

Published by Authority of Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Annual Bulletin
32-3-10-30
675 copies

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
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MISCELLANEOUS METALS, 1929.

Finally revised statistics on the production of antimony, beryl, bismuth, cadmium, chromite, manganese, iron ore, mercury, molybdenum, tin and tungsten in Canada during 1929, as reported by the mining, metallurgical and chemical branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, are as follows:-

Antimony.- Antimony ore occurs in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, and in the Yukon Territory. It also occurs in the ores treated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B.C., and this company obtains it in an impure form as a by-product in silver refining but up to the present has not undertaken the purification of this product.

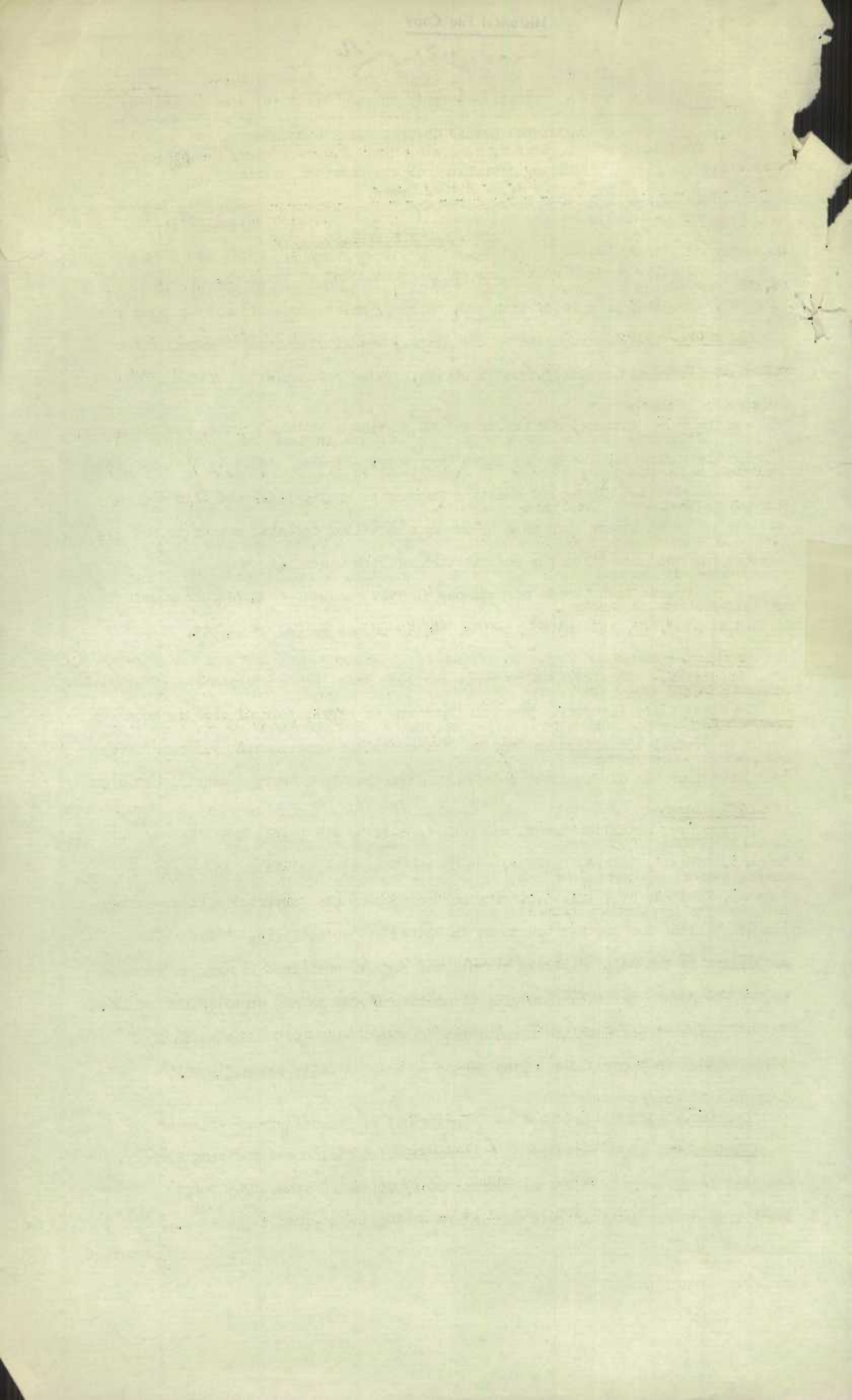
Imports into Canada of antimony in 1929 amounted to 1,746,525 pounds valued at \$147,643, and antimony salts, 59,049 pounds valued at \$8,822.

Beryllium.- Considerable research has been done on the utilization of beryllium in the light alloy industry. The principal ore is beryl; this mineral is known to occur in several localities in Canada. Shipments for experimental purposes have been made from the Oiseau river area in Manitoba and from Renfrew county, Ontario.

Bismuth.- Metallic bismuth was made in 1929 by the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company, Limited, Deloro, Ontario, and by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, of Trail, B.C. The Deloro Company also exported a silver-lead-bismuth bullion for further treatment in United States smelters. During 1929 production in Canada of metallic bismuth and bismuth contained in exports amounted to 194,329 pounds valued at \$307,114 as against 14,002 pounds worth \$5,067 in 1928.

Imports of metallic bismuth into Canada during 1929 amounted to 2,701 pounds valued at \$4,932, and 36,603 pounds of bismuth salts worth \$15,755.

Cadmium.- Cadmium produced as a by-product of the silver-lead-zinc ore treatment at the Trail refinery of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, amounted in value to \$675,294 as against \$341,374 during 1928. The larger quantities of the metal go into the electro-plating and pigment industries.



Chromium.- 126 tons of chromite were shipped from the Clinton mining division of British Columbia by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company for experimental purposes.

Manganese.- Bog manganese was produced in New Brunswick during 1929, the output amounting to 301 tons valued at \$1,830. Imports of manganese oxide amounted to 99,139 tons valued at \$990,608, as against 106,443 tons worth \$1,058,821 in 1928.

Iron Ore.- Iron ore production amounted to 2,748 tons of titanium iron ore valued at \$7,359; this was exported from the province of Quebec to United States titanium consumers.

Shipments of iron ore from the Wabana mines in Newfoundland, while not included in the mineral production of Canada, are of interest because of the tonnage shipped to Nova Scotia smelters. Shipments during 1929 from Wabana mines totalled 1,699,039 tons valued at \$4,298,569; of this amount, 763,168 tons valued at \$1,930,815 were shipped to Canada; 5,969 tons to Great Britain, 85,501 tons to United States, and 844,401 tons to Germany.

Mercury.- There is little or no mercury produced within the British Empire; the main supply comes from Spain and Italy. There is an occurrence of cinnabar near Barpley Sound, Vancouver Island. Imports of mercury during 1929 amounted to \$478,048 in value as against \$269,746 in 1928.

Molybdenum.- 2,900 tons of molybdenite ore were mined and milled in northwestern Quebec, yielding 16,150 pounds of molybdenite valued at \$6,400. The steadily increasing consumption of the metal continues to stimulate search for and the attempted development of many prospective sources of molybdenum.

Tin.- The ore of the Sullivan mine contains small amounts of tin and stannite is identified in the Snowflake mine near Revelstoke, B.C., but no commercial recovery is reported from either property. Considerable exploratory work was carried out on the stanniferous properties of the Oiseau river area in eastern Manitoba; several small shipments of ore were made for experimental purposes.

Tungsten.- Tungsten minerals occur in several of the provinces; scheelite has been mined on a small scale in Nova Scotia; no Canadian production was reported in 1929 and as in other parts of the world, the low prices for Chinese ore has seriously affected this industry. Larger quantities of the metal are being absorbed in the new tungsten carbide alloys.



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