

duction of high-grade iron ore. Magnetic surveys and diamond drilling through the ice have proved the existence of a large body of high-grade ore. A shaft has been sunk on the property and preliminary indications are very promising.

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 of 1914-18.

With this greatly increased production in Canada added to that of Australia, which is one of the principal lead-producing countries of the world, it seems likely that ample supplies will be available for Britain and the Allies in the present conflict.

The data in Table 17 represent the quantities of lead produced in Canada from domestic ores, together with estimated recovery from lead ores and concentrates exported.

17.—Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 367 of the 1929 Year Book and for the years 1911 to 1924 at p. 341 of the 1939 edition. Production for 1940 is not published.

Year	Quantity	Value	Price per Pound	Year	Quantity	Value	Price per Pound
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1925 ¹	253,590,578	23,127,460	9.120	1932.....	255,947,378	5,409,704	2.114
1926 ¹	283,801,265	19,240,661	6.751	1933.....	266,475,191	6,372,998	2.392
1927.....	311,423,161	16,477,139	5.256	1934.....	346,275,576	8,436,658	2.436
1928.....	337,946,688	15,553,231	4.576	1935.....	339,105,079	10,624,772	3.133
1929.....	326,522,566	16,544,248	5.063	1936.....	383,180,909	14,993,869	3.913
1930.....	332,894,163	13,102,635	3.933	1937.....	411,999,484	21,053,173	5.110
1931.....	267,342,482	7,260,183	2.710	1938.....	418,927,660	14,008,941	3.344
				1939.....	388,569,550	12,313,768	3.169

¹ For 1925, average price at Montreal; from 1926 to 1939, average yearly prices at London, England.

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 remained idle.

Other Provinces.—Occurrences of lead have been found in Gaspé 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 source of lead in recent years is the silver-lead ores of the Mayo district of Yukon. In 1935 production of silver-lead-zinc concentrates was resumed at the Sterling mine, Richmond County, Nova Scotia, but operations ceased in 1939. Production by provinces in 1939 is shown in Table 6, p. 240.