

11.—Producers' Shipments of Nickel, by Province, and Total Value 1957-66

Year	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Canada	
						Quantity	Value
						tons	\$
1957.....	—	177,396	10,034	—	528	187,958	258,977,309
1958.....	—	127,144	9,778	704	1,933	139,559	194,142,019
1959.....	—	173,964	10,139	531	1,921	186,555	257,008,801
1960.....	—	201,650	9,059	1,890	1,907	214,506	295,640,279
1961.....	—	196,218	32,978	2,090	1,705	232,991	351,261,720
1962.....	1,540	166,582	61,482	1,738	900	232,242	383,784,622
1963.....	2,506	149,085	63,585	1,850	—	217,030	360,392,658
1964.....	2,338	162,094	62,365	1,699	—	228,496	379,320,510
1965.....	3,026	191,283	63,212	1,661	—	259,182	430,402,105
1966.....	3,975	160,214	57,812	1,594	—	223,610 ¹	377,479,471

¹ Includes 15 tons of producers' shipments in Saskatchewan.

Lead and Zinc.—Production of lead in 1966 totalled 299,600 tons, about 3 p.c. more than in 1965. Refinery production at Trail, B.C., was 184,900 tons, 1,600 tons less than in 1965. Late in 1966 the lead-zinc smelter of East Coast Smelting and Chemical Company Limited, a subsidiary of Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited, began operations at Belledune Point, N.B., and became Canada's second primary lead producer; the plant has an annual capacity of 48,000 tons of lead metal. Exports of lead in ores and concentrates totalled 112,900 tons of contained lead, compared with 107,000 tons in 1965, and went mainly to the United States and Belgium with lesser amounts to Japan, West Germany and Britain. Exports of refined lead amounted to 106,500 tons, 22,600 tons less than in the previous year. The lead price, f.o.b. Toronto and Montreal, was 15.5 cents a pound from the beginning of 1966 until May 5, 15.0 cents until Oct. 11, and 14.0 cents for the remainder of the year.

Zinc production reached a record 964,100 tons in 1966, 142,100 tons more than in 1965. Refined zinc output rose from 358,500 tons in 1965 to 382,600 tons in 1966. Canadian Electrolytic Zinc Limited expanded capacity of its Valleyfield, Que., plant from 84,000 to 140,000 tons annually. Late in 1966, East Coast Smelting and Chemical Company Limited (see paragraph above) became Canada's fourth primary zinc producer. Exports of zinc in ores and concentrates, totalling 591,300 tons, went mainly to the United States, Belgium, the Netherlands and Japan. Refined exports amounted to 256,200 tons and went mainly to the United States and Britain. The zinc price remained unchanged throughout 1966 at 14.5 cents a pound.

Production of lead and zinc in the Northwest Territories in 1966 rose substantially to 105,300 tons and 189,200 tons, respectively, as a result of the first full year of production of the 5,000-ton-a-day concentrator at Pine Point on the south shore of Great Slave Lake. Lead and zinc concentrates were produced in the Yukon Territory by United Keno Hill Mines Limited, which operates mines in the Mayo district, 200 miles north of Whitehorse, Y.T.

British Columbia's production was mainly from the southeastern part of the province, most of it being accounted for by Cominco Ltd., which operates the Sullivan mine at Kimberley and the Bluebell mine at Riondel; operations at its H.B. mine at Salmo were suspended on Nov. 1, 1966. Daily lead-zinc ore production at the Sullivan and Bluebell