

The iron ore operations in the Michipicoten area about 130 miles northwest of Sault Ste Marie are mainly post-war also and perhaps should be listed among the changes. The ore is siderite and like Steep Rock, most of the production goes to the United States. Production is at a rate of about 1.1 million tons a year. There are several hundred million tons of reserves in the various deposits.

Again, at Marmora, is another iron ore development, the ore in this case being magnetite, discovered in 1949 as a result of an airborne magnetometer survey. You may have seen an article on it in Fortune magazine a few years ago. Production is to start in October this year, and is to be at a rate of 500,000 tons of agglomerated concentrates annually. Bethlehem Steel Corporation is the parent company and shipments to the company's plant at Lackawanna, near Buffalo, are to commence next spring via Picton on Lake Ontario.

A further post-war change in Ontario is the production of asbestos, the source of the output being Canadian Johns-Manville deposits about 150 miles almost due north of Sudbury. About 2,000 tons of fibre a month are produced. The deposits are extensive but are by no means as large as those in the Eastern Townships of Quebec which are the source of about 60 per cent of the world output.

Two further changes in Ontario are of exceptional interest, not only to Canada but to the whole of the free world.

The first is the great expansion of the nickel industry. Since the war, the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited, which accounts for 71 per cent of the free world output of nickel, has spent upwards of \$150,000,000 in expanding and modernizing its mines, plants and facilities. This programme has involved the change-over to complete underground mining from open pit and underground operations, and the mining and treatment of low grade ores. Much of the 14,000,000 tons of ore a year Inco is now treating is low grade. In 1946 the company treated 7,736,000 tons of ore. It has started construction of a \$16,000,000 plant in which it will treat nickeliferous pyrrhotite to recover nickel and high grade iron ore.

Also in connection with nickel, and this too in the Sudbury area, is the \$55,000,000 expansion programme of Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited. This programme involves the bringing of six new mines into production, the most important of these being the Fecunis property on the north rim of the Sudbury basin which is scheduled to commence production in 1958. The objective is an output of 55,000,000 pounds of nickel a year by 1960, compared with a present annual output of about 40,000,000 pounds. Both Inco and Falconbridge have firm contracts with the United States Government for the purchase of much of their nickel and through Falconbridge, that of three new producers, namely East Rim, Milnet, and Nickel Offsets, all in the Sudbury area.