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.

World Production.*—The world production of nickel was about 87,200 long tons in 1936, of which output about 87 p.c. was Canadian in origin, while the remainder was derived chiefly from New Caledonia.

Subsection 6.—Cobalt.

The major portion of the world supply of cobalt was for almost two decades prior to 1925 derived from the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides of the Cobalt district, when the cobalt produced by refineries in southern Ontario practically controlled world production. Large deposits of cobalt-bearing ores occur in Africa in the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, and French Morocco, and the introduction into world 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 1936 to 887,591 lb. valued at $804,676, as against 1,116,492 lb. valued at $2,328,517 in 1925. Production in 1937 is estimated at 507,064 lb. valued at $848,247.

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 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. In Quebec, zinc and lead concentrates are produced at the Tetreault mine, Notre-Dame-des-Anges, and zinc concentrates were shipped also during 1937 from the Waite-Amulet mine in the Rouyn district. At the Sterling mine, Richmond County, Nova Scotia, the production of lead and zinc concentrates was resumed in 1936.

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.