

Columbium.—St. Lawrence Columbium and Metals Corporation completed the construction of a 500-ton-a-day mill at Oka, Que., and made its first shipment of pyrochlore concentrate (50-55 p.c. Cb_2O_5) in October 1961. Two other companies—Quebec Columbium Mines Limited and Columbium Mining Products Ltd.—have carried out extensive research and exploration programs in the same area. Geo-Met Reactors Limited was formed in 1961 and produced for export two grades of ferrocolumbium and a pyrochlore steel-additive that is marketed under the trade name 'Pycol'. Concentrates from Oka constitute the raw material used by Geo-Met.

Molybdenum.—Molybdenite Corporation of Canada Limited continued to be the sole Canadian producer of molybdenite and molybdic oxide in 1961. Shipments during the year from the company's mine at Lacorne, Que., amounted to 765,897 lb. of contained molybdenum valued at \$1,085,091, compared with 767,621 lb. valued at \$1,015,380 in 1960. Preissac Molybdenite Mines Limited, in which Molybdenite Corporation holds a substantial interest, and Anglo-American Molybdenite Mining Corporation continued development and exploration work on their properties in the Lake Preissac area of Quebec. Noranda Mines, Limited commenced a pilot-plant study at the property of Gaspé Copper Mines, Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary) to investigate the economics of by-product molybdenum recovery. In October 1961, Noranda announced plans to examine by underground exploration its Mount Boss property in British Columbia.

Titanium.—Ilmenite, an iron-titanium oxide, is mined in the Allard Lake and St. Urbain areas of Quebec. Ilmenite from St. Urbain is sold as heavy aggregate. Most of the Allard Lake ore is smelted at Sorel, Que., in electric furnaces by Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation to produce a high titania slag. Most of this product is exported to pigment producers in the United States, Japan and Britain but some goes to Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited at Varennes, Que. In 1961, the value of titanium shipped as ore, heavy aggregate and titanium-bearing slag was \$16,287,293, an amount \$3,340,293 above the previous high reached in 1960.

Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited completed a \$6,000,000 expansion program that increased its annual production capacity from 32,000,000 lb. of TiO_2 to 50,000,000 lb. British Titan Products (Canada) Limited—a wholly owned subsidiary of British Titan Products Company, of Britain—continued the construction of its titanium-pigment manufacturing plant at Tracy, Que. The plant, scheduled for completion in 1962, will have an initial rated capacity of 44,000,000 lb. a year.

Selenium and Tellurium.—These metals are recovered from the anode muds produced by the refining of blister copper in the plants of Canadian Copper Refiners Limited at Montreal East, Que., and International Nickel at Copper Cliff, Ont. The Canadian Copper Refiners plant is one of the largest selenium and tellurium metal-and-salts plants in the world. Selenium production in 1961 totalled 469,892 lb. valued at \$2,990,595 compared with 521,638 lb. valued at \$3,651,466 in 1960. Tellurium production in 1961 amounted to 95,873 lb. valued at \$475,545, an increase of 51,191 lb. and \$319,157 over 1960.

Magnesium.—Dominion Magnesium Limited is the only producer of magnesium metal in Canada. Dolomite of exceptional purity is quarried and reduced to metal by the ferrosilicon method at Haley, Ont. Plant expansion from 8,000 tons to 10,000 tons annual capacity was commenced in 1961. Production for the year was estimated at 7,740 tons compared with 7,289 tons in 1960.

Aluminum.—Canada is second in world production of aluminum. Bauxite and alumina for use by Canadian smelters are imported and for this reason aluminum metal production is classed with manufactures, not with smelter production of metals from minerals of domestic origin. Annual capacity of the six Canadian smelters was 872,000 tons in 1961. Canadian British Aluminium Company Limited will expand the present