mill were closed. This move necessitated the closing of Lorado's custom shippers—Lake Cinch Mines Limited, Cayzor Athabaska Mines Limited, Rix-Athabasca Mines Limited—and several other smaller shippers. Total ore reserves in the Beaverlodge camp are estimated at 6,000,000 tons grading 0.20 p.c. U_3O_8.

Uranium production in the Northwest Territories ceased in September when the reserves at Eldorado's Port Radium deposit were mined out. Production was 327 tons of U_3O_8 in 1960.

The measured, indicated and inferred uranium reserves in Canada as of Jan. 1, 1960, were estimated at 308,500,000 tons grading 0.12 p.c. U_3O_8. This is equivalent to 370,200 tons of uranium oxide (U_3O_8), the largest reserve of uranium in the world.

Iron Ore.—Shipments of iron ore by Canadian producers in 1960 decreased sharply from the all-time high set in 1959 to 21,507,783 tons, a drop of 12 p.c.; the value declined from $192,666,101 to $171,670,605. Shipments from producers in British Columbia and Newfoundland were higher and the unit value of ore shipped from all producing provinces except Newfoundland was also higher.

Imports from the United States Lake Superior district for use in Ontario blast furnaces increased. Rather than reflecting a growing trend, the 1960 level of imports represented a return to more normal conditions after the general recession of 1958 and the strike in the United States steel industry and iron mines in 1959. A larger portion of the output from Canadian iron ore mines had been consumed domestically in 1959 to offset the effects of the strike and to enable Ontario blast furnaces to operate at a high rate.

Canada's principal iron ore market is the United States, followed in order by the United Kingdom, Western Europe and Japan. Early in the year, most United States steel and iron ore executives predicted a near-record steel production of 120,000,000 tons for 1960. Correspondingly, Canadian iron ore exports to the United States were at a high level during the first six months but United States steel production commenced an unexpected decline in April that levelled out in July to from 50 to 55 p.c. of capacity, where it remained the balance of the year. Stocks of iron ore at blast furnace sites increased steadily and resulted in a sharp cutback in ore receipts during the last four months. As a consequence, Canadian iron ore production and exports to the United States declined. In contrast, steel production and iron ore consumption in the United Kingdom, Western Europe and Japan remained at a high level throughout most of 1960 and Canada's iron ore exports to these areas increased.

Canada's relative iron ore market position declined in varying degrees with respect to ore imported by the major iron ore consuming nations, particularly the United States. Continuing and increasing competition is being experienced from a number of countries of South America and Africa. Because of this competition, product research on direct-shipping ores and the development of properties for the production of high-grade concentrates and agglomerates are becoming increasingly important features of the Canadian iron ore industry.

Iron Ore Company of Canada, with direct shipping ore deposits astride the Labrador-Quebec border, 360 miles north of the port of Sept Îles, Que., is the largest iron ore producer in Canada, accounting for about 51 p.c. of 1960 shipments. Wabana Mines Limited, wholly owned subsidiary of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, produces heavy media concentrate from its Bell Island, Nfld., operations and accounted for about 14 p.c. of the year's shipments. Nearly 4 p.c. of 1960 shipments was in the form of pelletized iron ore concentrate from the Hilton Mines near Shawville, Que.

In Ontario, Caland Ore Company Limited, Canadian Charleson Limited and Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited operate mines near Atikokan, 140 miles west of Port Arthur. Caland, a new producer in 1960, mined direct-shipping ore and accounted for approximately 4 p.c. of Canada's 1960 shipments. Canadian Charleson produces small amounts of concentrate from hematite-bearing gravels. Steep Rock, the oldest producer in the area, produced direct-shipping ore and concentrates to account for over 8 p.c. of the nation's