

exist at the Ruth property about 2 miles away. Josephine mine is estimated to contain 1,271,000 tons of hematite averaging 51·3 p.c. iron and 21 p.c. silica, down to the sixth level. Construction work on this mine began in the fall of 1941. The drainage of Parks Lake was undertaken and by the end of October the main basin of the lake under which the ore-body is located was dewatered.

Subsection 4.—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 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 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 13 represent the quantities of lead produced in Canada from domestic ores, together with estimated recovery from lead ores and concentrates exported.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, 1926-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 367 of the 1929 Year Book and for the years 1911-25 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	1935	339,105,079	10,624,772	3·133
1927	311,423,161	16,477,139	5·256	1936	383,180,909	14,993,869	3·913
1928	337,946,688	15,553,231	4·576	1937	411,999,484	21,053,173	5·110
1929	326,522,566	16,544,248	5·063	1938	418,927,660	14,008,941	3·344
1930	332,894,163	13,102,635	3·933	1939	388,569,550	12,313,768	3·169
1931	267,342,482	7,260,183	2·710	1940	471,850,256	15,863,605	3·362
1932	255,947,378	5,409,704	2·114	1941	460,167,005	15,470,815	3·362
1933	266,475,191	6,372,998	2·392	1942	512,142,562	17,218,233	3·362
1934	346,275,576	8,436,658	2·436				

¹ 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