shipments. In the Michipicoten area, Algoma Ore Properties Division of Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited operates mines and a sinter plant at Wawa and accounted for 9 p.c. of the 1960 shipments. Marmoraton Mining Company Limited produces pelletized iron ore concentrates at its plant near Marmora, and Lowphos Ore Limited produces iron ore concentrate at its plant near Capreol. Together these companies accounted for nearly 5 p.c. of the country's shipments.

Shipments by the three British Columbia producers exceeded 1,000,000 tons, an all-time high, and accounted for over 5 p.c. of total Canadian shipments in 1960. Empire Development Company Limited and Nimpkish Iron Mines Limited operate mines in the northern part of Vancouver Island and Texada Mines Limited produces from mines on Texada Island.

Three companies produce iron by-products from processing materials other than iron ores. Two of these—The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited at Copper Cliff, Ont., and Noranda Mines Limited at Cutler, Ont.—treat iron sulphides and produce high-grade iron oxide agglomerates. In 1960, International Nickel announced plans to triple its iron output capacity to 900,000 tons by 1963. Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation treats ilmenite at its Sorel, Que., electric smelter to produce titania slag and pig iron. The ilmenite is mined from deposits near Allard Lake.

Despite the increasing competition for the world's iron ore markets, the rapid increase in Canadian iron ore production during the past decade is expected to continue. Properties being developed for production will result in an increase of Canada's iron ore production capacity to over 40,000,000 tons by 1965. The development of three properties in Labrador-Quebec for production in the next five years is of particular importance, although there is considerable exploration and development work continuing on several iron ore properties throughout Canada. In the Wabush Lake area of Labrador, 190 miles north of Sept Îles, Iron Ore Company of Canada and Wabush Iron Company Limited are developing large iron deposits for production. The former company will spend over $150,000,000 on a mine and concentrator with a production capacity of 7,000,000 tons of concentrate a year by 1962, and the latter company will probably spend over $100,000,000 on similar facilities with production capacity of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons of concentrate a year by 1965. Quebec Cartier Mining Company has spent nearly $200,000,000 on its Lac Jeannine project near the town of Gagnon, about 145 miles north of Shelter Bay on the St. Lawrence River. Construction of a deep-water harbour at Port Cartier near Shelter Bay, a 193-mile railway, a 60,000-hp. hydro-electric development and a beneficiation plant with capacity to produce 8,000,000 tons of concentrate a year were all started late in 1958. Initial production is scheduled for early 1961. In British Columbia, three new producers plan to start shipments in 1961 and 1962 at a combined rate of approximately 1,300,000 tons a year. In January 1961, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited commenced production of electric furnace pig iron at Kimberley. Raw material for this 36,500-ton-a-year facility is iron oxide calcine, previously a waste product from the company's sulphuric acid plant.

Gold.—Conditions in Canada's gold mining industry in 1960 were more favourable than in 1959. The average Mint price for gold increased to $33.93 an oz.t. (based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics preliminary estimates) from $33.57 in 1959. Production rose to 4,602,762 oz.t. from 4,483,416 oz.t. and the value increased to $156,171,715 from $150,508,275. There was a sharp rise in the gold price on international markets late in 1960 which resulted in increased earnings for gold mines selling on the open market. The higher Mint price resulted from the Canadian dollar moving closer to parity with the United States dollar in the latter part of the year.

The 25-p.c. increase in cost assistance granted to lower-grade gold mines by an amendment to the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act in 1959, together with an extension of these benefits to the end of 1963, provided stability to higher-cost mines and aided in offsetting increased operating costs. New union agreements at most mines increased labour costs. Material and power costs were also higher in many mining areas. A total of 54