

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, 1926-40

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 1925 at p. 341 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Price per Pound ¹	Year	Quantity	Value	Price per Pound ¹
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1926.....	283,801,265	19,240,661	6.751	1934.....	346,275,576	8,436,658	2.436
1927.....	311,423,161	16,477,139	5.256	1935.....	339,105,079	10,624,772	3.133
1928.....	337,946,688	15,553,231	4.576	1936.....	383,180,909	14,993,869	3.913
1929.....	326,522,566	16,544,248	5.063	1937.....	411,999,484	21,053,173	5.110
1930.....	332,894,163	13,102,635	3.933	1938.....	418,927,660	14,008,941	3.344
1931.....	267,342,482	7,260,183	2.710	1939.....	388,569,550	12,313,768	3.169
1932.....	255,947,378	5,409,704	2.114	1940.....	2	2	2
1933.....	266,475,191	6,372,998	2.392				

¹ Average yearly prices at London, England.

² War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.

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 1940 is not available for publication, although group totals are shown in Table 6, p. 289.

World Production.*—The world production of lead in 1938, the latest year for which complete figures are available, was about 1,780,000 long tons. The principal producers were the United States with 18.5 p.c., Mexico 15.6 p.c., Australia 15.4 p.c. and Canada 10.5 p.c.

Subsection 6.—Nickel

The Canadian production of nickel has been derived almost 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

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.