

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.

8.—Production of Cobalt in Canada, calendar years 1904-38.

NOTE.—Quantities and values as reported by the Ontario Bureau of Mines up to 1920; thereafter by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Calendar Year.	Quantity.	Value	Calendar Year.	Quantity.	Value
	lb.	\$		lb.	\$
1904.....	32,000	19,960	1922.....	569,960	1,852,370
1905.....	236,000	100,000	1923.....	838,061	2,530,974
1906.....	642,000	30,704	1924.....	948,704	1,662,395
1907.....	1,478,000	104,426	1925.....	1,116,492	2,328,517
1908.....	2,448,000	111,118	1926.....	664,778	1,136,014
1909.....	3,066,000	94,965	1927.....	880,590	1,764,534
1910.....	2,196,000	54,699	1928.....	956,580	1,672,320
1911.....	1,704,000	179,890	1929.....	929,415	1,801,915
1912.....	1,868,000	314,381	1930.....	694,163	1,144,007
1913.....	1,642,000	420,386	1931.....	521,051	651,179
1914.....	702,900	590,406	1932.....	490,631	587,957
1915.....	412,000	383,261	1933.....	466,702	597,752
1916.....	800,000	805,014	1934.....	594,671	592,497
1917.....	674,000	1,133,190	1935.....	681,419	512,705
1918.....	760,000	1,640,310	1936.....	887,591	804,676
1919.....	596,000	1,019,479	1937.....	507,064	848,145
1920.....	566,000	1,605,365	1938 ¹	459,060	788,576
1921.....	251,986	755,958			

¹ Preliminary figures.

Subsection 2.—Copper.

The earliest important copper-mining district in Canada was in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. There is still an annual production from this field. Production from the Sudbury district became important about 1889, and from the mines of British Columbia about 1896. From 1898 to 1929 British Columbia was the leading copper-producing province due to the mines of the Rossland and Boundary districts, the Copper Mountain mine, and the Britannia and Hidden Creek mines along the coast. Shortly after the War, large development programs were carried out in connection with the Noranda and other copper-producing properties of western Quebec, with the Flinflon and Sherritt-Gordon properties in western Manitoba, and a very large expansion program at the nickel-copper properties of Sudbury. The effect of these developments has been the tremendous increase since 1927 in the production of copper and nickel as well as associated metals such as platinum, palladium, selenium and tellurium. Modern and efficient mining methods and plants, and the presence in the ores of small but appreciable quantities of precious metals have made possible the profitable production of copper even under the relatively low prices prevailing since 1930.