

Lead and Zinc in Eastern Canada

THE increased demand for zinc and lead on account of more extended markets has aroused intensive interest in a search for workable deposits of these metals.

With reference to the chart shown, additional information is that 96% of the production in 1924 was from British Columbia, 3% from Ontario, 1% from Quebec, but that Eastern Canada is increasing its production and may be expected to continue to do so. Of course, the largest producer of zinc and lead in Canada is the Sullivan Mine at Kimberley, B.C., owned by the Consolidated Smelters, whose annual report showing net earnings of over \$13,000,000 for last year was recently issued.

Activity throughout the Ottawa Valley section in lead and zinc is increasing. The Kingdon Lead Mine at Galetta, Ontario, on Canadian National Railways, has now added to its equipment until it even refines the ore on the ground. Values and depth of deposition on such properties as the Legree property, four miles east of Renfrew on the Burnstown Highway, and a new deposit at Carleton Place makes further exploration and drilling seem likely. A property which had been worked to some extent is known as the Calumet Quebec property.

Other deposits in the Ottawa Valley are being opened up on the Perth Road and in the vicinity of Arnprior adjacent to the Galetta deposit. Probably the property that ranges second in importance as a producer is the Tetreault zinc property at Notre Dame des Anges, Quebec, on the Canadian National Railway, owned by the British Metals Corporation which is being mined down to the 500 foot level and from which concentrates are being shipped to Antwerp.

The Richardson, or Long Lake zinc property, in Frontenac County, Ont., has mined some rich zinc ore and systematic work might still develop considerable tonnage. The Frontenac lead property, situated on the Perth Road, off the Ottawa-Toronto line of the Canadian National, has been re-opened. Here the ore is more in vein formation and occurs in

shoots, and there those parts of the vein can be mined profitably. The vein is sometimes as wide as 22 feet.

Three zinc sections which are likely to come to the front in a big way are the Upper Rouyn section along the National Transcontinental, the Gaspé Peninsula and the centre of the Sudbury nickel belt area. The zinc in the Rouyn ores is decidedly important, to some extent at the Horne and the Amulet and to a very important extent at the Waite-Montgomery. This is referred to in more detail in the section of this booklet dealing with Rouyn and should be read in conjunction with this.

The Gaspé Peninsula (Quebec) zinc-lead deposits yield promise of having tonnage in quantity. While the zinc ore deposits of this section are in the lower Devonian, yet volcanic rocks and granite batholiths are associated with the deposits and the veins have sharply defined walls, all showing that the deposits are genetically related to the intrusives. Quite extensive work has been done by the Federal Company. This Company, partly in conjunction with the Quebec Government, constructed a forty-six mile roadway. They have quite extensive mining operations and a large tonnage of exposed ore, with total expenditure for development running in excess of a half a million dollars. This section of country is well worth exploration by prospectors and mining men and the best of it is at the extreme height of land in the vicinity of the granite batholiths of Lemieux Township and quite probably following this height of land westward towards the Canadian National Railways.

What may yet, however, prove to be the greatest production zone for zinc in Eastern Canada is the Centre of the Sudbury nickel belt, where the Bunker Hill-Sullivan group have had drills running during the past year with reported good results, so far unpublished. Reference to this is made in the Sudbury district pages of this booklet.

Concurrent with the satisfactory development of the lead and zinc ores of Eastern Canada must come a refinery which will, of course, be