mine is again producing lead and zinc concentrates after suspending operations for some time owing to the low prices of these metals. Lead mining in Ontario has been intimately associated with the operation of the Galetta mine and smelter, which closed down in the summer of 1931. An important production of lead came in recent years from the silver-lead ores of the Mayo district of Yukon.

17.—Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1887-1910, see 1929 Year Book, p. 367.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per Pound.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per Pound.
	lb.	$	cts.		lb.	$	cts.
1911	23,784,969	827,717	3·480	1923	111,234,466	7,985,522	7·179
1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	4·467	1924	175,485,499	14,221,345	8·104
1913	37,662,703[1]	1,754,705	4·659	1925	253,590,578	23,127,460	9·120
1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	4·479	1926	283,801,265	19,240,661	6·751[2]
1915	46,316,450	2,593,721	5·600	1927	311,423,161	16,477,139	5·256
1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	8·513	1928	337,946,688	15,553,231	4·576
1917	32,576,281	3,628,020	11·137	1929	326,522,566	16,544,248	5·063
1918	51,398,002	4,754,315	9·250	1930	332,894,163	13,102,635	3·933
1919	43,827,669	3,053,037	6·966	1931	267,342,482	7,260,183	2·710
1920	35,953,717	3,214,262	8·940	1932	255,947,378	5,409,704	2·114
1921	66,679,592	3,828,742	5·742	1933	266,475,191	6,372,998	2·392
1922	93,307,171	5,817,702	6·219	1934	346,275,576	8,436,658	2·436
				1935[3]	339,089,296	10,624,278	3·132

[1] Previous to 1913 the figures reported show the metal content of the shipments and are somewhat in excess of the actual amounts recovered. Since 1912 the data given represent the quantities of lead produced in Canada from domestic ores, together with the estimated lead recovery from lead ores and concentrates exported. [2] From 1911 to 1925, average prices at Montreal; from 1926 to 1935, average yearly prices at London, England. [3] Preliminary figures.

World Production.—The world production of lead in 1934 was about 1,467,000* short tons. The principal producers were the United States with 19·6 p.c., Australia 17·6 p.c., Mexico 12·5 p.c., Canada 11·8 p.c., Spain 5·5 p.c. and Germany 4·4 p.c.

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 17,597,123 lb. in 1922, production expanded rapidly again and in 1928 exceeded that of the war year 1918, while 1929 established a still higher record. Production later declined to 30,327,968 lb. in 1932, but has again made a remarkable recovery, establishing new records in 1934 and 1935, as shown in Table 18.

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.

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.