

In Ontario, Geco Mines Limited and Willroy Mines Limited at Manitouwadge, north of Lake Superior, were Ontario's only producers of lead and zinc concentrates in 1962. Sherbrooke Metallurgical Company Limited continued to operate its zinc roaster at Port Maitland on Lake Erie. The concentrates came from Ontario and Quebec mines.

Quebec's lead and zinc production was somewhat higher than in 1961, due in part to production by The Coniagas Mines, Limited from its lead-zinc-silver mine at Bachelor Lake north of Senneterre, and by Vauze Mines Limited from its copper-zinc mine at Noranda, each of which completed its first full year of operation. Solbec Copper Mines, Ltd., which commenced production of copper, zinc and lead concentrates early in 1962 at its mine in the Eastern Townships, added a substantial amount of zinc and a smaller amount of lead to the province's production. Producers in northwestern Quebec continued to be Quemont Mining Corporation, Limited and Waite Amulet Mines, Limited at Noranda; Normetal Mining Corporation, Limited at Normetal; and Manitou-Barvue Mines Limited and Sullico Mines Limited near Val d'Or. Of these companies, Manitou-Barvue was the only producer of a lead concentrate in addition to copper and zinc concentrates. New Calumet Mines Limited, on Grand Calumet Island in the Ottawa River some 55 miles west of Ottawa, produced lead and zinc concentrates.

In the Atlantic Provinces, the largest producer was American Smelting and Refining Company which operates a zinc-lead-copper mine at Buchans, Nfld. Other producers were Magnet Cove Barium Corporation, which completed its first year of production at Walton, N.S., and Heath Steele Mines Limited which re-commenced milling in mid-year at its mine in the Bathurst area of New Brunswick. In Yukon Territory, the principal sources of lead-zinc ores were the Calumet, Elsa and Hector mines in the Mayo district, operated by United Keno Hill Mines Limited. These ores were treated in the 500-ton-a-day mill at Elsa.

In 1962, important exploration and development took place in the Bathurst area of New Brunswick, in the Mattagami area of northwestern Quebec and at Buttle Lake on Vancouver Island. Following completion of financial arrangements, Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited at Bathurst in mid-year began to make preparations to place its mine properties in production late in 1963 or early in 1964. Mattagami Lake Mines Limited and Orchan Mines Limited announced their intentions of commencing production of zinc concentrates at their Mattagami Lake properties toward the end of 1963. Considerable underground development and surface construction was done by these three companies in 1962. Western Mines Limited completed some below surface exploration and development on its Buttle Lake base-metal property. Also of importance to lead and zinc mining in Canada was the commencement in February 1962 of a 438-mile Canadian National Railways line from Grimshaw, Alta., to Hay River on the south shore of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories. A branch line from this line will serve the important lead-zinc deposits at Pine Point on Great Slave Lake. Construction was started on a 200-ton-a-day electrolytic zinc reduction plant at Valleyfield, Que., which will treat concentrates from some Ontario and Quebec mines.

Silver.—Although production of silver in substantial amounts started at two mines in 1962 and several producers completed their first full year of operation, Canada's silver production at 29,955,465 oz.t. was somewhat below the 1961 output of 31,381,977 oz.t. The decline was largely attributable to a drop in British Columbia lead production, with which silver is produced as a by-product. However, silver prices in world markets during 1962 reflected increasing demands for available silver and the Canadian price reached its highest level in 43 years on Oct. 19 at \$1.3175 per oz.t. At the beginning of the year the price was \$1.1012; at the year-end it was \$1.3037. Thus, although production was lower in 1962 its value amounted to \$34,897,604 compared with the value of the 1961 production at \$29,580,651.

Lead-zinc and silver-lead-zinc ores, which are mostly mined in British Columbia, are by far the most important of the various sources of silver in Canada, accounting annually for about 58 p.c. of the total output. Other major sources, from which about