

## 16.—Producers' Shipments of Silver, by Province, and Total Value, 1957-66—concluded

Year	Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Canada <sup>1</sup>	
					Quantity	Value
	oz.t.	oz.t.	oz.t.	oz.t.	oz.t.	\$
1957.....	1,145,571	8,584,991	6,484,185	69,104	28,823,298	25,182,915
1958.....	1,299,077	8,013,428	6,415,560	72,779	31,163,470	27,053,007
1959.....	1,187,439	7,463,285	7,054,632	70,560	31,923,969	28,022,860
1960.....	1,163,845	8,447,440	7,217,361	79,473	34,016,829	30,244,363
1961.....	876,450	8,391,640	6,937,086	77,890	31,381,977	29,580,651
1962.....	762,215	6,186,937	6,482,244	72,802	30,422,972	35,442,761
1963.....	746,683	6,451,158	6,106,037	81,206	29,932,003	41,425,891
1964.....	593,320	5,280,129	5,638,712	65,223	29,902,611	41,863,655
1965.....	640,995	4,991,109	4,615,995	1,064,824	32,272,464	45,181,450
1966.....	603,358	5,548,823	4,194,580	1,662,192	33,417,874	46,751,605

<sup>1</sup> Includes relatively small quantities produced in Alberta.

**Platinum Metals.**—Canadian production of the platinum metals in 1966 was 396,100 oz.t. valued at \$32,370,000, a reduction of 67,000 oz.t. and \$3,740,000 from 1965. The decrease in output resulted from lower production of nickel. Platinum group metals—platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and osmium—are recovered in Canada as a by-product in the refining of nickel; nickel ores contain an average of 0.025 oz.t. of platinum metals per ton. When nickel matte is electrolytically refined the platinumoids are precipitated in the electrolytic tanks as a sludge. The sludge is purified and sent to refineries in Britain and the United States for recovery of the platinum metals.

Half of the world's output of platinum metals is from the Soviet Union and most of the remainder is produced in the Republic of South Africa and Canada. World demand remained strong in 1966 and consumption in the non-communist countries exceeded mine production. The deficit was made up by purchases from the Soviet Union and releases from the United States stockpile. An erratic pattern of sales to the non-communist world by the Soviet Union caused a wide difference between the official platinum price of \$100 per oz.t. and dealers' prices of up to \$146 per oz.t.

**Aluminum.**—Canada ranks third in world aluminum production, after the United States and the Soviet Union. In the non-communist world, 1966 production of primary aluminum was 6,200,000 tons; Canada produced 907,700 tons and exported 716,000 tons. These exports represent a large proportion of all aluminum metal moving across international borders. Two companies produce primary aluminum in Canada—Canadian British Aluminium Company Limited operates a smelter at Baie Comeau, Que., and Aluminum Company of Canada Limited (Alcan) operates smelters at Arvida, Alma, Shawinigan and Beauharnois in Quebec and at Kitimat in British Columbia. Effective capacity at Canadian smelters will be an estimated 1,085,000 tons by the end of 1967. As all bauxite and alumina used by the aluminum smelters must be imported, mainly from the Caribbean area, metal production is classed with manufactures and not with smelter production of ores and concentrates of domestic origin. The export price of primary aluminum was 24.5 cents a pound (U.S.) in 1966, unchanged since November 1964. The Canadian price was 26.0 cents a pound throughout 1966 but was increased to 26.5 cents in January 1967.

**Magnesium.**—Dominion Magnesium Limited, with mine and smelter at Haley, Ont., is the only producer in Canada. The smelter has an annual magnesium capacity of 11,500 tons. Production declined to 6,723 tons from 10,108 tons in 1965 because of a strike, and exports declined to \$3,450,000 from \$4,450,000. Imports increased from