

14.—Quantities and Values of Nickel Produced in Canada, 1926-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1889-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 368 of the 1929 Year Book and for the years 1911-25 at p. 342 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	lb.	\$		lb.	\$		lb.	\$
1926.....	65,714,294	14,374,163	1932....	30,327,968	7,179,862	1938....	210,572,738	53,914,494
1927.....	66,798,717	15,262,171	1933....	83,264,653	20,130,430	1939....	226,105,865	50,920,305
1928.....	96,755,578	22,318,907	1934....	128,687,304	32,139,425	1940....	245,557,871	59,822,591
1929.....	110,275,912	27,115,461	1935....	138,516,240	35,345,103	1941....	282,258,235	68,656,795
1930.....	103,768,857	24,455,133	1936....	169,739,393	43,876,525	1942....	285,211,803	69,998,427
1931.....	65,666,320	15,267,453	1937....	224,905,046	59,507,176			

Subsection 7.—Metals of the Platinum Group

Metals of this group produced in Canada include platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, osmium and iridium. Platinum and palladium are of chief importance. Since the early days there has been a small recovery of platinum associated with the gold of the alluvial deposits of British Columbia and other small amounts have been recovered in the refining of base metals at Trail. However, the chief source of the platinum group in Canada is the nickel-copper ore of Sudbury, and the great increase in the output of this ore in recent years has resulted in greater production of the platinum metals, making Canada the leading producing country of the world. The next most important countries are Russia and Colombia.

15.—Quantities and Values of Platinum and Palladium Produced in Canada, 1926-43

NOTE.—Records of the platinum production in Canada go back to 1887, but, prior to 1921, the amounts were comparatively small and the basis of calculation was not comparable with that now used. Figures for the years 1921-25 will be found at p. 340 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Platinum		Palladium ¹		Year	Platinum		Palladium ¹	
	oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$		oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$
1926.....	9,521	923,607	10,024	640,178	1935....	105,374	3,445,730	84,772	1,962,937
1927.....	11,228	717,613	11,545	554,190	1936....	131,571	5,320,731	103,671	2,483,075
1928.....	10,532	708,909	13,707	627,833	1937....	139,377	6,752,816	119,829	3,179,782
1929.....	12,519	846,756	17,318	809,289	1938....	161,326	5,196,794	130,893	3,677,342
1930.....	34,024	1,543,261	34,092	895,867	1939....	148,902	5,222,589	135,402	4,199,622
1931.....	44,775	1,596,900	46,918	1,217,717	1940....	108,486	4,240,362	91,522	3,520,746
1932.....	27,343	1,099,393	37,613	901,890	1941....	124,317	4,750,153	97,432	3,396,304
1933.....	24,786	857,590	31,009	645,043	1942....				
1934.....	116,230	4,490,763	83,932	1,699,228	1943....			19,177,782 ²	13,549,470 ²

¹ Includes also rhodium, ruthenium, osmium and iridium. ² Total value of production for the platinum group; war-time restrictions preclude the subdivision of this figure.

Subsection 8.—Pitchblende Products

A short description of the production of pitchblende products appears at p. 304 of the 1942 Year Book.

Subsection 9.—Silver

A short review of silver production in Canada is given at pp. 258-259 of the 1941 Year Book.

Silver production attained its maximum of 32,869,264 fine ounces in 1910 when the Cobalt silver camp was at its peak but production from that source has declined. At the present time, the Sullivan mine in British Columbia, primarily noted for its lead and zinc, is the largest producer of silver in Canada.