

duced at Coniston and in a large new smelter at Copper Cliff. Much of this matte goes to the nickel refinery at Port Colborne, the remainder being shipped either to the refinery at Swansea, Wales, or to the works at Huntington, West Virginia, where monel metal is made. A subsidiary company, the Ontario Refining Co. Ltd., has completed a copper refinery at Sudbury where refined copper is produced from the blister copper which is separated from the nickel at Port Colborne. The company also operates the Acton precious metals refinery situated near London, Eng., where it recovers, in a refined state, the precious metal content of concentrates produced at both the Swansea and Port Colborne nickel refineries. The Falconbridge Nickel Mines, operating a mine in Falconbridge township, make a copper-nickel matte which is shipped to Norway for refining.

British Columbia.—The production of copper in the province during 1929 amounted to 103,903,738 lb., which was 42 p.c. of the total Canadian production for the year. This total included the blister copper produced at Anyox by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., Ltd., the blister copper and copper in copper sulphate made by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., at Trail, and the copper estimated as recoverable from the ores and concentrates exported. The principal copper-producing mines in British Columbia are the Britannia mine on Howe sound, which ships its concentrates to Tacoma, the Hidden Creek mine on Portland canal, and the Copper Mountain mine, the last two mentioned being owned and operated by the Granby Consolidated. The Hidden Creek ores are smelted at the Anyox smelter, and the Copper Mountain ores, after being concentrated at Allenby, are shipped to the Trail and United States smelters.

Manitoba.—Much development has been carried on in the Flin Flon district of Manitoba in the last ten years, and large bodies of ore have been proven on the Flin Flon property of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., and the Sherritt-Gordon property. About 135 miles of branch line from the Hudson Bay Railway provides these properties with transportation facilities. A smelter has been built at Flin Flon, while a large hydraulic development on the Churchill river provides the necessary power. During the 4 years 1917-1920, with the high prices prevailing for copper, ores containing 9,866,328 lb. of copper were shipped by the Mandy mine.

Quebec.—Until 1894, when Ontario took the lead, Quebec was the chief copper-producing province of Canada, the principal mines being the Eustis and Huntingdon properties in the Eastern Townships. These mines produced ores from which both copper and sulphur were recovered. There is still a small annual production from this field. Recent discoveries in the Rouyn camp of northwestern Quebec, however, have resulted in a greatly increased production of copper in 1929. These deposits lie in an easterly extension of the formations found in the Kirkland Lake area of Ontario. The first discoveries in the district were located as gold prospects; the existence of large bodies of copper and zinc ores was subsequently proved and now the production of copper exceeds in value that of gold. A branch line from the Canadian National Railways was completed into the camp during 1926, and subsequently a branch of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway was also extended to the camp. The construction of a copper smelter at the Noranda mine was completed and production began in December, 1927. Hydro-electric power is supplied from power plants on the Quinze river.