

(2) Progress in the development of the Lynn Lake copper-nickel deposits in Manitoba, where sufficient ore is expected to be found to justify railroad construction.

(3) The establishment of reserves of natural gas in Alberta of such sufficiency as not only to satisfy that Province's requirements for a great number of years but also to permit consideration of its being piped to cities and towns outside the Province.

(4) The bringing into production of a large deposit of asbestos in Ontario, which, with the output from Quebec, will ensure the leadership of Canada in the production of that mineral for many years to come.

(5) The discovery of occurrences of radioactive mineral on the north shore of Lake Athabaska, Sask., near the east shore of Lake Superior, Ont., and at other localities.

In the paragraphs that follow a picture of mineral resources is presented by provinces and territories.

**Newfoundland.**—The more important minerals in Newfoundland's contribution of about 3 p.c. to Canada's mineral production in 1949, were (on a value basis) zinc, iron ore, lead, copper, fluorspar, silver and gold. The output of fluorspar far exceeded that credited to any other part of Canada, and only Ontario produced a greater quantity of iron ore.

The iron ore was mined, as it has been for 60 years, at Wabana, Bell Island, deposits, where improvements are under way that will decrease the cost of mining and strengthen the competitive position of Bell Island ore in world markets. Shipments in 1949, apart from 30,000 tons to United States, were disposed of almost equally between furnaces in the United Kingdom and those of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation at Sydney, N.S. The Province's output of iron ore will unquestionably reach much higher levels when the rich iron ore from the Quebec-Labrador deposits begins to move over the 360-mile railway—for the construction of which contracts are being let and which will carry the high-grade hematite to the St. Lawrence River.

Output of other metals comes from the large copper-zinc-lead mine at Buchans, one of the world's largest base-metal mines, which has been in production since 1928. In 1949 a shaft was sunk to the new orebody, discovered early in 1948, at a depth 1,000 feet lower than, and not far removed from, the shaft then being used.

Silver, gold, nickel, chromium, antimony, asbestos, and vanadium have been found but not in sufficient quantities to warrant exploitation. Copper, zinc, and manganese are known to occur in Labrador, also good deposits of gypsum but none developed, and a large deposit of pyrophyllite, which is worked intermittently.

**Nova Scotia.**—The total value of mineral production in Nova Scotia has increased by over \$25,000,000 since 1939, reaching a peak of \$56,093,000 in 1949. Coal is the outstanding feature of Nova Scotia's mining industry. Output in 1949, valued at \$47,998,000, was the highest yet reached in any year, and accounted for nearly 86 p.c. of the value of the Province's entire mineral output. However, in recent years the output of industrial minerals has shown greater expansion than that of coal. The production of gypsum increased from 634,960 tons in 1945 to