

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, usually, of appreciable quantities of precious metals in the ores have made possible the profitable production of copper even under the relatively low prices prevailing since 1930.

Copper is usually considered as second to iron in importance among war metals, more because of the large quantities required in the application of ordinary industrial processes to war needs than for its specific military uses. Not only have sources of production been broadened and enlarged, but the Dominion is now equipped with two large copper refineries, at Copper Cliff and Montreal East, capable of turning out about 80 p.c. of the total production in the form of refined metal. The Canadian copper-mining industry is therefore in a position to make a major contribution to the copper needs of the United Kingdom and her Allies. Furthermore, the industry, by its ability to produce this copper profitably at the low pre-war price of slightly over 10 cents per pound, is making a substantial contribution to the conservation of financial resources.

10.—Copper Produced in Canada, by Provinces, with Total Values, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 272 of the 1916-17 Year Book and for 1911 to 1924 at p. 335 of the 1939 edition. Production in 1940 is not reported separately from that of other base metals.

Year	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Yukon	Totals	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$
1925.....	2,510,141	39,718,777	Nil	—	69,221,600	Nil	111,450,518	15,649,882
1926.....	2,674,058	41,312,867	"	—	89,108,017	"	133,094,942	17,490,300
1927.....	3,119,848	45,341,295	"	—	91,686,297	"	140,147,440	17,195,487
1928.....	33,697,949	66,607,510	"	—	102,283,210	107,377	202,696,046	28,598,249
1929.....	55,337,169	88,879,853	"	—	103,903,738	Nil	248,120,760	43,415,251
1930.....	80,310,363	127,718,871	2,087,609	—	93,318,885	42,628	303,478,356	37,948,359
1931.....	68,376,985	112,882,625	45,821,432	—	65,223,348	Nil	292,304,390	24,114,065
1932.....	67,336,692	77,055,413	52,706,861	—	50,580,104	"	247,679,070	15,294,058
1933.....	69,943,882	145,504,720	38,163,181	3,223,941 ¹	43,146,724	"	299,982,448	21,634,853
1934.....	73,968,545	205,059,539	30,867,141	6,618,913	48,246,924	"	364,761,062	26,671,438
1935.....	79,050,906	252,027,928	38,011,371	11,429,452	38,478,043	"	418,997,700	32,311,960
1936.....	66,340,175	287,914,078	29,853,220	14,971,609	21,169,343	"	421,027,732 ²	39,514,101 ²
1937.....	94,653,132	322,039,208	44,920,835	22,436,843	45,797,988	"	530,028,615 ²	68,917,219 ²
1938.....	112,645,797	309,030,106	65,582,772	18,156,157	65,759,265	"	571,249,664 ²	56,554,034 ²
1939.....	117,238,897	328,429,665	70,458,890	18,133,149	73,253,408	"	608,825,570 ²	60,934,859 ²

¹ First reported production.

² Includes 779,307 lb. valued at \$73,855 produced in Nova Scotia in 1936; 180,609 lb. at \$23,620 in 1937; 75,567 lb. valued at \$7,535 produced in N.W.T. in 1938; 1,269,179 lb. valued at \$128,083 produced in Nova Scotia and 42,382 lb. valued at \$4,277 produced in N.W.T. in 1939.

World Production.—World production of copper was estimated at 2,020,000 long tons in 1938, as compared with 1,920,000 long tons in 1929. Canada produced about 12.6 p.c. of the estimated world total and stood third among the nations.