into the world's markets of cobalt from this source has increased world production while Canadian production has declined since 1925.

The ore bodies at Cobalt, discovered in 1903, carry silver, cobalt, nickel, bismuth, and arsenic. The Deloro smelter treats ores and residues and disposes of cobalt oxide, metallic cobalt and unseparated oxides of nickel and cobalt. Production of cobalt, computed as the metallic cobalt and cobalt in oxides from Canadian smelters, together with the cobalt recovered in ores exported from the mines and including cobalt in any residues exported, amounted in 1935 to 681,419 lb. valued at $512,705, as against 1,116,492 lb. valued at $2,328,517 in 1925. Production in 1936 is estimated at 881,995 lb. valued at $801,857.

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, at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Quebec, where the Tetrault mine has re-opened and is again producing lead and zinc concentrates, and at the Sterling mine, Richmond County, Nova Scotia, where the production of lead and zinc concentrates was recently resumed.

19.—Quantities and Values of Zinc Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-36.

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	1924	98,909,077	6,274,791	6·344
1912	4,283,760	297,421	6·943	1925	109,268,511	8,328,446	7·622
1913	5,640,195	318,558	5·648	1926	149,938,105	11,110,413	7·410
1914	7,246,063	377,737	5·213	1927	165,495,525	10,250,793	6·194
1915	9,771,651	1,292,789	13·230	1928	184,647,374	10,143,050	5·493
1916	23,364,760	2,991,623	12·804	1929	197,267,087	10,626,778	5·387
1917	29,668,764	2,640,817	8·901	1930	267,643,505	9,635,166	3·600
1918	35,083,175	2,862,436	8·159	1931	237,245,451	6,059,249	2·554
1919	32,194,707	2,362,448	7·338	1932	172,283,558	4,144,454	2·406
1920	39,863,912	3,057,961	7·671	1933	199,131,984	6,393,132	3·211
1921	53,089,356	2,471,310	4·655	1934	298,579,683	9,087,571	3·044
1922	56,290,000	3,217,536	5·716	1935	320,649,859[2]	9,936,908[2]	3·099
1923	60,416,240	3,991,701	6·607	1936[3]	333,857,460	11,067,375	3·315

[1] Estimated foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3] Preliminary figures.