

62,643 fine oz. were produced. These 1949 figures do not give a true indication of the productive capacity of this mine as a concentrate stock-pile, accumulated prior to the roaster plant going into operation early in 1949, has been gradually depleted by processing with the concentrate produced each day. Of the 387 men employed at July, 1949, 102 worked underground.

A shortage of ore forced the Thompson-Lundmark Mine to close down in April, 1949. Shaft sinking, diamond drilling and other development work is being carried on at the properties of: Yellorex Mines, Limited; Discovery Yellowknife Mines, Limited; Akaitcho Yellowknife Gold Mines, Limited; North Inca Gold Mines, Limited; Progressive Diversified Minerals, Limited; Bulldog Yellowknife Gold Mines, Limited; Gateway Gold, Limited; Canus Petroleum Corporation, Limited; Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited; and American Metal Company of Canada, Limited. The work of the two last-named on the Pine Point Concessions on the south shore of Great Slave Lake is of particular interest.

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

Imperial Oil, Limited, continued production of petroleum at Norman Wells in the lower Mackenzie Basin.

The value of mineral production in the Northwest Territories in 1948 was \$4,267,485. The value of gold was \$3,556,875, of silver, \$19,036, and of crude petroleum, \$676,574.

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1949, 2,139 miners licences, 5,290 quartz grants and 2,474 assignments of mineral claims were issued. In addition, 102 leases comprising 5,947 acres were issued under the Quartz Mining Regulations.

The program of the Geological Survey of Canada in the Northwest Territories in 1948 involved nine field officers and seven map areas. Three topographical survey parties were engaged in the Indin, Giaouque and Mathews Lake areas. Four areas aggregating approximately 8,000 square miles were mapped for publication at a scale of 1 inch to 4 miles. A study was made of the east half of the Wecho River map-area lying between the faulted areas of Indin Lake and Yellowknife Bay. Detailed mapping at field scales of 1 inch to 500 or 800 feet was undertaken in three areas containing such properties as Negus, Con Rycon and Giant Yellowknife. In addition to these mapping projects other geological investigations and reconnaissance surveys were undertaken.

An Agent of Federal Lands and Crown Timber, with headquarters at Aklavik, was appointed for that portion of the Northwest Territories north of the Arctic Circle. During 1948-49, 775 surface leases and permits-to-occupy were in effect and 145 timber permits and 17 commercial timber-berth permits were issued. As a result of increased activity at Hay River, a survey of a large addition to the settlement was completed.

Work was completed on the installation of a modern water and sewer system at Yellowknife townsite, where service was provided on a limited scale in December, 1948. Extensions to the systems and construction of a sewage disposal plant were scheduled for completion in 1949. The new public schools at Fort Smith and Yellow-