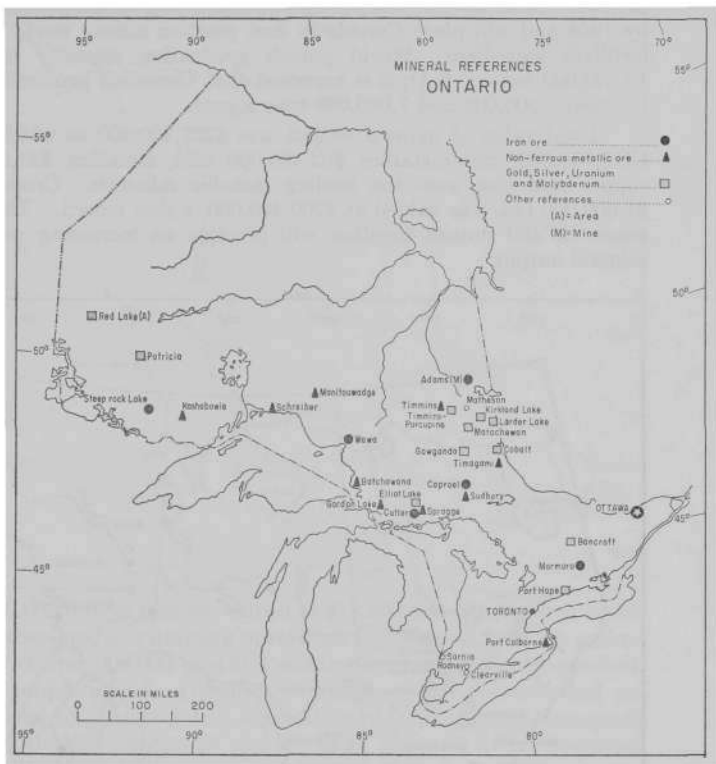


Production of iron ore at 8,300,000 tons valued at \$90,600,000 was slightly higher in quantity and value than in 1964. A new iron ore pellet plant near Kirkland Lake started regular shipments early in the year from its 1,250,000-ton-a-year facility and a new pellet plant in the Atikokan area started shipments about mid-year. Another company was constructing facilities in the Timagami area that will have a pellet capacity of 1,500,000 tons a year and two other companies were considering production of pellets from properties in north-western Ontario.

Structural materials output in 1965 valued at \$175,000,000 compared favourably with \$169,000,000 in 1964 and gives every indication of a continuing high rate to meet requirements of all types of construction.



Notwithstanding reduced output of uranium and gold, Ontario's mineral production is expected to grow at an accelerated rate in the years ahead, with considerably higher output of nickel, copper and iron ore. Many by-product metals are recovered from the processing of nickel-copper and copper-zinc production, the most common being platinum-group metals, gold, silver and cobalt.

**Manitoba.**—Nickel, copper and zinc accounted for about 78 p.c. of Manitoba's value of mineral output in 1965, nickel accounting for \$106,800,000 of the \$182,000,000 total. International Nickel operates the world's only integrated nickel-production facility at Thompson—mine, concentrator, smelter and refinery—and is developing the Birchtree and Soab mines for production in 1968. Sherritt Gordon operates a nickel-copper mine at Lynn Lake and ships concentrates to its chemical refinery at Fort Saskatchewan in Alberta for recovery of nickel, copper and cobalt. The company started sinking a five-compartment shaft at a copper-zinc deposit south of Lynn Lake for an underground exploration and development program. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting continued development of its Osborne and Anderson Lake copper-zinc mines near Snow Lake; it operates four mines in Manitoba and the Flin Flon mine that straddles the Saskatchewan border, all concentrates from which are smelted at Flin Flon. Production of structural materials at \$18,300,000, mineral fuels at \$11,700,000 and non-metallics at \$2,800,000 together constituted 18 p.c. of the province's mineral output in 1965.

**Saskatchewan.**—Attention in Saskatchewan in 1965 was again focused on the increased production of the potash development programs. Three companies produced 1,430,000 tons of potash worth \$54,400,000 compared with 858,351 tons worth \$31,200,000