

The companies' main products are copper and zinc concentrates; only small amounts of lead concentrate are produced. At Port Maitland on Lake Erie, zinc concentrates from Ontario and Quebec mines are roasted by Sherbrooke Metallurgical Company Limited.

Quebec's lead and zinc production was less than in 1962, due for the most part to the five-month strike at the copper-zinc-lead mine in the Eastern Townships operated by Solbec Copper Mines, Ltd. and to the October 1962 closure of the copper-zinc mine at Noranda operated by Waite Amulet Mines, Limited. Besides Solbec, there were three other producers of ores containing recoverable amounts of lead—The Coniagas Mines, Limited at Bachelor Lake and Manitou-Barvue Mines Limited at Val d'Or in northwestern Quebec, and New Calumet Mines Limited on Grand Calumet Island in the Ottawa River. These three companies produced substantial amounts of zinc; Manitou-Barvue was also a copper producer. Other sources of zinc were the copper-zinc ores mined in northwestern Quebec where two new companies came into production—Mattagami Lake Mines Limited and Orchan Mines Limited in the Mattagami Lake area. The electrolytic zinc reduction plant of Canadian Electrolytic Zinc Limited at Valleyfield near Montreal was placed in operation in October. Concentrates were obtained from several mines in Ontario and Quebec, including the two new producers in the Mattagami Lake area of Quebec. When operating at capacity, production will be at the rate of 200 tons of zinc metal daily.

In the Atlantic Provinces, three companies accounted for all the production. American Smelting and Refining Company, the operator of a zinc-lead-copper mine at Buchans, Nfld., was the largest producer. Magnet Cove Barium Corporation and Heath Steele Mines Limited operated mines at Walton, N.S., and in the Bathurst area of New Brunswick.

In 1963, exploration and development activity was widespread, being concentrated in the Bathurst area of New Brunswick, in northwestern Quebec, in the Snow Lake area of Manitoba, at Pine Point in the Northwest Territories and at Buttle Lake near the centre of Vancouver Island. In the Bathurst area, preparations were made by Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited to begin mining one of its large base-metal orebodies early in 1964. An associated company, East Coast Smelting and Chemical Company Limited, began to erect a smelter near Bathurst in which some of the concentrates produced by Brunswick Mining and Smelting will be treated, beginning in 1966. In northwestern British Columbia near Stewart, Silbak Premier Mines Limited commenced preparations to erect a 75-ton mill which will be used to concentrate silver-lead-zinc ore from the old Premier mine property. At Pine Point on the south shore of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, Pine Point Mines Limited continued preparations to mine its large lead-zinc deposits, with production to commence in 1966.

Silver.—Although two new mines in the Cobalt area of Ontario were placed in production in 1963, Canada's output of silver, which totalled 30,739,429 oz.t., was only slightly greater than 1962 production. The opening of these two mines and increased output of byproduct silver from the copper-zinc mine of Geco Mines Limited brought Ontario's output up by 542,000 oz.t. Output in the Yukon Territory was about 367,000 oz.t. less than in 1962 because of the lower grade of ore mined by United Keno Hill Mines Limited. The large increase of \$7,000,000 in the 1963 value of silver production was accounted for principally by a marked increase in price from \$1.164 per oz.t. in 1962 to \$1.385. Of the total 1963 output, 81 p.c. came from base-metal ores, 17 p.c. from silver-cobalt ores mined in northern Ontario and 2 p.c. from lode gold ores mined in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec and placer-gold ores mined almost entirely in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

Canada's principal producer of refined silver—Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company—at its refinery at Trail, B.C., produced 6,847,606 oz.t., most of which was derived from lead and zinc concentrates originating in mines in southeastern British Columbia and in the Yukon Territory. The remainder of the Canadian output of refined silver was produced from blister copper by Canadian Copper Refiners Limited in Montreal East and by International Nickel at Copper Cliff, Ont.; from gold precipitates by Hollinger