from these sources has increased world production while Canadian production declined after 1925. However, since the outbreak of war in 1939, demands for the metal have stimulated renewed activity in some of the old Ontario mines, although operations are principally of a salvage or clean-up nature.

Note.-Figures for the years 1904 to 1924, inclusive, will be found at p. 334 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	lb.	\$		lb.	\$
1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932.	880,590 956,590 929,415 694,163	2,328,517 1,136,014 1,764,534 1,672,320 1,801,915 1,144,007 651,179 587,957	1933	466,702 594,671 681,419 887,591 507,064 459,226 732,561	597,752 592,497 512,705 804,676 848,145 790,913 1,213,454

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.

Subsection 2.—Copper

A brief outline of the development of the copper-mining industry in Canada is given at pp. 249-250 of the 1941 Year Book.

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 toward meeting war-time requirements. 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, 1926-40

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 1925 at p. 335 of the 1939 edition.

Year Q		Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia	Yukon	Totals	
	Quebec						Quantity	Value
	Ib.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$
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	
1928	33,697,949	66,607,510		-	102, 283, 210	107,377	202,696,046	
1929	55,337,169	88,879,853	"	-	103,903,738	Nil	248, 120, 760	
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		77,055,413	52,706.861	_	50.580.104	44	247,679,070	15,294,058
1933	69.943.882	145,504,720	38,163,181	3.223.9411	43.146.724	"	299,982,448	21,634,853
1934		205.059.539	30.867.141	6,618,913	48,246,924	64	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		287.914.078	29,853,220	14,971,609	21, 169, 343	"	421,027,7322	39,514,101 ²
1937		322,039,208	44,920,835			44	530,028,6152	68,917,2192
1938	112,645,797		65,582,772	18, 156, 157			571,249,6642	56,554,0342
		328,429,665	70.458.890				608,825,570 ²	60,934,859 ²
1940	8	3	*	\$	3	3	8 1	8

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 \$128,086 produced in Nova Scotia and 42,382 lb. valued at \$4,277 produced in N.W.T. in 1939. ³ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.