

will keep on adding new jobs in order to close up the gap between the job opportunities provided by the economy and the rapidly expanding labour force."

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THE YOUNG IDEA AT STRATFORD

The final week of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival was devoted to youth. By train, bus and private car, more than 18,000 high-school pupils from many parts of Ontario, as well as from nearby points in the United States, descended on the Festival Theatre to attend eight performances of "Romeo and Juliet." The production they saw was exactly the same as the one regular audiences had been thronging the theatre to see all summer--Michael Langham's staging of the "teen-age" love story in which Julie Harris played Juliet, Bruno Gerussi Romeo, and Christopher Plummer Mercutio.

But they received a bonus that the regular audiences hadn't received. At the conclusion of each performance, they were permitted to question a member of the cast about the play, the theatre, the life of an actor--anything that came to mind.

The idea of devoting the final week of the Stratford Festival to high-school pupils began in 1958, when some 12,000 young people saw six performances of "Henry IV, Part 1." The following year, more than 15,000 attended seven performances of "As You Like It."

Organized by the Festival in co-operation with various educational authorities, the student matinees are offered at box office prices considerably below the normal rate. The actors say that the young people are among the best audiences of the summer; they are alert, inquisitive and their responses are completely spontaneous.

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LEAD OUTPUT

Canada's production of lead in 1959 was 186,495 tons, or 185 tons less than in 1958. Only small changes in output occurred in the lead-producing provinces and Yukon Territory, the largest change being the Newfoundland decrease of 1,395 tons in mine output. As in previous years, the output from the mines of British Columbia was about 80 per cent of the Canadian total.

Refined-lead production in Canada increased to 135,396 tons in 1959 from 132,987 tons produced in 1958. It came from the smelter and electrolytic refinery of The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited (Cominco) at Trail, British Columbia.

Most of the lead concentrates produced in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory were treated at Cominco's custom refinery at Trail. The remainder were exported to lead smelters

in the United States for treatment. Lead concentrates produced in the eastern provinces were exported to smelters in Europe and the United States. The exports of primary lead decreased slightly from 146,432 tons in 1958 to 145,978 in 1959. Of these exports, the United States received 51 per cent, the United Kingdom 31 per cent, West Germany 9 per cent and Belgium 7 per cent. The remaining 2 per cent went in small shipments to 19 other countries.

MAIN SOURCES

The main production has come from relatively few sources, the most important being Cominco's Sullivan mine at Kimberley, British Columbia. Other important sources of current supply are the Buchans deposit in Newfoundland, Cominco's Bluebell mine at Riondel, British Columbia, and the Yukon mines of United Keno Hill Mines Limited.

Large deposits of lead-bearing ore have been outlined at Pine Point on the south shore of Great Slave Lake, and smaller deposits have been explored in the Pelly River and Hyland River areas of Yukon Territory, but no production has come from these deposits. In New Brunswick, in 1957 and 1958, Heath Steele Mines Limited produced small amounts of lead from its large zinc-copper-lead ore-body near Bathurst. There are other large ore-bodies in the Bathurst area that contain appreciable quantities of lead, but there has been no production from them.

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SALT PRODUCTION

The annual production of salt in Canada increased at a remarkable rate during the five-year period 1954 to 1959. The 1959 record production of 3,233,512 short tons was more than 36 per cent greater than the output of the previous year and well over three times the amount produced in 1954. The rapid expansion of the Canadian salt industry is attributed to two factors--the opening of a rock-salt mine at Ojibway, Ontario, by The Canadian Rock Salt Company Limited in 1955, and the initiation of a programme of brine export by Canadian Brine Company at Sandwich, Ontario, in 1958. A further increase in salt production can be expected in 1960 as Canada's two new rock-salt mines, one at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, the other at Goderich, Ontario, enter their first full year of production. Both were officially opened on November 4, 1959.

Salt imports increased slightly--from 340,887 short tons in 1958 to 369,967 short tons in 1959. Exports, on the other hand, showed a substantial increase--from an estimated 906,707 short tons in 1958 to 1,274,077 short tons in 1959. Most of the salt exported in 1959 was in the form of brine for use by chemical plants in the United States.