

Ontario.—The nickel-bearing rocks of the Sudbury district, with a width of about two and one-half miles, form a wide ellipse 36 miles long and 13 miles broad. The ore of the district 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 deposits of nickel ore in Canada are estimated to be sufficient to provide for the world's requirements for many years, while there are still large reserves undeveloped.

World Production.—The world production of nickel was about 79,300 short tons in 1934, of which output about 81 p.c.* was Canadian in origin, while the remainder was derived chiefly from New Caledonia.

18.—Quantities and Values of Nickel Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1889-1910, see 1929 Year Book, p. 368.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	\$		lb.	\$		lb.	\$
1911.....	34,098,744	10,229,623	1920...	61,335,706	24,534,282	1928...	96,755,578	22,318,907
1912.....	44,841,542	13,452,463	1921....	19,293,060	6,752,571	1929....	110,275,912	27,115,461
1913.....	49,676,772	14,903,032	1922....	17,597,123	6,158,993	1930....	103,768,857	24,455,133
1914.....	45,517,937	13,655,381	1923....	62,453,843	18,332,077	1931....	65,666,320	15,267,453
1915.....	68,308,657	20,492,597	1924....	69,536,350	12,126,739 ¹	1932....	30,327,968	7,179,862
1916....	82,958,564	29,035,498	1925....	73,857,114	15,946,672	1933....	83,264,658	20,130,480
1917....	82,330,280	33,732,112	1926....	65,714,294	14,374,163	1934....	128,687,340	32,139,425
1918....	92,507,293	37,002,917	1927....	66,798,717	15,262,171	1935 ² ..	138,516,240	35,345,103
1919....	44,544,883	17,817,953						

¹ A change in the method of computing the value of nickel production accounts for the drop in value after 1923. ² Preliminary figures.

Subsection 6.—Cobalt.

The major portion of the world supply of cobalt was for almost two decades prior to 1925 derived from the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides of the Cobalt district, the cobalt produced by refineries in southern Ontario having practically controlled world production. Large deposits of cobalt-bearing ores occur in Africa in the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia and French Morocco, and the introduction into the world's markets of cobalt from this source has increased world production, while Canadian production has declined since 1925.

The ore bodies at Cobalt, discovered in 1903, carry silver, cobalt, nickel, bismuth and arsenic. The Deloro smelter treats ores and residues and disposes of cobalt oxide, metallic cobalt and unseparated oxides of nickel and cobalt. Production of cobalt, computed as the metallic cobalt and cobalt in oxides from Canadian smelters, together with the cobalt recovered in ores exported from the mines and including cobalt in residues exported, amounted in 1934 to 594,671 lb. valued at \$592,497, as against 1,116,492 lb. valued at \$2,328,517 in 1925. Production in 1935 is estimated at 679,943 lb. valued at \$512,224.

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.