

Subsection 4.—Lead.

Lead is obtained in Canada largely from the ores of British Columbia, where production began with 88,665 lb. in 1891. 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 from 1930 to 1935 for lead, zinc, and silver, many of the small silver-lead mines of the Slokan 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 County, where the Tetreault mine produces lead and zinc concentrates. Lead production in Ontario has come chiefly from 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, and in 1935 production of silver-lead-zinc concentrates was resumed at the Sterling mine, Richmond County, Nova Scotia.

17.—Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, calendar years 1911-37.

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	1924.....	175,485,499	14,221,345	8.104
1912.....	35,763,476	1,597,554	4.467	1925.....	253,590,578	23,127,460	9.120
1913.....	37,662,703 ¹	1,754,705	4.659	1926.....	283,801,265	19,240,661	6.751 ²
1914.....	36,337,765	1,627,568	4.479	1927.....	311,423,161	16,477,139	5.256
1915.....	46,316,450	2,593,721	5.600	1928.....	337,946,688	15,553,231	4.576
1916.....	41,497,615	3,532,692	8.513	1929.....	326,522,566	16,544,248	5.063
1917.....	32,576,281	3,628,020	11.137	1930.....	332,894,163	13,102,635	3.933
1918.....	51,398,002	4,754,315	9.250	1931.....	267,342,482	7,260,183	2.710
1919.....	48,827,669	3,053,037	6.966	1932.....	255,947,378	5,409,704	2.114
1920.....	35,953,717	3,214,262	8.940	1933.....	266,475,191	6,372,998	2.392
1921.....	66,679,592	3,828,742	5.742	1934.....	346,275,576	8,436,658	2.436
1922.....	93,307,171	5,817,702	6.219	1935.....	339,105,079	10,624,772	3.133
1923.....	111,234,466	7,985,522	7.179	1936.....	383,180,909	14,993,869	3.913
				1937 ³	411,221,232	21,013,404	5.110

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 1936, average yearly prices at London, England. ³ Preliminary figures.