

"I might say that there would be less sulphur dioxide escape from such a reduction plant than there is from industrial areas in the City of Montreal where large tonnages of lower port coal are burned. These soft coals have a high sulphur content and practically all of that sulphur finds its way into the air as sulphur dioxide.

Furthermore, many of the gases given off by the ordinary smelter cannot be successfully treated for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and consequent recovery of the sulphur dioxide. A zinc plant, however, does not present this difficulty, and I am satisfied that there is no cause for worry in connection with such a plant being built in the vicinity of Montreal.

You will appreciate the fact that we would want the full co-operation of the Montreal Board of Trade in any undertaking that we might carry on in this vicinity, and it is, therefore, a pleasure to reassure your members that such a plant would not be a public nuisance and would be far less offensive than most manufacturing plants."

The zinc produced in Canada during 1929 amounted to 98,000 tons, of which 86,000 tons was obtained by the electrolytic process at Trail. The remaining 12,000 tons represents zinc in ore mined in Quebec and Ontario and exported in the form of ore. The production in Quebec will probably be less in 1930 in view of the closing of the Tetra^eult mine in December last, but a number of the newer mines in Eastern and Central Canada contain zinc ore and will probably produce zinc concentrates which may be available for the proposed reduction plant.

Providing that enough ore becomes available, the district of Montreal should be a suitable place for a zinc reduction