

**Iron Ore.**—Iron ore shipments in 1965 increased for the fourth consecutive year and amounted to 39,790,103 tons valued at \$419,393,058, an increase of 4 p.c. over the previous year. Quebec was the largest producing province, accounting for 14,781,630 tons, followed by Newfoundland-Labrador with 14,606,915, Ontario with 8,295,969, and British Columbia with 2,105,589 tons. In 1965, 16 companies were directly engaged in iron ore mining—one on the Island of Newfoundland, one in Labrador, one with mines in both Labrador and Quebec, two in Quebec, six in Ontario and five in British Columbia. In addition, four companies shipped iron ore as a by-product of base metal operations.

In Newfoundland, Dosco Industries Limited continued research on ore from its Wabana mine to find economic methods for up-grading the mines. The company continued to experience difficulty in marketing its ore because of its relatively low iron and high phosphorus and silica contents. Iron Ore Company of Canada, with direct-shipping ore from deposits on both sides of the Labrador-Quebec border at Schefferville and a concentrating-grade deposit near Labrador City, is the largest shipper, accounting for 24 p.c. of the 1965 shipments. Quebec Cartier Mining Company, the second largest, accounted for 23 p.c. Other shippers were Wabush Mines in Labrador; Hilton Mines, Ltd., in Quebec; and Algoma Ore Properties Division of Algoma Steel Corporation, Steep Rock Iron Mines Ltd., Caland Ore Company Ltd., Lowphos Ore Ltd., Marmoraton Mining Company, and Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, in Ontario. Oglebay Norton Company in Ontario shipped small tonnages of ore from stockpile. In British Columbia five companies shipped iron ore—Zeballos Iron Mines Limited, Coast Copper Company Limited, Texada Mines Limited, Brynron Mines Limited and Jedway Iron Ore Limited. By-product iron ore producers were the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited (Cominco Limited), International Nickel Limited, Falconbridge Nickel, and Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation.

Pellet shipments in 1965 amounted to 9,953,000 tons, an increase of 42 p.c. over 1964. Shipments were made by Arnaud Pellets, Pointe Noire, Que.; Carol Pellet Company, Labrador City, Labrador; Hilton Mines, Shawville, Que.; Jones & Laughlin Steel (Adams Mine), near Kirkland Lake, Ont.; Lowphos Ore Ltd., Sudbury area, Ont.; Marmoraton Mining Co., Ltd., near Marmorata, Ont.; and International Nickel, Copper Cliff, Ont.

Annual iron ore productive capacity in Canada at the end of 1965 was 45,400,000 tons, 16.7 p.c. higher than in 1964. This included 15,600,000 tons of pellets, 12,400,000 tons of high-grade concentrates in addition to that used to make pellets, and 17,400,000 tons of medium-grade ores and concentrates containing less than 58 p.c. natural iron. On completion of planned iron ore pellet plants, productive capacity will be 21,400,000 tons a year in 1967 and 24,100,000 tons a year in 1968.

Two small mines in British Columbia—Orean Mines Limited and Empire Development Company Limited—nearly production at the end of 1965 and construction continued at Wesrob Mines Limited's Moresby Island property. In Ontario, development of Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited's \$40,000,000 Sherman Mine project at Timagami was begun, with completion scheduled for 1968; its capacity will be 1,200,000 tons of pellets a year. In addition, several large projects were being considered for early development.

Canadian iron ore is consumed by steel industries in five main market areas—Canada, the United States, Britain, Japan and Western Europe. Shipments to domestic steel plants, to Japan and to Western Europe were higher in 1965 than in the previous year but those to the United States and Britain were lower. The United States is the world's largest iron ore importer and is Canada's largest market, accounting for 67 p.c. of total Canadian shipments in 1965 even though the amount shipped to that country was a million tons lower than in 1964. The decline in shipments to Britain from 3,200,000 tons in 1964 to 2,900,000 tons in 1965 was mainly the result of intensive competition from West African ores. Western European imports from Canada increased approximately 1,500,000 tons to about 2,300,000 tons in the same comparison and reflected greater consumption of high-grade concentrates and pellets, mainly in West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg. Total Canadian exports in 1965 were 30,800,000 tons compared with 30,500,000 tons in 1964.