

Some interest in mining and prospecting activities was shown in the area immediately west of Hudson Bay and in the Arctic area in the vicinity of Bathurst Inlet. In the Mackenzie mining district, interest was revived in the lead-zinc deposits near Pine Point on the south shore of Great Slave Lake. The location at depth on the Con and Negus properties of the continuation of ore bodies similar in structure to those occurring on the Giant Yellowknife property was felt to have ensured these mines a long productive life. The Con-Rycon mines were still the largest gold producers in the Northwest Territories, milling about 300 tons of ore a day. Negus Gold Mines Limited, the second largest producer in the Territories, milled about 125 tons a day during 1947. The other mine producing gold during that year was the Thompson-Lundmark; after being reconditioned, this mine milled about 100 tons of ore daily. The Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited production began during the summer of 1948. Shaft sinking operations and other development work are being continued at the properties of Discovery Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited; Sunset Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited; Diversified Mining Interests (Canada) Limited; North Inca Mines, and several other companies. In general, mining enterprise in the Territories was handicapped by lack of finance and power, but the latter deficiency will be overcome by the completion of the Snare River power development. The new plant will supplement power furnished at present by a development on the Yellowknife River, near Prosperous Lake.

The production of pitchblende concentrates was continued at the mine of the Crown Company, Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited, on Great Bear Lake. Production figures are not available for publication. This property is one of the world's principal sources of radium and uranium.

Production of petroleum products was continued by Imperial Oil Limited at Norman Wells in the lower Mackenzie Basin. The greater part of this output was processed at the Norman Wells refinery, and oil products, including gasoline and fuel oil, were shipped for consumption at the Eldorado mine and in the Yellowknife district.

The total value of mineral production in the Northwest Territories in 1947 was \$2,720,988. The value of gold was \$2,188,095, silver, \$32,655 and crude petroleum, \$500,238.

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1948, 1,466 miners' licences, 2,301 quartz grants and 1,933 assignments of mineral claims were issued. In addition, 23 leases comprising 1,078.74 acres were issued under the Quartz Mining Regulations. Three annual permits were issued under the Domestic Coal Mining Regulations, and one lease issued under the Coal Mining Regulations was in good standing.

Work is being continued on the installation of a modern water and sewer system at Yellowknife townsite and an airport has been established at Long Lake, four miles from that settlement. During 1947, a large number of buildings were constructed at Yellowknife including a 40-bed Red Cross hospital and a combined public and high school. In addition, day schools are being erected at Hay River, Rocher River, Fort Smith and Fort Norman. These are well constructed, modern buildings designed to serve as community centres.

Construction work commenced in 1944 and is now well advanced on the all-weather highway from the railhead at Grimshaw, Alta., to Hay River Settlement on Great Slave Lake. The cost of this project is being shared by the Federal Govern-