In 1941, 10,905 lb. valued at $2,944, in the form of magnesium powder from magnesite obtained from deposits located at Marysville in the Fort Steel mining district of British Columbia, were produced at Trail, B.C. First production from Canadian materials by a new Canadian process developed at the National Research Council was from the Dominion Magnesium Limited plant at Haley's Station, Ont., in the summer of 1942. The United States Government later utilized the same process and other ferro-silicon methods for obtaining magnesium. Dominion Magnesium Limited is a private concern, operating without profit or fee, financed by the Dominion Government, and under the supervision of Wartime Metals Corporation, a Crown Company.

Total production in 1943 amounted to 7,153,974 lb. valued at $2,074,652. By the end of 1944 Canada was producing more than 14 tons of magnesium per day, the major portion of which was being exported to Allied Nations.

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 reserves of nickel ore in Canada are estimated to be sufficient to provide for world requirements for many years, while in addition there are large indicated deposits as yet undeveloped.

After the War of 1914-18 the producing companies instituted varied researches to discover and encourage new peacetime uses for the metal. The success attending their efforts has accounted very largely for the marked increase in production made possible by extensive additions to their plants and facilities. The automobile industry, electrical machinery, cooking utensils, submarine cables and various nickel alloys have all helped to absorb this increased production. However, nickel requirements for armament production in the present war are high with the result that the peacetime market which took years to develop has had to give place to the wartime demands of Allied countries.

Nickel is very important in war because of its strictly military uses, such as armour plate, gun forgings, gun recoil springs and bullet jackets, and for its use in industrial nickel steels for the production of war equipment.

14.—Quantities and Values of Nickel Produced in Canada, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1889-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 368 of the 1929 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 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	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	1943....	288,018,615	71,675,322
1932....	30,327,968	7,179,862	1938....	210,572,738	53,914,494	1944[1]...	275,213,106	69,279,061
1933....	83,264,658	20,130,480	1939....	226,105,865	50,920,305			

[1] Subject to revision.