsection 8.—Iron.¹

Iron ore is widely distributed in Canada and extensive deposits have been discovered from time to time. In Quebec there is a small annual production of titaniferous iron ore from a deposit near Baie St. Paul, but this material which is principally exported is used for its titanium content and not as a source of iron. There are millions of tons of iron magnetite sands, containing a high percentage of iron, along the north shore of the St. Lawrence in Saguenay Co., but these sands contain a high percentage of titanium, rendering the briquetted ore unfavourable for blast-furnace treatment. Efforts to utilize them have not proved successful. There are also a number of deposits of bog iron ore in the St. Lawrence valley remarkably free from sulphur and phosphorus. These bog iron ores were successfully used in charcoal blast furnaces at Radnor Forges and Drummondville for many years. The known deposits of non-Bessemer iron ore in northern Ontario are very extensive. Millions of tons of red hæmatite were taken from the Helen mine in the Michipicoten district, while the Magpie mine in the same district produced siderite which was roasted before being shipped to the blast furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie. In British Columbia, some development work has been done on iron deposits on Kamloops lake and on Texada island, but no iron-mining or iron-smelting industry has become established in that province. Extensive deposits of hæmatite exist on the Belcher islands in Hudson bay, but the ore is rather low in grade and its comparative inaccessibility renders its development impracticable. Immense deposits of iron ores, large masses being high-grade, have been reported along the course of the Koksoak river, in northern Quebec, but these are so inaccessible that up to the present they have not even been systematically explored.

Hitherto there has been no great incentive to the development of the iron-mining industry in Canada, since there are easily accessible and abundant supplies in the higher-grade ores of Wabana, Newfoundland and of the Mesabi range in Minnesota. The Wabana section of Newfoundland contains one of the largest deposits of iron ore in the world, the probable reserves in that area being estimated at 3,635,000,000 tons, and consisting of an exceptionally high-grade hæmatite.

¹ A sketch of the iron and steel industry of Canada was given on pp. 452-456 of the 1922-23 Year Book.