

Production in British Columbia decreased for the first time since 1962. At 57,506 tons the output was 8 p.c. lower than in 1963 and despite increased copper prices, the value of production in 1964 at \$38,413,747 was \$771,220 less than in 1963. The decrease in production can be attributed to the closure by flooding in December 1963 of the Sunro mine of Cowichan Copper Co. Ltd. at Jordan River, Vancouver Island, and the stoppage of operations at the Britannia mine of The Anaconda Company (Canada) Limited in August by a labour dispute. Mt. Washington Copper Co. Ltd. near Courtenay, Vancouver Island, became British Columbia's newest producer when operations started in December. Three new mines are slated for production by 1968. Western Mines Limited at the south end of Buttle Lake, Vancouver Island, will build a 750-ton-a-day mill at its Lynx mine. Production is scheduled for late 1965. Granby Mining has scheduled production from its Granisle property in Babine Lake for 1966 at 5,000 tons of ore a day. On the Unuk River north of Stewart, Granduc Mines Limited has started the driving of an 11-mile tunnel from its mine to Tide Lake preparatory to building a 7,000-ton-a-day mill and mine production at this rate in 1968. Exploration parties were active in all parts of the province. In the Stikine River area, Kennco (Canada) Limited was exploring a large low-grade copper deposit.

There was no production from the Territories in 1964 but New Imperial Mines Limited was exploring a number of copper occurrences in the copper belt just southwest of Whitehorse, Y.T.

Lead and Zinc.—Production of lead in 1964 totalled 200,385 tons, slightly less than in 1963. Major increases in New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories were offset by a decline in the output of mines in British Columbia. Refinery production at Trail, B.C., was 151,372 tons, or 3,600 tons less than in 1963. Exports of lead concentrates went to Belgium and the United States in about equal amounts with lesser amounts to Britain, West Germany, France, Japan and Mexico, totalling 80,357 tons of contained lead compared with 53,756 tons in 1963. Exports of refined lead totalling 95,867 tons went to 10 countries—Britain took 42,000 tons, the United States 30,000, Japan 9,800 and India 8,500 tons. Lead prices rose from 13 to 15.5 cents a pound during 1964.

Production of zinc in 1964 was very much higher than in the previous year due to the opening of two new mines late in 1963 and of four new mines during 1964. The total was a record 682,024 tons compared with 473,722 tons in 1963. Refinery production at the three Canadian plants at Trail, Flin Flon and Valleyfield was also higher, rising from 284,021 tons to 337,728 tons due mainly to the output of the Valleyfield plant which opened late in 1963. Exports of zinc concentrates, totalling 403,102 tons, went mainly to the United States (188,750 tons), Belgium (93,377 tons), West Germany (32,298 tons), Poland (28,356 tons) and Japan (24,384 tons). Refined zinc exports went to 33 countries and, in total, amounted to 238,076 tons. Britain took 97,991 tons, the United States 78,563 tons, the Netherlands 15,534 tons, and India 15,126 tons. Zinc prices rose from 13 to 14.5 cents a pound during 1964.

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, most of it 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 Riodel; 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