

slightly and imports, mainly from the United States, decreased; domestic ore accounted for 44 p.c. of Canadian consumption compared with 36 p.c. in 1963. Canadian steel companies import ore from the United States because they either participated in the development of mines there or established commercial ties with United States merchant companies prior to 1950, when little ore was mined in Canada. However, several domestic steel companies have recently participated in new mining ventures in Labrador and Ontario, and other similar investments in Canadian iron mines are being considered. By 1970, imports should account for no more than 10 p.c. of domestic iron ore consumption.

Shipments to the United States, by far Canada's largest market, rose by 6,500,000 tons in 1964, and United States sales accounted for 72 p.c. of total Canadian iron ore shipments. Canada supplied 59 p.c. of that country's imports. United States imports from other countries rose by about 3,000,000 tons. Canadian iron ore exports to Britain were also substantially higher in 1964, mainly because of accelerated sales of high-grade pellets and concentrates which began in 1963; shipments of medium-grade ore increased slightly. Exports to both Japan and Western Europe were lower in 1964 than in 1963. Sales to Japan should recover in 1965. In Western Europe, Canadian ore producers have been meeting increasing competition from mines in Africa and South America. Canada may experience increased sales of high-grade concentrates and pellets to Western Europe in the next few years; in past years, nearly all European sales were of medium-grade ore. European steel production recovered strongly in 1964 after a period of stagnation following the high-growth years of the late 1950's.

In 1964, 15 companies were directly engaged in iron mining—one on the Island of Newfoundland, one with mines in both Newfoundland-Labrador and Quebec, two in Quebec, six in Ontario, and five in British Columbia. Two other mines in British Columbia made small shipments from stockpile. In addition, four companies shipped iron ore produced as a by-product of base-metal operations. Iron Ore Company of Canada, with direct-shipping ore deposits astride the Labrador-Quebec border at Schefferville (Que.), and concentrating-grade deposits near Labrador City (Nfld.), is the largest producer, accounting for 41 p.c. of 1964 shipments. Wabana Mines of Dosco Industries Limited, producing medium-grade sized concentrate from an underground mine on Bell Island, Nfld., accounted for 3.6 p.c. of the year's shipments. Quebec Cartier Mining Company's shipments of high-grade concentrate from its operations at Gagnon, Que., made up 26.4 p.c. of 1964 shipments, making it Canada's second largest producer; and high-grade pellets from Hilton Mines, Ltd. near Shawville, Que., accounted for another 2.6 p.c. In Ontario, Algoma Ore Properties Division of The Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, operates mines and a sinter plant at Wawa and accounted for 5.2 p.c. Shipments of high-grade pellets by Marmoraton Mining Company, Ltd. at Marmora, and Lowphos Ore, Limited near Capreol made up 1.6 p.c. and 1.8 p.c., respectively, of Canada's 1964 total. In the Steep Rock area, Caland Ore Company Limited, Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited and Oglebay Norton Co. (Canadian Charleson Mine), producing medium-grade, direct-shipping ore and concentrate, accounted for 5.8 p.c., 3.8 p.c. and 0.5 p.c., respectively, of Canadian shipments. The five British Columbia producers, plus the two that shipped from stockpile, together shipped 5.1 p.c. of the total. By-product iron ore was produced by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited at Kimberley, B.C., and by The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited and Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited in the Sudbury area. Noranda Mines, Limited shipped from stockpile at Cutler, Ont.

In 1964 several companies were preparing for iron production. In Newfoundland-Labrador, Wabush Mines neared completion of its mine and concentrator, scheduled to begin production at a designed annual capacity of 5,300,000 long tons of concentrate in 1965. An associated company, Arnaud Pellets, neared completion of a 4,900,000-ton-a-year pelletizing plant at Pointe Noire, Que., also to begin production in 1965. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation began production at its 1,250,000-ton-a-year pellet project at Kirkland Lake, Ont., early in 1965. A new iron mining project, similar to Jones & Laughlin's, was announced for the Temagami area, 60 miles north of North Bay, Ont.