

Recent developments include: the production of asbestos near Matheson; the coming into production of two new gold producers, New Dickenson Mines, Limited, and Campbell Red Lake Mines, Limited; revival of activity in the Cobalt silver camp; and intensive search for radioactive minerals as a result of a discovery of pitchblende in 1948 in the Alona Bay area on the east shore of Lake Superior.

Manitoba.—Copper, gold and zinc among the metals, gypsum and salt among the industrial minerals, and cement, have figured prominently for a number of years in Manitoba's mineral output, which was valued at \$23,840,000 in 1949 as compared with a peak of \$26,081,349 in 1948.

The bulk of the copper and zinc produced to date, and much of the gold and silver, have come from the operations of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, which brought into being the great Flin Flon copper-zinc-gold-silver mine and associated metallurgical plants. That mine, which grew out of the deposit discovered by Thomas Creighton in 1915, extends across the Manitoba boundary into Saskatchewan. The only other base-metal mine with a number of years of operation to its credit is the Sherritt Gordon at Sherridon, which yields copper, zinc, gold and silver, but is nearing the exhaustion stage of its known orebodies.

The outstanding gold mine in the Province is San Antonio in the Rice Lake area, which began production on May 1, 1932.

Recent developments in Manitoba's mining industry include: the commencement of milling of copper-zinc-gold-silver ore by Cuprus Mines, Limited, near Flin Flon and of gold ore by Ogama-Rockland Gold Mines, Limited, at Long Lake and by the Howe Sound Exploration Company, Limited, in the Snow Lake area; the exploration at depth, with initial results exceeding expectations, of the nickel-copper orebodies that Sherritt Gordon Mines, Limited, outlined by extensive surface diamond drilling at Lynn Lake, where the original discovery was made in 1945; and the construction by the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, of a \$5,000,000 zinc-fuming plant to recover metal contained in the zinc-plant residues that have accumulated since that Company began production of zinc from the ore of the Flin Flon mine.

Saskatchewan.—Apart from 130,000 tons of sodium sulphate, 2,000 tons of volcanic dust, and sand and gravel, coal comprised the entire output of Saskatchewan's mineral industry, prior to 1932. Since that year, metals have occupied a conspicuous position in the Province's mineral output, a result of the great copper-gold-zinc-silver mine at Flin Flon which the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, brought into production in 1930. That mine lies partly in Saskatchewan and partly in Manitoba.

The value of the Province's annual output of minerals increased greatly from \$1,681,728 in 1932 to a peak of \$36,055,000 in 1949, the latter figure being over four times higher than in 1939. The leading mineral by value in 1949 was copper at \$13,965,000, followed by zinc at \$8,513,000, and coal at \$3,534,000. The values of these three items as well as the tonnage of coal produced were the highest recorded for the Province. Gold, sodium sulphate and silver followed in that order on the basis of value of output.

The Lloydminster heavy-oil field is in its sixth year of production but competition from new sources of western oil and high transportation costs have kept the output of the wells below their productive capacity. The great success that has