World Production of Copper.—World production of copper was estimated at 1,434,000 short tons in 1934, as compared with 2,150,400 tons in 1929, the record year. Canada had an output of 182,381 tons in 1934, producing about 12·7 p.c. of the estimated world total and standing third among the nations.

16.—Copper Production of the Leading Countries and of the World, 1913-34.

(In short tons of 2,000 pounds.)

Year.	Canada.1	North- ern Rho- desia.	Belgian Congo.	Chile.	Japan.	Mexico.	Peru.	Spain and Portugal.	United States.	World Produc- tion.
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917	37,868 50,393 58,575	- -	- - - -	46,574 49,221 57,680 78,559 112,985	77,650 83,108 110,900	40,043 34,128 60,751	29,853 38,269 47,472	29,652 40,895 39,021	579,133 712,126 971,123	1,072,674 1,021,233 1,188,172 1,533,294 1,579,675
1918 1919 1920 1921 1922	37,527 40,800 23,810	-	- - - -	117,851 87,721 109,075 65,299 142,830	99,583 86,468 74,727 59,626 59,663	83,233 66,661 49,866 13,576 29,842	48,944 43,243 36,356 36,689 40,133	38,581 25,353 36,596	604,642	
1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	52,229 55,725 66,547	83 793	- 99,323 88,889 98,278	201,042 209,855 209,654 223,015 264,242	69,378 72,413 72,277	59,123 $62,303$	48,684 38,495 41,180 46,703 52,438	60,713 63,933 63,933	819,000 854,000 878,000	1,411,980 1,522,394 1,589,717 1,637,489 1,682,361
1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	124,060 151,739 146,152 123,840 149,992	6, 122 7,021 25,536 97,708 144,954	59,360 73,409	316, 141 353, 434 242, 865 247, 520 113, 792 179, 200 291, 200		80,922 59,757 38,862 43,900	62,233 61,855 52,416 48,832 25,232 26,868 30,510	75,040 73,920 62,720 38,080 34,720	997,555 705,073 528,875 238,111 190,643	1,892,800 2,150,400 1,769,600 1,523,200 996,800 1,120,000 1,434,000

¹ From the Imperial Institute except in the case of the production for Canada, where the official figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are used.

Subsection 4.—Lead.

Lead is obtained in Canada largely from the deposits of British Columbia. From 88,665 lb. in 1891 the production advanced to over 39,000,000 lb. in 1897. Owing to the low price of silver in 1898 and labour troubles in the Slocan in 1899, the output in the latter year fell to 21,900,000 lb., but rose to 63,200,000 lb. in 1900. The output fell to 18,100,000 lb. in 1903, owing to the condition of the market affecting the production of the low-grade silver-lead ores of the East Kootenay district. Bounties were paid on lead produced in Canada from 1899 to 1918 (see the 1920 Year Book, p. 454) but the highest production of this period was 56,900,000 lb. in 1905. However, as a result of developments in British Columbia mentioned below, production has increased greatly since the War, as shown in Table 17.

British Columbia.—In the East and West Kootenay districts there are many important mines, the principal of which is the Sullivan lead-zinc mine near Kimberley. The ore averages about 11 p.c. lead, 7 p.c. zinc and 5 ounces of silver to the ton. The successful solving by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of the metallurgical problems connected with the separation and reduction of these lead-zinc ores accounts to a considerable extent for the rapid growth in lead production 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 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