

exported about 85 p.c. of its total output of zinc and during the War from 70 to 80 p.c. While in normal times the greater part of the exports go to the United Kingdom, in the later years of the War the United States has taken a larger share of the production.

Supplies of zinc in the United Kingdom are low and buying by that country in 1946 will possibly reach a total of 80,000 long tons of the metal, of which Canada will probably supply 30,000 long tons. The Dominion will have an estimated additional 90,000 to 95,000 tons available for export and this will probably be marketed chiefly in the United States, and most of the remainder in Continental Europe. Prior to the War, the United States supplied its own requirements of zinc, but in recent years it has been importing large tonnages of the metal, partly in the form of concentrates. Canadian high-grade zinc is in demand in that country, with prospects of an upward trend.

Lead.—In the past decade Canada has produced an average of approximately 207,000 tons of lead annually, with a peak output of 256,000 tons in 1942, and with an output of 173,000 tons in 1945. Practically all of the output is in the refined form. Domestic consumption during the past decade has averaged in the neighbourhood of 20 p.c. of the output. The United Kingdom has long been the chief importer of Canadian lead, and shipments to that country during the War ranged from 71,000 tons to 144,000 tons a year. Shipments of Canadian lead to the United States during the same period ranged from 9,000 tons to 97,000 tons a year, the latter figure being much higher than the pre-war average. In 1946, sales to the United Kingdom will likely account for more than 45 p.c. of the exportable surplus, and to the United States to about 15 p.c. Sales to UNRRA and to South American countries will account for most of the remainder.

Although the world output of lead showed a marked increase during the War, it is significant that no important mines have entered production for many years past. In Mexico and Australia, two of the leading producers, output has been declining, and in the United States, the leading producer, it will probably be necessary to import lead in large quantities to meet the requirements. Lead has always been used in large quantities in Europe for roofings and plumbing, and the need in that region has greatly expanded.

Other Metals and Ores.—This group in recent years has comprised antimony, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, calcium, chromite, cobalt, magnesium, mercury, molybdenite concentrates, the platinum metals, selenium, silver, radium, tellurium, tin, and titanium ore. The production (exclusive of radium, figures for which are not available for publication) reached a total value of \$23,458,400 in 1945, the value of output of the principal metals of the group being: platinum metals, \$12,719,700; silver, \$6,001,000; magnesium \$1,463,900; selenium, \$720,750; and cadmium, \$630,600. Most of the metals are recovered as by-products in the production of the principal non-ferrous base metals, the chief exceptions being magnesium, radium, chromite and mercury.

Practically all of the output of the platinum metals comes from the mines of International Nickel Company, and for the past several years Canada has been the leading producer of these metals. About 43 p.c. of the silver comes from properties in British Columbia, chiefly the Sullivan Mine at Kimberley, and the remainder is largely obtained from the various gold mines throughout Canada.

The production of magnesium in Canada is a development of the War. Production was commenced in September, 1942, and was continued until the summer of 1945, during which period a total of 24,018,162 lb. of magnesium was produced.