

mine at Salmo, all of which are operated by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited (COMINCO). Combined ore output of the three mines per working day was about 12,000 tons, of which approximately 9,600 came from the Sullivan mine. Concentrates from mines in British Columbia, Yukon Territory and some foreign areas were treated at the COMINCO smelter at Trail. Other important British Columbia producers of lead and/or zinc in 1959 and 1960 included Canadian Exploration Limited and Reeves MacDonald Mines Limited, both near Salmo; Sheep Creek Mines Limited, west of Invermere; and Howe Sound Company, Britannia Division, north of Vancouver. In the Yukon, the only important producer of lead and zinc was United Keno Hill Mines Limited whose production was from the Calumet, Hector and Elsa mines in the Mayo district.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited was the only producer of lead and zinc. Three of its mines—the large Flin Flon mine, the Schist Lake mine, and Coronation mine—are at or near Flin Flon. A fourth, the new Chisel Lake mine at Snow Lake, 70 miles east of Flin Flon, commenced production of zinc, lead and copper ore at 1,000 tons a day in the latter part of 1960. The Chisel Lake mine was the only producer of lead in the two provinces. All the ore from these four mines was concentrated in the company's 6,000-ton-a-day mill at Flin Flon. Zinc is recovered in the company's electrolytic refinery, which has an annual capacity of 73,000 tons of refined zinc.

In Ontario, zinc concentrate and a small amount of lead concentrate were produced by Geco Mines Limited and Willroy Mines Limited in the Manitouwadge district north of Lake Superior. Quebec's main source of zinc was copper-zinc ore from mines in the Noranda-Val d'Or area operated by Quemont Mining Corporation Limited, Manitou-Barvue Mines Limited, Normetal Mining Corporation Limited, Sullico Mines Limited and Waite Amulet Mines Limited. New Calumet Mines Limited, whose mine is 70 miles west of Ottawa, was Quebec's main lead producer. Manitou-Barvue also produced lead concentrates. The only lead-zinc producer in the Atlantic Provinces was at Buchans, Nfld., operated by American Smelting and Refining Company.

Exploration and development activities were for the most part confined to the Snow Lake area of Manitoba, the Noranda and Watson Lake (100 miles north of Senneterre) areas of Quebec and the Bathurst area of New Brunswick. At Snow Lake, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting continued to develop its Stall Lake mine, a potential producer of copper-zinc ore. In the Noranda area, Consolidated Vauze Limited did extensive underground exploration and development on its copper-zinc property adjacent to Waite-Amulet Mines Limited. In mid-1960, Mattagami Mines Limited commenced shaft-sinking on its property in the Watson Lake area where it has outlined 23,000,000 tons of zinc-copper ore. Some exploration was done on lead-zinc properties in the Bathurst area by Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited, Heath Steele Mines Limited, Kennco Explorations (Canada) Limited and the New Jersey Zinc Company.

Silver.—Canada's silver production in 1960 was 32,328,143 oz.t. valued at \$28,726,788 compared with 31,923,969 oz.t. valued at \$28,022,860 in 1959. A major increase in production of over 1,000,000 oz.t. was recorded in British Columbia and smaller increases were recorded in Manitoba, Quebec and the Northwest Territories; production from Ontario, Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory declined.

World production during 1959 declined an estimated 13,500,000 oz.t. from the 1959 production of 238,500,000 oz.t. Canada, with a 2-p.c. gain, was the only major silver producer to register increased output. The United States reported a decline of 9 p.c. in mine production of recoverable silver. As a result, Canada moved up to second place in world output, ahead of the United States and exceeded only by Mexico. Silver consumption in Canada in 1959 was 10,252,760 oz.t. compared with 9,299,809 oz.t. in 1958. Coinage requirements, at 5,737,347 oz.t. compared with 4,662,224 oz.t., more than accounted for the entire increase. Free World consumption of silver in 1959 was estimated at 297,000,000 oz.t., a gain of 18 p.c. over 1958.