

iron ore importer and is Canada's largest market, accounting for 66 p.c. of total Canadian shipments and nearly 80 p.c. of exports in 1966. The decline in shipments to Britain from 2,900,000 tons in 1965 to 2,200,000 tons in 1966 was mainly the result of intensive competition from West African ores. Total Canadian exports in 1966 were 30,700,000 tons compared with 30,800,000 tons in 1965. Canadian consumption, at 9,800,000 tons, was up only slightly from 1965 and imports, at 4,300,000 tons, were down 9 p.c. Most imported ore came from Michigan and Minnesota in the United States; 328,000 tons came from Brazil.

10.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron and Steel Ingots and Castings, 1957-66

(Quantities are in short tons)

Year	Iron Ore Shipments						Production of Pig Iron	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings
	Newfoundland (incl. Labrador)	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Canada			
					Quantity	Value		
tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$	tons	tons	
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.....	7,611,365	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.....	12,763,575	15,512,916	8,046,769	2,002,562	38,325,822	404,951,696	6,550,835	9,132,174
1965.....	14,500,495	14,817,820	8,475,218	2,165,403	39,958,936	413,064,861	7,079,439	10,068,091
1966.....	16,546,189	13,848,441	8,144,289	2,151,804	40,690,723	431,659,083	7,211,684	10,002,868

Nickel.—Canadian nickel production in 1966 was 223,600 tons valued at \$377,479,000, a decrease in volume of close to 14 p.c. and in value of 12.3 p.c. from 1965. Reduced production resulted from labour strikes at Sudbury and a lack of skilled workers. Canada supplied about 70 p.c. of the non-communist world's nickel in 1966.

In Ontario, International Nickel operated ten mines and two smelters near Sudbury, a refinery at Port Colborne, and was developing five mines in the Sudbury area. Also near Sudbury, Falconbridge operated six mines and a smelter and was developing two mines. In Manitoba, International Nickel operated an integrated nickel mining-concentrating-smelting-refining facility at Thompson and was developing three new mines. Sherritt Gordon's Lynn Lake mine continued to produce nickel concentrates for treatment at the company's chemical refinery at Fort Saskatchewan in Alberta. Nickel matte was imported by Sherritt to supplement the Lynn Lake concentrates. In Quebec, Marbridge Mines Limited, in La Motte Township, produced a bulk nickel-copper concentrate for treatment at Falconbridge's smelter. Lorraine Mining Company Limited, near Belleterre, shipped nickel concentrates to International Nickel for smelting. In northwestern Ontario, the Werner Lake mine of Metal Mines Limited produced a bulk nickel-copper concentrate that was shipped to International Nickel at Sudbury for smelting. Giant Mascot Mines Limited, near Hope, B.C., produced nickel-copper concentrates for export to Japan.

Nickel prices were raised on Nov. 1, 1966 from 84 cents (Cdn.) a pound to 92.15 cents (Cdn.) a pound in Canada, and from 77.75 cents (U.S.) a pound to 85.25 cents (U.S.) a pound in the United States. The suspension of the duty of 1½ cents a pound on nickel entering the United States remained in force in 1966. Both prices are f.o.b. Port Colborne, Ont.