

## 11.—Copper Production, by Province, and Total Value 1952-61—concluded

Year	Saskatchewan tons	British Columbia tons	Northwest Territories tons	Yukon Territory tons	Canada	
					Quantity	Value
					tons	\$
1952.....	30,344	20,786	3	—	258,038	146,679,040
1953.....	30,588	24,148	—	—	253,252	150,953,742
1954.....	36,192	25,088	—	—	302,732	175,712,693
1955.....	32,945	22,127	—	—	325,994	239,756,455
1956.....	33,116	21,682	—	—	354,860	292,958,091
1957.....	30,597	15,410	165	—	359,109	206,897,988
1958.....	37,510	6,010	434	—	345,114	174,430,930
1959.....	35,536	8,121	494	—	395,269	233,102,813
1960.....	31,785	16,559	520	—	439,262	264,846,637
1961 <sup>a</sup> .....	33,982	19,421	486	440	444,635	258,582,247

**Uranium.**—Uranium mineralization has been found in Canada at intervals along the western and southern edges of the Canadian Shield but production has been concentrated in four areas within this belt—Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories, Beaverlodge in northern Saskatchewan, and Elliot Lake and Bancroft in Ontario. Although output of uranium first began in the Northwest Territories in 1942, figures were not available until 1954 because of government restrictions. However, it was after that time that the large mines and mills of Saskatchewan and Ontario came into production. Peak output amounting to 31,800,000 lb. was reached in 1959 from 23 mines, but by the end of 1961, for economic reasons (see p. 485), only eight mines remained in operation and production dropped to about 20,000,000 lb. for the year. Of the 1961 quantity, 75.9 p.c. was produced in Ontario, 22.0 p.c. in Saskatchewan and the remainder in the Northwest Territories.

12.—Production and Value of Uranium (U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>), by Province, 1954-61

Year	Ontario		Saskatchewan		Northwest Territories		Canada	
	Quantity <sup>1</sup>	Value	Quantity <sup>1</sup>	Value	Quantity <sup>1</sup>	Value	Quantity <sup>1</sup>	Value
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
1954.....	—	—	..	10,981,417	..	15,486,157	..	26,467,574
1955.....	..	487,054	..	12,312,471	..	13,232,079	..	26,031,604
1956.....	906,614	9,361,867	2,780,534	27,194,202	873,912	9,176,076	4,561,060	45,732,145
1957.....	7,970,598	82,940,763	4,462,552	44,561,832	838,264	8,801,769	13,271,414	136,304,364
1958.....	19,970,136	210,149,700	5,924,253	59,815,924	910,843	9,572,847	26,805,232	279,538,471
1959.....	25,492,171	268,529,993	5,372,685	54,457,321	919,333	8,155,729	31,784,189	331,143,043
1960.....	19,793,727	211,983,533	4,624,431	48,722,961	1,077,211	9,231,698	25,495,369	269,938,192
1961 <sup>a</sup> .....	14,905,905	156,714,553	4,320,000	44,642,000	419,000	2,782,000	19,644,905	204,138,553

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 1956 include radium salts, silver, cobalt and uranium oxides; figures for 1957-61 are for uranium oxide (U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>).

**Iron Ore.**—Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines, after a considerable setback in 1958, reached record levels in 1959 and then dropped back in 1960 by 12.0 p.c. in quantity and 9.1 p.c. in value. In 1961 the quantity shipped showed a further reduction of 5.4 p.c. but increased prices resulted in a 3.1-p.c. increase in value. Increases reported by Newfoundland, Ontario and British Columbia were more than offset by lower shipments in Quebec where output was down by 28.5 p.c.