

the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary. The Stall Lake and Osborne Lake mines near Snow Lake in Manitoba are being explored and developed. Sherritt Gordon shipped copper concentrates, derived from the nickel-copper ore mined at its Lynn Lake property, to Hudson Bay's smelter at Flin Flon. Sherritt's underground exploration was continued from the Farley shaft and, in addition, a company exploration party discovered copper ore at Fox Lake, 30 miles southwest of Lynn Lake.

In 1961, British Columbia had one of its most active periods in recent years. Exploration parties were busy in all parts of the province, one new mine started production in 1961, and three mines were preparing for production by 1962 or 1963. Production of copper in 1961 rose to 19,421 tons valued at \$11,337,869 and exceeded the 1960 total by 2,862 tons and \$1,355,317. Craigmont Mines Limited became British Columbia's newest producer in September when ore was shipped to its 4,000-ton-a-day concentrator. The mine and mill are located in the Promontory Hills near Merritt. Cowichan Copper Co. Ltd., on Vancouver Island, closed its mine at Cowichan Lake and started underground development and mill construction at the Sunro mine near Jordan River; the mill will have a capacity of 1,500 tons a day and only the thickener tanks and filters will be located on the surface. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company started mill and plant construction and a program of underground development and exploration at the Benson Lake mine of Coast Copper Company Limited; production at 750 tons a day is scheduled to begin in 1962. Bethlehem Copper Corporation Ltd. completed negotiations to finance its mine to production. The property lies in the Highland Valley east of Ashcroft and production from the East Jersey orebody at 3,000 tons a day is scheduled for 1963. Among the producing mines, Howe Sound Company will increase production at its Britannia mine from 1,200 tons to 1,800 tons a day and Phoenix Copper Company Limited, near Greenwood, will increase production from 1,000 tons to 1,500 tons a day. Consolidated Woodgreen Mines Limited, also near Greenwood, continued operation at 750 tons a day but suspended exploration on the property. Giant Mascot Mines, Limited ships nickel-copper concentrate to Japan from its property near Hope; results obtained from an on-property exploration program at Giant Mascot have added substantially to ore reserves.

North Rankin Nickel Mines at Rankin Inlet on the west coast of Hudson Bay accounted for all of the 486 tons of copper valued at \$272,000 that were produced in the Northwest Territories in 1961. Many exploration parties were at work in the western sector of the Northwest Territories and in the Yukon Territory. Interesting high-grade copper-silver mineralization was found in the Nahanni River area, new interest was being shown in the Whitehorse copperbelt and exploration was continuing in the Kathleen Lakes area of southwestern Yukon.

Uranium.—The principal uranium deposits in Canada are found in three geographically and geologically different areas. The deposits in the Elliot Lake-Blind River district of northern Ontario occur in quartz-pebble conglomerates and are by far the largest in Canada. Ore reserves are estimated at 280,000,000 tons grading 0.12 p.c. U_3O_8 . The deposits in the Bancroft area of southeastern Ontario are the only pegmatitic granite dykes being worked for uranium in Canada. Some of the orebodies in these dykes are unusually large and persistent in depth, and average about 0.10 p.c. U_3O_8 . Vein-type deposits, containing pitchblende, are being mined in the Beaverlodge Lake area on the north shore of Lake Athabasca in northern Saskatchewan. The grade of the ore in these deposits, ranging between 0.18 and 0.25 p.c. U_3O_8 , is relatively high compared with the other two types.

The measured, indicated and inferred uranium ore reserves in Canada as of Dec. 31, 1961 were estimated at 290,000,000 tons, grading 0.12 p.c. U_3O_8 [equivalent to 348,000 tons of uranium oxide (U_3O_8)] and are considered to be the largest in the world. The reserves calculated for the Elliot Lake district constitute about 96 p.c. of the total. In 1958, Canada was the world's leading producer of uranium concentrates; in 1959 the value of uranium production climbed to \$331,000,000 and was, for the second consecutive