

which shipments to the Trail smelter of The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company started in July. Gold recovered as a by-product from base-metal ores accounted for 16.5 p.c. and that recovered from placer operations for 1.5 p.c. of the total gold produced in the province in 1961.

In the Prairie Provinces, Manitoba recovered 56,753 oz.t. compared with 52,762 oz.t. in 1960. Lode gold from San Antonio Gold Mines Limited and Forty-Four Mines Limited amounted to 54.0 p.c. of the provincial total, the remainder being recovered from base-metal mines in the Flin Flon and Lynn Lake areas. Saskatchewan recovered 73,898 oz.t. compared with 84,775 oz.t. in 1960, with all gold coming from base-metal mines near Flin Flon on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border. A small amount of placer gold was recovered from the North Saskatchewan River near Edmonton, Alta. In the Yukon Territory, the total recovered was 67,775 oz.t. compared with 78,115 oz.t. in 1960, all of it from placer operations. About 80 p.c. of the gold recovered came from the dredging and hydraulic operations of The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation Limited in the Dawson area. No gold production was reported from the Maritime Provinces but Newfoundland production amounted to 15,470 oz.t. compared with 13,515 oz.t. in 1960.

Lead and Zinc.—In 1961 lead metal production from domestic ores, together with recoverable metal exported in ores and concentrates, was estimated to be 231,197 tons. This was the highest level reached since 1942 when production was 256,071 tons. The 1961 production was valued at \$47,395,393. In 1960, 205,650 tons were produced, having a value of \$43,926,888. British Columbia accounted for the largest part of the increase, having produced over 24,000 tons more than in 1960. The average price of lead for the year was 10.21 cents compared with 10.68 cents in 1960.

During 1961, exports of lead in ores and concentrates totalled 70,967 tons. Shipments to the United States were 34,525 tons; to Belgium-Luxembourg, 24,001 tons; to West Germany, 12,177 tons; and to other countries, 264 tons. During the same period, 42,538 tons of refined lead were shipped to Britain; 55,947 tons to the United States; 6,676 tons to Japan; 5,749 tons to India; 4,508 tons to the Netherlands; and 2,219 tons to other countries. In 1960, exports of lead concentrates totalled 51,335 tons and exports of refined lead 96,449 tons.

Output of zinc in 1961, including recoverable metal exported in ores and concentrates, at 412,363 tons was slightly higher than the 1960 production of 406,873 tons but, as a result of lower prices, its value was \$103,781,801 compared with the 1960 value of \$108,635,003. The average price per pound of Prime Western grade zinc was 11.67 cents in 1961 and 12.71 cents in 1960.

Exports of zinc in ores and concentrates during 1961 totalled 199,322 tons. Shipments to the United States were 131,490 tons; to Belgium-Luxembourg, 22,266 tons; to Britain, 11,582 tons; to West Germany, 21,349 tons; and to France, 5,794 tons. During this period, 208,272 tons of refined zinc were shipped to 23 countries, of which 86,068 tons went to Britain; 70,443 tons to the United States; 15,387 tons to India; and 13,527 tons to Japan. In 1960, a total of 169,894 tons of zinc concentrate and 207,091 tons of refined zinc were exported.

Preliminary data for the first nine months of 1961 indicate that consumption of lead during the whole of the year was slightly lower than 1960, and consumption of zinc was somewhat higher. Consumption of primary and secondary lead in 1960 was 72,087 tons; consumption of zinc was 59,143 tons.

British Columbia's importance as a producer of lead and zinc in Canada remained unchanged in 1961; that province continued to supply close to 80 p.c. of the lead production and 50 p.c. of the zinc. The Sullivan mine at Kimberley, the Bluebell mine at Riondel and the H.B. mine at Salmo, all operated by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, are the principal producers. Their combined daily milling capacity is 11,900 tons, the largest mill (10,000 tons) being at the Sullivan mine. Concentrates from mines in British Columbia, Yukon Territory and some foreign areas were treated at Consoli-