

**Subsection 3.—Production of Metallic Minerals**

The metallic minerals of greatest dollar value to Canada during 1964 were, in order: iron ore, nickel, copper, zinc, gold, uranium, lead and silver. Iron ore replaced nickel in first position and zinc advanced to fourth place from sixth. Developments taking place in metal mining during 1964 are described in detail in Section 1, pp. 550-560. The following statistical information gives a comparison of quantity and value figures for each of the principal metals over the ten-year period 1955-64.

**Iron Ore.**—Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines, which have fluctuated considerably over the past ten years, reached a record high level in 1964. The quantity shipped by each producing province was higher than in 1963, the largest increases being contributed by Quebec and Newfoundland. Quebec accounted for 39.9 p.c. of the country's output, Newfoundland for 33.9 p.c., Ontario for 20.7 and British Columbia for the remainder.

Production of pig iron and production of steel ingots and castings were also at their highest levels in 1964. Exports of iron ore—direct shipping grade, concentrated, agglomerated and other forms—amounted to 34,130,545 tons valued at \$356,007,314, a considerable increase over the 1963 totals. Of the 1964 tonnage exported, 81 p.c. went to the United States and most of the remainder to Europe, mainly to Britain. Japan received 1,878,612 tons compared with 2,216,227 tons in 1963.

**11.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron and Steel Ingots and Castings, 1955-64**

Year	Iron Ore Shipments						Production of Pig Iron	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings
	Newfoundland	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Canada			
					Quantity	Value		
tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$	tons	tons	
1955.....	7,206,883	4,103,173	4,362,191	610,930	16,283,177	110,435,850	3,215,367	4,534,672
1956.....	8,463,572	7,956,549	5,558,203	369,954	22,348,278	160,362,118	3,568,203	5,301,202
1957.....	8,174,779	8,872,948	4,867,105	357,342	22,272,174	167,221,425	3,718,350	5,068,149
1958.....	5,390,775	6,060,325	3,644,952	630,271	15,726,323	126,131,181	3,059,579	4,359,466
1959.....	6,105,819	11,515,169	6,018,089	849,248	24,488,325	192,666,101	4,182,775	5,901,487
1960.....	7,611,355	7,457,971	5,325,197	1,156,297	21,550,830	175,082,523	4,298,849	5,809,108
1961.....	7,611,340	5,639,931	5,772,664	1,335,068	20,359,003	187,950,047	4,946,021	6,488,307
1962.....	7,986,910	11,163,982	6,414,936	1,793,848	27,359,676	263,004,217	5,276,753	7,173,534
1963.....	9,683,004	11,650,787	6,749,617	2,060,241	30,143,649	313,182,963	5,914,997	8,190,279
1964 <sup>a</sup> .....	13,094,240	15,417,069	7,985,715	2,167,559	38,664,583	402,892,490	6,540,679	9,130,763

**Nickel.**—The output of nickel in Canada was slightly higher in 1964 than in 1963 because the older mines in Ontario, which are by far the largest producers, again stepped up output after the cutback of the preceding years. The other producing provinces—Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia—recorded moderately lower quantities than in 1963.

Canada uses only about 6,000 tons of refined nickel (anodes, cathodes and ingots) annually. Exports amounted to 128,330 tons in 1964 compared with 109,156 tons in 1963, most of it going to the United States and Britain; exports of nickel in ores, concentrates and matte, mostly to Britain and Norway, amounted to 74,766 tons compared with 83,392 tons in the previous year.