

platinum metals, cobalt, nepheline syenite and graphite, and most of the salt. It also accounted for over half of the total Canadian output of iron ore and of gold, and approximately half of the copper.

Developments in the nickel industry point to a considerable expansion in Canada's nickel potential and, because of the short supply of the metal, have attracted much attention. They include: the continued expansion of facilities by the two main producers, International Nickel Company of Canada Limited and Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited; the shipping of development ore by East Rim Nickel Mines Limited and Milnet Mines Limited in the Sudbury Basin to Falconbridge Nickel Mines; and the promise of production from a third company, Nickel Offsets Limited, during 1953.

Production of nickel in all forms in 1952 was 280,013,300 lb., valued at \$150,908,900, an increase of slightly more than 4,200,000 lb. over 1951 and about 8,000,000 lb. short of 1943, the peak year. All but a small part of the output in 1952 came from the mines of International Nickel Company and Falconbridge Nickel Mines. The remainder originated in silver-cobalt ores from the Cobalt area, which were treated by Deloro Smelting and Refining Company Limited. About 55 p.c. of the nickel produced was refined at International Nickel Company's plant at Port Colborne, Ont.

With the full changeover to underground operations anticipated during 1953, International Nickel Company will have completed the \$150,000,000 expansion program commenced five years ago. This changeover will mean the mining of approximately 13,000,000 tons of ore a year from underground for the production of approximately 250,000,000 lb. of refined nickel. The program includes the mining of low-grade ore at the Creighton mine and the erection of a 12,000-ton concentrator at that mine, the introduction of the flash-smelting of copper concentrates at the Company's plant at Copper Cliff, and extensive underground development in the Company's various mines, which now totals more than 325 miles.

Ore mined from underground and surface in 1952 amounted to 13,248,593 tons, the highest tonnage produced in the Company's history. Ore lifted from underground was 10,196,068 tons compared with 7,780,143 tons in 1951 and with 5,733,269 tons in 1950. Production of nickel in all forms amounted to 249,017,358 lb., an increase of over 5,000,000 lb. compared with 1951.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines produced over 28,000,000 lb. of nickel in 1952 and plans to greatly expand its output in the next few years. A fourth converter has been installed in the smelter and the preparation of the new Hardy mine for production is nearing completion. At Fecunis Lake in the Levack area on the north side of the Sudbury Basin, a large new orebody was discovered during the review period and initial results from extensive investigation indicate over 10,000,000 tons of copper-nickel ore with an average grade equal to the main Falconbridge body. Numerous additions were also made to the Company's refinery at Kristiansand in Norway.

With the prime purpose of developing its properties and of modernizing its treatment facilities, Falconbridge Nickel entered into contract (announced in February 1952) with the United States Defense Materials Procurement Agency to supply up to 75,000,000 lb. of nickel, 1,500,000 lb. of cobalt and up to 25,000,000 lb. of copper over a nine-year period. In a second contract (announced in April 1953) the Company agreed to furnish, by mid-1962 at market price, 100,000,000 lb. of nickel over and above the tonnage specified in the 1952 contract. The United States