Other Provinces.—Occurrences of lead have been found in Gaspe 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. Production by provinces in 1937 is shown in Table 5, pp. 324-326

World Production.*—The world production of lead in 1937 was about 1,650,000 long tons. The principal producers were the United States with 25·2 p.c., Australia 14·9 p.c., Mexico 12·4 p.c., Canada 11·2 p.c., Burma 5·5 p.c., Yugoslavia 4·2 p.c., Germany 4·2 p.c., and Russia 3·0 p.c.

Subsection 6.—Nickel.

With the exception of the small amounts of nickel recovered from the ores of the Cobalt district and relatively small shipments in recent years of nickel-copper ore from the B.C. Nickel Mines, Ltd., the Canadian production of nickel has been derived entirely from the well-known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario. The ore is mined principally for its nickel and copper content but gold, silver, selenium, tellurium, and metals of the platinum group, though present in relatively small quantities, are profitably recovered in the metallurgical processes. The proved deposits of nickel ore in Canada are estimated to be sufficient to provide for the world's requirements for many years, while there are still large reserves undeveloped.

Since the War, the producing companies have instituted extensive researches to discover and encourage new peace-time uses for the metal. The success attending their efforts, together with a great expansion in the plants at Sudbury, have accounted very largely for the marked increase in production. The automobile industry, electrical machinery, cooking utensils, new submarine cables, and various nickel alloys have all helped to absorb this increased production.

17.—Quantities and Values of Nickel Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-38.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1889-1910, see 1929 Year Book, p. 368.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	$		lb.	$		lb.	$
1911....	34,098,744	10,229,623	1920....	61,335,706	24,534,282	1929....	110,275,912	27,115,461
1912....	44,841,542	13,452,463	1921....	19,293,060	6,752,571	1930....	103,768,857	24,456,133
1913....	49,676,772	14,903,032	1922....	17,597,123	6,158,993	1931....	65,666,320	15,267,453
1914....	45,517,937	13,655,381	1923....	62,453,843	18,332,077	1932....	30,327,968	7,179,862
						1933....	83,264,658	20,130,480
1915....	68,308,657	20,492,597	1924....	69,536,350	12,126,739[1]	1934....	128,687,340	32,139,426
1916....	82,958,564	29,035,498	1925....	73,857,114	15,946,672	1935....	138,516,240	35,345,103
1917....	82,330,280	33,732,112	1926....	65,714,294	14,374,163	1936....	169,739,393	43,876,525
1918....	92,507,293	37,002,917	1927....	66,798,717	15,262,171	1937....	224,905,046	59,507,176
1919....	44,544,883	17,817,953	1928....	96,755,578	22,318,907	1938[2]...	210,673,270	53,949,311

[1] A change in the method of computing the value of nickel production accounts for the drop in value after 1923. [2] Preliminary figures.

World Production.*—The world production of nickel was about 113,000 long tons in 1937, of which output about 89 p.c. was Canadian in origin, while the remainder was derived chiefly from New Caledonia.

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.