

estimated at 60,000,000 tons of iron carbonate rather high in sulphur and therefore requiring roasting to fit it for use in the blast furnace. An Act passed by the Ontario Legislature has provided for a bounty of two cents per unit of iron content for a period of 10 years commencing Jan. 1, 1939.

From Table 15 it will be observed that the tonnage of pig iron made in Canada in 1929 exceeded that of any previous year, while the 1929 quantities of steel ingots and castings made were exceeded in 1937 and in the War years 1917 and 1918. Production declined greatly after 1929, but has been recovering since 1932. Production in the ferro-alloy industry (ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, etc.) provides the chief source of exports of primary iron products from Canada.

Subsection 5.—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 16.

16.—Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, calendar years 1911-38.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1887-1910, see 1929 Year Book, p. 367.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per
	lb.		£		Pound.		lb.
			cts.				cts.
1911.....	23,784,969	827,717	3-480	1925.....	253,590,578	23,127,460	9-120
1912.....	35,763,476	1,597,554	4-467	1926.....	283,801,265	19,240,661	6-751 ¹
1913.....	37,662,703 ¹	1,754,705	4-659	1927.....	311,423,161	16,477,139	5-256
1914.....	36,337,765	1,627,568	4-479	1928.....	337,946,858	15,553,231	4-576
1915.....	46,316,450	2,593,721	5-600	1929.....	326,522,566	16,544,248	5-063
1916.....	41,497,615	3,532,692	8-513	1930.....	332,894,163	13,102,635	3-933
1917.....	32,576,281	3,628,020	11-137	1931.....	267,342,482	7,260,183	2-710
1918.....	51,398,002	4,754,315	9-250	1932.....	255,947,378	5,409,704	2-114
1919.....	43,827,669	3,053,037	6-966	1933.....	266,475,191	6,372,998	2-392
1920.....	35,953,717	3,214,262	8-940	1934.....	346,275,576	8,436,658	2-436
1921.....	66,679,592	3,828,742	5-742	1935.....	339,105,079	10,624,772	3-133
1922.....	93,307,171	5,817,702	6-219	1936.....	383,180,909	14,993,369	3-913
1923.....	111,234,466	7,985,522	7-179	1937.....	411,999,454	21,053,173	5-110
1924.....	175,485,499	14,221,345	8-104	1938 ²	418,913,257	14,008,459	3-344

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 1938, average yearly prices at London, England. ³ Preliminary figures.

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 Slocan have remained idle.