

to exist on the Belcher Islands in Hudson Bay, along the east shore of Hudson Bay, and in the Northwest and Yukon Territories. The quantity of low-grade material in these deposits may be measured in billions of tons. It is meaningless to place an arithmetic figure on reserves in Canada as insufficient detailed diamond drilling has been carried out for adequate assessment. There are several promising large iron-ore deposits in Quebec and Ontario which have been developed to such a stage that all that is required for development to production is an assured market for the product. Financing would not likely be difficult to obtain if a market were assured. The shortages of iron ore that do exist in Canada are regional ones as in the Prairie Provinces. There is, in fact, an absolute abundance of iron ore sufficient to supply the domestic and export market for generations to come.

#### Producers

The following brief comments touch on the highlights of the iron ore industry in Canada. There are many companies also active in exploration:

##### The Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited Algoma Ore Properties Division

This company operates several mines in the Michipicoten area north of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The Helen and Victoria mines are 12 miles east of Michipicoten Harbour on Lake Superior. The Sir James mine, opened in 1956, is about 3 miles farther east. The George W. MacLeod mine, which came into production in September 1960, will replace the Helen and Victoria underground mines when they are exhausted late in 1962. The Sir James orebody originally contained 80 million tons of siderite to a depth of 3,000 feet, including 7 million tons of open pit ore. The George W. MacLeod orebody contained 50 million tons of siderite. About 57 per cent of the George W. MacLeod ore must be concentrated by heavy-media separation before being sintered and 43 per cent can be sintered directly; 70 per cent of the Sir James ore must be concentrated before being sintered. Sinter-output capacity is 1.8 million long tons a year, averaging 53.5 per cent iron and manganese combined.

Nearly half the sinter production is shipped by rail to the Steelworks Division of the company at Sault Ste. Marie. The remainder is shipped by boat from Michipicoten Harbour to United States ports on the Great Lakes.

##### Caland Ore Company Limited

Caland, a subsidiary of Inland Steel Company of Chicago, began production of direct-shipping hematite in 1960 from deposits near Atikokan, Ontario, leased from Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited. The Lime Point open pit was the first to begin production. The Mink Point open pit was opened in 1961. Development of the underground Falls Point mine was suspended in 1961 because of economic conditions. The company plans to produce 2.5 million tons a year by 1965 and 3 million tons a year by 1969.

Before production could begin, the East Arm of Steep Rock Lake had to be drained and over 160 million cubic yards of silt were dredged. The company's ore is shipped by rail to Port Arthur on Lake Superior and thence by boat to the parent company's steel plant in Chicago.