

It will have an annual capacity of 1,000,000 tons of high-grade pellets and will be 90 p.c. owned by Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited of Hamilton, Ont. In British Columbia, Empire Development Company, Limited was preparing to resume production, and a new mine was being developed near Campbell River by Orecan Mines Limited; both should be producing in 1965. Wesfrob Mines Ltd. continued development of its iron-copper mine at Tasu Harbour on the Queen Charlotte Islands. This property will begin production of magnetite concentrates late in 1967 at an annual rate of nearly 1,000,000 tons. Several other pelletizing and mining projects were under active consideration, thus promising continued growth of the Canadian iron ore industry.

Nickel.—Canadian nickel production during 1964 was 232,875 tons valued at \$381,996,719, slightly more than in 1963. Canada is traditionally the world's leading supplier of nickel and accounts for about 80 p.c. of the non-communist world production. The leading producers—The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited, and Sherritt Gordon Mines, Limited—are among the world's largest.

Near Sudbury in Ontario, International Nickel operated seven mines—the Creighton, Frood-Stobie, Garson, Levack, Murray and Crean Hill underground mines and the Clarabelle open pit. Also near Sudbury, Falconbridge operated five mines—Falconbridge, East, Hardy, Onaping and Fecunis.

In Manitoba, the Lynn Lake mine of Sherritt Gordon Mines, Limited operated at 3,900 tons daily. Nickel matte was imported to permit the Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., refinery to operate at full capacity of 14,000 tons. The company had a good market for its nickel products sold in briquette and powder forms. At the Thompson mine of International Nickel, a service shaft on the edge of Thompson Lake was being sunk and, five miles to the south, two shafts were being sunk on the Birchtree deposit, with production expected in 1968. The production capacity of International Nickel in Ontario and Manitoba is now some 225,000 tons of nickel annually. By 1967, Falconbridge will have a capacity of 50,000 tons.

Several smaller nickel mining operations made good progress in 1964. The Gordon Lake mine of Metal Mines Limited in northwestern Ontario produced about 525 tons of ore a day; a bulk nickel-copper concentrate is transported by truck to Lac du Bonnet, Man., and shipped by rail to Copper Cliff, Ont., for smelting. The Marbridge Mines Limited mine in La Motte township, Que., was operating at close to its daily capacity of 400 tons and a second shaft will increase production by 200 tons starting in mid-1965; bulk nickel-copper flotation concentrates, amounting to about 2,800 tons a month, are trucked to Falconbridge, Ont., for smelting. Lorraine Mining Company commenced production at 400 tons daily early in 1965 at its property in the Belleterre area of Quebec; indicated ore reserves to 800 feet are 550,000 tons of 2.1 p.c. combined nickel-copper. Giant Mascot Mines, Limited, near Hope, B.C., produced about 1,500 tons of ore daily, operating for 23 days each month; bulk nickel-copper concentrates are exported to Japan.

There were no price changes for nickel during the year. Prices remained at 84 cents a pound for Canada and 79 cents for the United States, both f.o.b. Port Colborne, Ont. The United States price includes import duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

Copper.—All segments of the copper industry moved ahead in 1964. Mine production at 494,017 tons was valued at \$328,233,604, an increase of 41,458 tons and \$43,829,894 over 1963. Production of refined copper increased as did domestic consumption. Mine production increased in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba but decreased in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Exploration for new copper properties and development of known deposits were proceeding in most of Canada's copper-bearing areas. New mines were brought into production in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia and prospective producers were being developed in these provinces and in Saskatchewan. One mine, in British Columbia, was closed by a strike.