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CABINET MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, of Prince Albert Saskatchewan, was sworn in as Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, and 16 other members of the Progressive Conservative Party were named to offices in the new Government in ceremonies held Friday morning, June 21, at Government House. The new Prime Minister was scheduled to take part in the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers opening at London June 26.

Cabinet appointments made were the following:

- Public Works..... Mr. Howard Green,
of Vancouver, B.C.
- Finance and Mr. Donald Fleming,
Receiver General of Toronto, Ontario.
- Veterans Affairs.. Mr. A. J. Brooks,
of Sussex, N.B.
- Transport..... Mr. George Hees,
of Toronto, Ontario.
- Solicitor General- Mr. Leon Balcer,
of Trois-Rivieres, Quebec.
- National Defence . Maj.-Gen. G.R. Pearkes, VC.,
of Victoria, B.C.

- Trade and Commerce.. Mr. Gordon Churchill,
of Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- Justice and Mr. E. Davie Fulton,
Attorney General of Kamloops, B.C.
- National Revenue... Mr. George Nowlan,
of Wolfville, N.S.
- Northern Affairs.... Mr. Douglas Harkness,
and National of Calgary, Alberta.
Resources
- Secretary of State.. Mrs. Ellen Fairclough,
of Hamilton, Ontario.
- Fisheries..... Mr. Angus MacLean,
of Beatons Mills, P.E.I.
- Labour..... Mr. Michael Starr,
of Oshawa, Ontario.
- Postmaster General.. Mr. William Hamilton,
of Montreal, Quebec.
- Ministers without .. Mr. J.M. Macdonnell,
Portfolio of Toronto, Ontario, and
Mr. W. J. Browne,
of St. John's, Nfld.

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GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT: Canada's total output of goods and services in the first quarter of 1957 showed little change from the fourth quarter of 1956, after allowance for seasonal factors, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There was an increase of 0.9 percent in non-farm gross national product and it is estimated that this was largely accounted for by price increases. In volume terms, non-farm output of goods and services in the first quarter was virtually unchanged. This relative stability in the volume of non-farm output in the first quarter follows successive quarter-to-quarter increases since mid-1954.

The quarterly estimates of total gross national product -- farm and non-farm -- include an arbitrary figure for farm output which is based on the assumption that a normal crop will be realized this year compared with the large crop realized in 1956. Accordingly the total gross national product for the first quarter is somewhat lower than that of the preceding quarter, allowing for seasonal factors.

The levelling-off in gross national product is the net result of a number of divergent movements among major components. The major aggregates of labour income and consumer expenditure both increased by 1.5 percent between the fourth and first quarter. Exports and imports of goods and services both increased by 1 percent. Corporation profits were lower, after seasonal adjustment. Housing showed a smaller decline than in preceding quarters; and non-residential construction appears to have been slightly lower. There was, however, a further expansion in expenditures for machinery and equipment. Moreover, business inventories continued to accumulate, although on a smaller scale than in the preceding quarter.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DROP: The situation with respect to the incidence of communicable diseases in Canada has shown further improvements in 1956, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual report on notifiable diseases which is compiled from reports received weekly from the provincial departments of health.

Newly-reported cases of epidemic poliomyelitis dropped in 1956 by 40 percent to 607 cases from 1,021 in 1955 and by 93 percent from the all-time high of 8,878 cases in 1953. Cases in 1956 decreased in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario. The incidence rate of 3.8 per 100,000 population was the lowest recorded since 1945, when a rate of 3.2 was shown. Incidence of paralytic poliomyelitis cases followed much the same pattern as all types, Quebec and Ontario showing increases compared to 1955. The incidence rate for paralytic cases in Canada, 2.3 per 100,000 population, was the lowest since 1950, when 2.1 was recorded.

Tuberculosis cases for 1956, at 9,377, decreased by 8.1 percent from 10,199 in 1955. This represents a drop of 38.7 percent compared to 1944, when a high of 15,292 cases were reported. Cases for 1956 in Nova Scotia and Manitoba increased by 33.3 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively, compared to 1955. The incidence rate per 100,000 population for Canada has declined steadily from a high of 128.2 in 1944 to 58.4 in 1956.

Venereal diseases declined only slightly to 16,642 cases from 16,723 in 1955. However, the number dropped steadily each year since 1946 when 41,556 cases were recorded, representing a decline of 60 percent during the decade. Only Newfoundland, Manitoba and British Columbia showed increases.

Infectious hepatitis and jaundice, with 2,937 cases in 1956, declined by 24.4 percent from 1955 when 3,885 were recorded. British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta showed the greatest drop in the number of reported cases, while the largest percentage decreases were recorded for Alberta and British Columbia, 83.8 percent and 59.2 percent, respectively, compared to 1955. Prince Edward Island registered the sharpest decline in the incidence rate, 115.8 per 100,000 population compared to 221.0 in 1955.

Decreases were also recorded in the number of cases for the following diseases: influenza, 71.1 percent; whooping cough, 37.8 percent; erysipelas, 14.3 percent; dysentery, 9.2 percent; conjunctivitis and meningococcal meningitis and meningococemia, 8.1 percent; measles, 5.2 percent; and diphtheria, 2.9 percent.

Diseases for which increases were reported as compared to the previous year, include: rubella, 154.3 percent; encephalomyelitis, 31.4 percent; scarlet fever and septic sore throat, 24.6 percent; typhoid and paratyphoid, 19.7 percent; undulant fever, 15.6 percent; chickenpox, 8.5 percent; and mumps, 3.4 percent.

APPRENTICES MAKE IMPRESSION: Soldier-apprentices from the Royal Canadian School of Artillery, Camp Shilo, Man., made a big impression recently during their visit to Sherwood, North Dakota, to participate in US Memorial Day ceremonies.

Under the command of Major Frank Michie, of Kingston, Ont., and Lt. Larry Greig, Port Alice BC, the apprentice troop paraded with veterans of the US armed services and mounted guard on a memorial to the Unknown Soldier.

The soldier-apprentices were accompanied by a 24-piece military band under the direction of Drum Major Bill Darby, of Georgetown, Ont.

More than 1,200 spectators came from the surrounding countryside to witness the ceremonies and members of the American Legion Post in Sherwood have been invited to take part in Canadian "Rememberance Day" ceremonies in nearby Gainsborough, Sask., on November 11.

MORE YOUNG PEOPLE

Canada's population under 10 years of age and from 10 to 19 years increased both numerically and proportionately in the 5 years from 1951 to 1956, while the population 65 years and over rose numerically but proportionately showed a slight decline, according to final 1956 Census figures of population by five year age groups and sex, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Those in the active working age, 20 to 64 years, rose substantially in numbers but declined in proportion to the total.

Biggest increase was in the age group 5 to 9 years which jumped by 409,228 or 29.3 percent to 1,807,053 from 1,397,825 in 1951, to account for 11.2 percent of the total population in 1956 as against 10 percent in 1951. Reflecting continued high birth rate trends, the population under 5 years increased by 261,454, to 1,983,563 from 1,722,109, representing 12.3 percent of the total population, the same ratio as in 1951. The total number of children under 10 years of age thus increased in the 5-year period to 3,790,616 from 3,119,934, representing 23.5 percent of the total as compared with 22.3 percent in 1951.

In the upper age brackets, the population 65 years and over increased by 157,665 or 26.6 percent to 1,243,938 from 1,086,273, but proportionately declined slightly to 7.7 percent from 7.8 percent of the totals. Those from 65 to 69 rose by 30,616 to 464,113 (2.9 percent) from 433,497 (3.1 percent), while those 70 years and over jumped by 127,049 to 779,825 (4.8 percent) from 652,776 (4.7 percent). Women accounted for the major part of the growth in numbers from 65 to 69 with an increase of 21,141 against 9,475 for men. Over 70 the number of women rose by 65,617 in the 5 years and men by 61,432.

The proportion in the 10-14 group increased from 8.1 percent to 8.9 percent, with a numerical gain of 303,811 to 1,434,594 from 1,130,783. Reflecting the low birth rates of the depression years of the 1930's, the 15-24 group declined in proportion from 15.4 percent to 14.2 percent in spite of a numerical gain of 144,798

to 2,291,411 from 2,146,613. The population under 20 years of age increased in proportion from 38 percent in 1951 to 39.6 percent in 1956, or from 5,308,589 to 6,387,511.

The remainder of the population, from 25 to 65 years of age decreased in proportion from 46.5 percent in 1951 to 45.7 percent in 1956, but increased numerically from 6,525,826 to 7,320,232.

There were more females than males in 1956 in the age groups 30 to 34, 35 to 39, and 70 years and over. In all other age groups the males were more numerous. In 1951, females were in the majority in the 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 groups, as well as the 70-plus group.

Provincially, Newfoundland had the largest proportion of children under 5 years of age, with 15.3 percent in this group. Next was New Brunswick with 13.4 percent, followed by Alberta with 13.3 percent, Quebec 12.9 percent, Saskatchewan 12.5 percent, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island 12.4 percent each, Manitoba 11.8 percent, Ontario 11.6 percent, and British Columbia 11.2 percent.

British Columbia had the largest proportion in the age group 65 years and over with 10.8 percent in this class. Next in order were Prince Edward Island with 10.4 percent, Manitoba and Nova Scotia 9 percent each, Saskatchewan 8.9 percent, Ontario 8.4 percent, New Brunswick 7.8 percent, Alberta 7.2 percent, Newfoundland 6 percent, and Quebec 5.7 percent.

In the large urban centres, the proportion under 5 years of age were as follows: Edmonton 13.4 percent, Calgary 12.6 percent, Hamilton, 10.8 percent, Ottawa and Windsor 10.5 percent, Quebec 10.3 percent, Montreal 10.1 percent, London 9.7 percent, Winnipeg 9.5 percent, Vancouver 8.5 percent, and Toronto 8.2 percent.

The proportion over 65 was the largest in Vancouver, at 13.7 percent, followed by Toronto and Winnipeg with 10.9 percent each, London 10.6 percent, Hamilton 8.7 percent, Calgary 8.5 percent, Ottawa 8.2 percent, Windsor 8 percent, Montreal and Edmonton 6.5 percent, and Quebec 6.3 percent.

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NEW COLOUR SCHEME: Trans-Canada Air Lines has announced plans for a change in the colour scheme of its aircraft fleet of Super Constellations, Viscounts, North Stars and DC-3s.

TCA said that starting immediately, the tops of all aircraft will be painted white. The company said the move was being made to increase passenger comfort, enhance the appearance of the planes and as a measure of economy in cleaning and polishing.

All TCA planes have, until now, had bare aluminum tops above the red and white centre bands. The remainder of the colour scheme will remain the same, TCA said.

A type-trial of the white-painting of the upper fuselage surface of a North Star aircraft conducted for a period of one year established that the white topping would slightly reduce the temperature in the passenger cabin during hot weather and that it was less expensive to wet-wash the white top than to clean and hand-polish the aluminum.

TCA has an aircraft fleet of 77 at the present time and Mr. Seagram said the white painting would be accomplished as the planes were routed to main bases for major checks. The company has another 22 Viscounts, 20 prop-jet Vickers Vanguard and six Douglas DC-8 turbo-jets on order and white tops will be standard on the new aircraft.

JOB HOLDERS INCREASE

An estimated 5,687,000 persons had jobs at May 18, an increase of 245,000 from the previous month and 188,000 from the preceding year according to the joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same date, 194,000 persons were without jobs and seeking work, approximately 112,000 fewer than in the previous month, 29,000 more than in May 1956, but more than 19,000 fewer than in May 1955. Registrations for employment at NES offices at May 30 had decreased by 212,000 from April 25, and totalled about 307,000.

Canada's civilian labour force on May 18 was larger at 5,881,000 versus 5,748,000 a month earlier and 5,664,000 a year ago. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work and the number of registrations for employment both represented a slightly larger proportion of the total labour force this May than a year earlier.

The increase in employment from April to May was sufficiently large to absorb both the marked expansion in the labour force that occurred during the month and a substantial number of persons who in April were without jobs and seeking work. The number of farm

jobs increased slightly more from April to May this year than a year earlier; non-farm jobs increased substantially more. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work declined more from April to May this year than last. This was a reversal of the situation that had prevailed in most of the recent months. The decline in the number of unplaced applicants was about the same from April to May this year as last.

Persons working full-time -- 35 hours or more in the survey week -- totalled 5,142,000 versus 3,134,000 a month earlier and 4,997,000 a year ago, and persons at work less than 35 hours numbered 429,000 versus 2,166,000 at mid-April and 390,000 at the same time last year. The unusually large number working less than 35 hours at mid-April was due to the occurrence of Good Friday in the survey week.

Number of persons with jobs but not at work totalled 116,000 versus 142,000 a month earlier and 112,000 a year ago. Number off work as a result of illness totalled 53,000 compared with 56,000 a month earlier and 54,000 a year earlier, and those on vacation numbered 33,000 versus 32,000 a month earlier and 30,000 at the same time last year.

MORE COAL: Reversing the downward trend in the preceding five years, Canadian coal production rose 0.7 percent in 1956 to 14,915,610 tons from 14,818,880 tons in 1955, and the value 1.9 percent to \$95,349,763 from \$93,579,471, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics preliminary annual report. Landed imports, including briquettes, climbed nearly 19 percent to 23,120,300 tons from 19,490,013, but exports rose less than 1 percent to 594,166 tons from 592,782.

Output from Alberta mines fell in the year to 4,328,787 tons from 4,455,279 in the preceding year. This decline was offset by increases in Nova Scotia to 5,775,025 tons from 5,731,026, New Brunswick to 988,266 from 877,838, Saskatchewan to 2,341,641 from 2,293,816, and British Columbia and Yukon to 1,481,891 from 1,460,921. Production comprised bituminous at 10,309,587 tons versus 10,184,857 in 1955, sub-bituminous at 2,264,382 tons versus 2,340,207, and lignite at 2,341,641 tons versus 2,293,816.

LOAN FROM NATIONAL GALLERY: The walls of major units' messes in 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group have been brightened with scenes of action of the Canadian Army in the Second World War.

The National Gallery in Ottawa has loaned Canada's NATO Brigade 28 paintings by seven war artists who saw action on all fronts with the Army.

The units benefitting from the action of the National Gallery are the 4th Regiment; Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; 1st Battalion; the Royal Canadian Regiment; 1st Battalion; Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; 1st Battalion; Le Royal 22e Regiment; and Headquarters, 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Each unit has been loaned paintings that deal mainly with its particular arm of the service. The 4th Regiment, RCHA, for example has five paintings, all depicting the artillery in various actions of the Second World War.

When the 2nd Brigade rotates to Canada this fall, the paintings will be loaned to the incoming formation, the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

HISTORIC NAMES: The romantic history of the beginnings of Canada in New France three centuries ago has given the Canadian National Railways glamorous names for the banquet halls and other public rooms in its new Queen Elizabeth Hotel, now under construction and due to open for its first convention next year.

Some of the names are closely associated with the United States, too. Marquette and Jolliet were the discoverers of the Mississippi. Du Lhut left his name, with a slight change of spelling, in Minnesota. The names of these three have been perpetuated in three banquet rooms on the convention floor of the hotel. Another has been called after Sir Alexander MacKenzie, the first explorer to go overland across Canada to the Pacific.

CANADA'S IRON ORE INDUSTRY, 1956.

Production (shipments) of iron ore from Canadian operations in 1956 amounted to 20,711,778 tons, valued at \$156,327,885 compared with 14,536,000 tons, valued at \$110,000,000 in 1955. This represents an increase of 26 percent in tonnage and 24 percent in value to set new highs in 1956 over those recorded the previous year. The major portion of this gain is attributable to increased output by Iron Ore Company of Canada from its mines in Labrador-New Quebec near Schefferville. Increased shipments were also reported by Dominion Wabana and Steep Rock Iron Mines in 1956. Production of iron sinter by Noranda at Port Robinson, Ontario, and iron ore pellets by International Nickel at Copper Cliff, Ontario is not included in the total shipments for 1955-56 reported above. Neither is the production of desulphurized pig iron from the Sorel smelter of Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation included in the total.

The modern Canadian iron ore industry had its beginnings in 1939, when Algoma Ore Properties brought its Helen Mine, in the Michipicoten area of Ontario, back into production after it had been idle for 20 years. When production from Newfoundland was first included in Canadian statistics in 1949 the total domestic production amounted to 3,281,336 tons. Since the Second World War, and particularly since 1950, the exploration, development, and production of iron ore has been one of ever increasing intensity in this country. From initial shipments of 1,781,453 tons in 1954, the Iron Ore Company of Canada has rapidly expanded operations to where over 12 million tons were shipped from Seven Islands during 1956 to account for 60 percent of the total Canadian output. Production of 20 million tons a year of direct shipping ore from the Knob Lake area is anticipated in the early 1960's and a further increase to 30 million tons annually is envisaged.

In 1954, Canada had moved up to seventh place among the world producers of iron ore, following the United States, U.S.S.R., France, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. It is probable that 1956 production of about 22.5 million net (short) tons will enable her to take over fourth place. The annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Institute estimates total world production in 1955 at about 380 million net tons, with the countries listed in the following table contributing the major portion.

United States	116,933,600 net tons
Russia	76,518,400 net tons
France	55,038,941 net tons
Sweden	19,402,685 net tons
United Kingdom	18,233,600 net tons
Canada	17,377,252 net tons
West Germany	17,221,120 net tons

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The search for iron ore in Canada that got underway after the Second World War is continuing at a rapid pace. In the widespread search for ore the accent is unquestionably on low grade deposits, carrying 30 to 40 percent iron, that can be readily concentrated into a high grade agglomerated product for shipment to markets in the United States and Western Europe.

In 1956, many areas and properties, particularly in Ontario and Quebec, were under active exploration by diamond drilling, geological, and geophysical examination. Favourable iron-bearing formations are known to extend in an almost continuous arc from the most northerly tip of the west coast of Ungava Bay, southward to the Wabush Lake area at the southern end of the Labrador-Quebec iron belt, and thence swinging westward to the Mistassini area of Quebec. Many companies are investigating various sections of this arc with the areas of Wabush Lake and that lying to the southwest of the northward trending "Labrador-Quebec Trough", which includes the general Mount Wright area, receiving the most attention. In Ontario, exploration continued with encouraging results in many areas of favourable iron-bearing formations.

The Quebec Cartier Mining Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation, announced early in 1957 that it will spend an estimated \$200 million to bring into production its iron ore holdings in the vicinity of Mt. Wright, about 300 miles northwest of Quebec city and 150 miles north of Shelter Bay on the St. Lawrence. Since 1951, The Cartier Mining Company Limited had been actively exploring the area to the west of Wabush Lake as far as Matonipi Lake. A number of other companies prominent in the North American iron ore, and iron and steel, industries are engaged in large scale exploration programmes on extensive holdings from the Wabush Lake area west to Lake Mistassini. These include Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pickands Mather and Company, Iron Ore Company of Canada, Steel Company of Canada, and Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company.

At the far northern end of the Quebec-Labrador iron bearing arc, west of Ungava Bay, large reserves of concentrating grade iron ore were outlined by reconnaissance diamond drilling, geological, and geophysical surveys prior to 1956. Efforts of the companies with holdings in the area during 1956 have been devoted to the economics of mining, beneficiating, shipping, and lining up assured markets over long periods involving large annual shipments. Atlantic Iron Ore Limited and International Iron Ore Company Limited, both incorporated and controlled by Cyrus S. Eaton and

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his Cleveland associates, Oceanic Iron Ores of Canada, controlled by Rio Tinto Mining Company of Canada Limited, and Consolidated Fenimore Iron Mines Limited have outlined huge reserves of low grade iron-bearing material, ranging from 28 to 36 percent iron, consisting of magnetite, hematite, and siderite at various locations. Considerable expenditure will be required to bring any of these holdings into production and large assured markets for the output will be required before development can be undertaken.

In Ontario, there are a number of areas containing iron-bearing deposits of possible commercial importance that have been under investigation the past year or two. The areas of interest are widely scattered throughout the province from the southeast, northward to include Temagami, Kirkland Lake, and Kapuskasing areas, and thence westward to the Manitoba boundary to include properties near Sioux Lookout, Bruce Lake south of Red Lake, Shebandowan area west of Port Arthur, Atikokan, and others.

Jalore Mining Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, exercised its option on an iron property in Boston Township, six miles southeast of Kirkland Lake. The property had been examined by Jalore under lease from Dominion Gulf Company. Mattagami Mining Company was formed by Steel Company of Canada and Interlake Iron Corporation to acquire an iron property 30 miles northeast of Kapuskasing for the \$1 million option price. Iron Bay Mines Limited, holding 90 claims at Bruce Lake south of Red Lake, has outlined a substantial tonnage of magnetite concentrating ore. El Sol Gold Mines Limited, Monpre Mining Company Limited, North American Rare Metals Limited, and Canada Iron Mining Company Limited (subsidiary of Frobisher Ltd.) all met with encouragement in 1956 work on iron ore properties in the Sioux Lookout, Shebandowan, Temagami, and the Southeastern part of Ontario respectively. Other companies were also active in iron ore exploration in Ontario during 1956.

On the coast of British Columbia, on Vancouver Island, and on the offshore islands, many occurrences of beneficiating grade magnetite deposits are on record. In general, these deposits all have limited reserves in comparison with those of Ontario and Quebec but detailed examination, coupled with magnetic surveys and followed by diamond drilling, could prove up further deposits of economic value. Diamond drilling was conducted by Wesfrob Mines Limited (subsidiary of Frobisher Ltd.) on iron holdings on Moresby Island, one of the Queen Charlotte Islands group, in 1956. The Argonaut Mine Division of Utah Co. of the Americas drilled, in 1956, a magnetite property on Porcher Island which is about 20 miles southeast of Prince Rupert. Several other properties are held, following exploration and diamond drilling, by various mining interests.

In Alberta, West Canadian Collieries carried out further investigations of its deposits of titaniferous magnetite north of Burmis nine miles east of Blairmore, in the south-eastern part of the province. In the Clear Hills area of the Peace River district of north west Alberta, about 40 miles east of Fort St. John, British Columbia, large low grade (34 percent iron) deposits of loosely consolidated oolitic goethite carrying siderite have been outlined over the past several years.

In Saskatchewan, Triana Explorations carried out surface examination and sampling of what appears to be a large hematite-magnetite deposit about 15 miles northeast of Stony Rapids. Irex Mining Syndicate are investigating a magnetite deposit, averaging perhaps 30 percent iron, 40 miles east of Prince Albert. Capping the Precambrian basement rocks, in which the iron formation lies, is about 2,000 feet of sedimentary formations.

OUTLETS FOR OUTPUT

Most of Ontario's output of iron ore is exported to the United States where demand for it is good because of its high grade and good furnace qualities. In turn, most of the ore used in Ontario blast furnaces is imported from the Lake Superior region of the United States. The interchange of ores results from company affiliations, geography, and the necessity of blending ores for blast furnace feed.

Most of the ore from Labrador-New Quebec is exported to the United States, some is exported to the United Kingdom and Western Europe, and some is retained for the domestic market. This pattern of shipments by Iron Ore Company of Canada, and those companies yet to bring their properties into production in Quebec, will be maintained with probably even a higher percentage of output finding its way to markets in the United States.

About twenty percent of the ore shipped from Wabana is used in the iron and steel plant of the parent company (Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation) at Sydney, Nova Scotia. The remainder is sold principally in the United Kingdom and West Germany, each of which took over one million tons in 1956, and to other Western European countries. Ore from Wabana does not find ready acceptance in the United States on account of its relatively high phosphorus and silica content.

British Columbia's output of magnetite concentrates in 1956 was entirely sold to Japanese iron and steel interests. In previous years minor tonnages were sold to Europe, but there never has been a domestic market for it as there is no iron smelter in existence on the west coast of Canada.

Indicated consumption of iron ore in blast furnaces in 1956 amounted to 6.5 million long tons compared to 5.6 million long tons in 1955.