

tons. Thus, by the end of 1971 Canada's reserves will be approximately 190,000 tons of recoverable U_3O_8 if no further exploration is undertaken before then. Domestic requirements of uranium for nuclear power purposes will not appreciably affect Canada's ability to export uranium in the future.

Lead and Zinc.—Based on the lead content of ores and concentrates exported and the lead recovered domestically from ores and concentrates, Canada's estimated production of lead in 1963 was 205,899 tons, slightly less than in 1962. Small increases reported by a number of mines were offset by declines in shipments that resulted, in part, from prolonged strikes at the Solbec mine in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and the Reeves MacDonald mine in southeastern British Columbia. Canada's average annual lead prices during 1963 and 1962 were 11.04 and 9.93 cents a lb. Exports of lead ores and concentrates went to Belgium, the United States, West Germany and Britain, the United States, by far the largest importer, receiving 27,103 tons or 50 p.c. of the total. Lead metal exports totalling 97,144 tons went to 16 countries including Britain and the United States which, respectively, received 44,080 and 31,690 tons; the two together took 78 p.c. of total lead metal exports.

Like lead, estimated production of zinc in all forms, including that from zinc plant residues, at 457,517 tons was slightly lower than in 1962. Most of the decrease was accounted for by the reduced output of the Solbec mine in Quebec and the Reeves MacDonald mine in British Columbia. Output of refined zinc was 283,380 tons, slightly higher than in 1962. The average price for the year was 12.20 cents a lb.; in 1962 it was 11.50 cents. Exports of zinc ore concentrates, totalling 213,044 tons, went mainly to the United States (156,964 tons), Belgium (14,379 tons), Norway (13,035 tons) and Britain (10,616 tons). The remaining 18,050 tons went to four other countries. Of the 25 countries that imported zinc metal from Canada in 1963, Britain, the United States, India and the Netherlands accounted for 186,765 tons, or 94 p.c. of the 200,002 tons exported. By far the largest amounts went to Britain and the United States which imported 82,857 and 74,251 tons, respectively.

All of the Yukon Territory's production of lead and zinc was accounted for by United Keno Hill Mines Limited, which operates mines in the Mayo district some 200 miles north of Whitehorse.

British Columbia's production was mainly from the southeastern part of the province with most of the production being accounted for by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited which operates the Sullivan mine at Kimberley, the H. B. mine at Salmo and the Bluebell mine at Riondel. Daily lead-zinc ore production from these three mines was, respectively, 10,000, 1,200 and 700 tons. Other large producers in this part of the province included Canadian Exploration, Limited at Salmo, Reeves MacDonald Mines Limited at Remac and Sheep Creek Mines Limited at Toby Creek. British Columbia's only producer of copper-zinc ore was the Anaconda Company (Canada) Ltd. which operates the Britannia mine some 20 miles north of Vancouver. There are a number of smaller lead-zinc producers in British Columbia and Consolidated Mining and Smelting treats concentrates from most of these properties, as well as some Yukon Territory and foreign concentrates, at its Trail smelter.

All of Saskatchewan's output of zinc came from the large base-metal mine at Flin Flon operated by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited. This mine, which straddles the Saskatchewan-Manitoba boundary, was also the source of most of Manitoba's zinc and some of its lead. Other mines operated by Hudson Bay in the Flin Flon area and the Chisel Lake mine in the Snow Lake area of Manitoba accounted for a significant portion of Manitoba's output of lead and zinc. Stall Lake Mines Limited in the Snow Lake area began, in 1963, to mine copper-zinc metal ore at about 100 tons daily. This ore plus all the ore mined by Hudson Bay was concentrated in Hudson Bay's 6,000-ton mill at Flin Flon.

Ontario's two producers of lead and zinc were Geco Mines Limited and Willroy Mines Limited, both of which mine copper-zinc-lead ore at Manitouwadge, north of Lake Superior.