

11.—Producers' Shipments of Copper, by Province, and Total Value 1956-65—concluded

| Year | Saskatchewan | British Columbia | Yukon Territory | Northwest Territories | Canada | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------|
| | | | | | Quantity | Value |
| | tons | tons | tons | tons | tons | \$ |
| 1956..... | 33,116 | 21,682 | — | — | 354,960 | 292,958,001 |
| 1957..... | 30,597 | 15,410 | — | 165 | 359,109 | 206,897,988 |
| 1958..... | 37,510 | 6,010 | — | 434 | 345,114 | 174,430,930 |
| 1959..... | 35,536 | 8,121 | — | 494 | 395,269 | 233,102,813 |
| 1960..... | 31,785 | 16,559 | — | 520 | 439,262 | 264,846,637 |
| 1961..... | 33,479 | 15,845 | 440 | 463 | 439,087 | 255,157,626 |
| 1962..... | 32,017 | 54,489 | 215 | 314 | 457,385 | 282,732,696 |
| 1963..... | 29,772 | 62,218 | — | 16 | 452,559 | 284,403,710 |
| 1964..... | 20,442 | 57,561 | — | — | 486,900 | 324,467,834 |
| 1965 ^a | 19,236 | 44,069 | — | 425 | 517,247 | 385,005,039 |

Lead and Zinc.—Production of lead in 1965 totalled 286,811 tons, 41 p.c. more than in 1964. Refinery production at Trail, B.C., was 186,484 tons, 35,112 tons more than in 1964. Exports of lead in concentrates totalling 106,964 tons of contained lead compared with 80,357 tons in 1964, went mainly to the United States and Belgium with lesser amounts to Britain, Italy and West Germany. Exports of refined lead amounted to 129,065 tons, 33,198 tons more than in the previous year. Lead prices were steady throughout 1965 at 15.5 cents a pound.

Zinc production continued to rise in 1965, reaching a record 831,902 tons which was 147,389 tons more than in 1964. Refinery production at Trail, Flin Flon and Valleyfield was also higher, rising from 337,728 tons in 1964 to 358,779 tons in 1965. Exports of zinc in concentrates, totalling 487,445 tons, went mainly to the United States (231,597 tons), Belgium (156,725 tons), Poland (35,113 tons), and West Germany (22,034 tons). Refined exports amounted to 264,200 tons and went mainly to the United States and Britain. Zinc prices were steady throughout 1965 at 14.5 cents a pound. The United States Government late in 1965 ended its system of import quotas on lead and zinc ores, concentrates and unmanufactured metal that had been in effect since October 1958. The controls had limited imports from Canada to 80 p.c. of the 1953-57 average.

Production of lead and zinc in the Northwest Territories rose in 1965 to 78,362 tons and 93,562 tons, respectively, from minor amounts produced the previous year. The increase was due to the start of production at Pine Point on the south shore of Great Slave Lake where high-grade ore was shipped during the year and a 5,000-ton-a-day concentrator began mill tune-up in November 1965. Lead and zinc were produced in the Yukon Territory by United Keno Hill Mines Limited, which operates mines in the Mayo district, 285 miles north of Whitehorse.

British Columbia's production was mainly from the southeastern part of the province, most of it being accounted for by Cominco 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 the three mines was, respectively, 10,000, 1,200 and 700 tons. Other producers in this part of the province included Canadian Exploration Limited at Salmo, Reeves MacDonald Mines Limited at Remac, and Aetna Investment Corporation Limited at Toby Creek. British Columbia's only producer of copper-zinc ore was the Britannia mine of The Anaconda Company (Canada) Ltd. There are a number of smaller lead-zinc producers in British Columbia; Cominco Limited treats concentrates from most of these properties, some from the Yukon Territory and foreign concentrates at its Trail smelter.

Zinc and lead were recovered from copper-zinc-lead ores of the Flin Flon mine straddling the Saskatchewan-Manitoba border and operated by Hudson Bay Mining and