

mines was 10,000 and 700 tons, respectively. Other producers in this part of the province included Canadian Exploration, Limited at Salmo, Reeves MacDonal Mines Limited at Remac, Aetna Investment Corporation Limited at Toby Creek, and Giant Soo Mines Limited near Wasa, which began operations in late 1966. Also in late 1966, production began at the zinc-copper-lead mine of Western Mines Limited on Vancouver Island. 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 Ltd. treats ores and concentrates from most of these properties and some from the Yukon Territory at its Trail smelters.

Lead and zinc were recovered by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited from copper-zinc-lead ores of its Flin Flon mine on the Saskatchewan-Manitoba border and from the Schist Lake mine near Flin Flon and the Chisel Lake and Stall Lake mines 90 miles east of Flin Flon.

In Ontario, Noranda Mines Limited (Geco Division), Willecho Mines Limited, and Willroy Mines Limited, all at Manitouwadge, produced zinc, lead and copper concentrates; Kam-Kotia Porcupine Mines Limited near Timmins produced copper concentrates and a small tonnage of zinc concentrates. Three new mines were opened in 1966—the Zenmac near Schreiber, the Canadian Jamieson at Timmins, and the Texas Gulf near Timmins. When operating at full capacity Texas Gulf will be one of the largest mine producers of zinc in Canada. Zinc concentrates from Ontario and Quebec mines were roasted by Sherbrooke Metallurgical Company Limited at Port Maitland on Lake Erie and the resulting calcine was shipped to the United States for final treatment.

Quebec's 1966 lead production dropped somewhat below that of 1965 but its zinc mine output at 293,100 tons was about 7 p.c. higher. The New Hosco mine, which had been producing copper concentrates since 1963, commenced production of zinc concentrates in August 1966 and a new producer, Mines de Poirier, Inc., a subsidiary of Rio Algom Mines Limited, opened a 1,500-ton mill to treat ore from its copper-zinc mine in Poirier township, expanding capacity during the year to 2,500 tons daily to provide for processing copper ore from nearby Joutel Copper Mines Limited. Other mine producers in Quebec were the Normetal (copper-zinc), Quemont (copper-zinc), Manitou-Barvue (copper-zinc-lead), and Lake Dufault (copper-zinc), all in the Noranda-Val d'Or area; New Calumet (zinc-lead) at Calumet Island on the Ottawa River; Coniagas (zinc-lead-silver) at Bachelor Lake; and Cupra (copper-zinc-lead) and Solbec (copper-zinc-lead), both in the Sherbrooke district.

New Brunswick's production of lead and zinc was up about 19 p.c. and 15 p.c., respectively, compared with 1965. In 1966, Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited brought into production its No. 6 zinc-lead-copper mine near Bathurst, its ore being milled at a newly constructed 2,250-ton-a-day concentrator. Heath Steele Mines Limited, near Newcastle, produced zinc, copper and lead concentrates and started an expansion program to double ore production by 1968. Magnet Cove Barium Corporation, at Walton, remained Nova Scotia's only lead-zinc producer. In Newfoundland, production continued at the zinc-lead-copper mine of American Smelting and Refining Company at Buchans and zinc concentrates were recovered from the copper-zinc ore produced by Consolidated Rambler Mines Limited near Baie Verte.

Exploration and development were carried out in many areas during 1966, notably at Pine Point in the Northwest Territories and Ross River in the Yukon Territory. New mines were under development near Bathurst, N.B., in the Joutel-Poirier district 60 miles north of Amos, Que., in northern Manitoba, in northern Saskatchewan and in southeastern British Columbia.