

### Subsection 7.—Zinc.

The zinc-mining industry of Canada has recently made rapid strides, largely on account of the application of improved metallurgical methods in the treatment of the lead-zinc ores of British Columbia and the production of electrolytic zinc from the Flinflon copper-zinc ores of Manitoba. The growth of production since 1911 is shown in Table 19.

The principal zinc-mining regions of British Columbia are situated in the Kootenay district, where there are large deposits of silver-lead-zinc ore. The chief producing mine is the Sullivan near Kimberley, where the ore worked is a replacement deposit of considerable size. Other mines are located in the Ainsworth and Slocan divisions of the West Kootenay district. The Britannia mine on Howe sound, while primarily a copper-gold property, also produces large quantities of zinc concentrates.

In northwestern Manitoba, the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon mines have ores in which zinc is closely associated with copper and gold, and refined zinc has been made at the Flin Flon smelter since the autumn of 1930. Zinc is associated with lead in the deposits at Galetta, Ontario, which were producing prior to 1930, and at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Quebec, where the Tetrault mine has re-opened and is again producing lead and zinc concentrates.

19.—Quantities and Values of Zinc Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-35.

Year.	Quantity. <sup>1</sup>	Value.	Average Price per lb.	Year.	Quantity. <sup>1</sup>	Value.	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1911.....	1,877,479	108,105	5.758	1923.....	60,416,240	3,991,701	6.607
1912.....	4,283,760	297,421	6.943	1924.....	98,909,077	6,274,791	6.344
1913.....	5,640,195	318,558	5.648	1925.....	109,268,511	8,328,446	7.622
1914.....	7,246,063	377,737	5.213	1926.....	149,938,105	11,110,413	7.410
1915.....	9,771,651	1,292,789	13.230	1927.....	165,495,525	10,250,793	6.194
1916.....	23,364,760	2,991,623	12.804	1928.....	184,647,374	10,143,050	5.493
1917.....	29,668,764	2,640,817	8.901	1929.....	197,267,087	10,626,778	5.387
1918.....	35,083,175	2,862,436	8.159	1930.....	267,643,505	9,635,166	3.600
1919.....	32,194,707	2,362,448	7.338	1931.....	237,245,451	6,059,249	2.554
1920.....	39,863,912	3,057,961	7.671	1932.....	172,283,558	4,144,454	2.406
1921.....	53,089,356	2,471,310	4.655	1933.....	199,131,984	6,393,132	3.211
1922.....	56,290,000	3,217,536	5.716	1934.....	298,579,683	9,087,571	3.044
				1935 <sup>2</sup> .....	320,558,659	9,934,081	3.099

<sup>1</sup> Estimated foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

### Subsection 8.—Iron.\*

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. Bog iron ores were successfully used in charcoal blast furnaces at Radnor Forges and Drummondville for many years. 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.

\* The known resources of iron ore were briefly described at p. 411 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and a sketch of the iron and steel industry of Canada was given on pp. 452-456 of the 1922-23 Year Book.