

of 780 ft., but the No. 3 shaft was completed to a depth of 1,029 ft. and a steel head-frame for ore and for waste bins was constructed. At Aug. 31, 1950, no lateral development had taken place from the No. 3 shaft, but total lateral development from the No. 2 shaft amounted to about 18,300 ft. Of the 275 men employed during the month of August, 1950, 117 worked underground.

The Discovery Yellowknife Mine, situated 50 miles north of Yellowknife in the Quyta-Giauque area, is the latest producer in the Territory. This mine commenced milling about Jan. 1, 1950, and poured its first brick on Feb. 10. Milling commenced at the rate of 60 tons a day and by August, 1950, the rate had been increased to about 90 tons a day. The shaft had been sunk to a depth of 385 ft. and lateral development had been carried on, on the 125, 250 and 375 ft. levels. Production of gold to July 31, 1950, amounted to 10,504 fine oz. Of the 77 men employed during the month of August, 31 were employed underground.

During 1950, exploration was continued for base metals by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, on the 500 sq. mile Pine Point Concession on the south shore of Great Slave Lake and on Parcel "D" consisting of 320 sq. miles adjoining the original Pine Point Concession on the east. These concessions were granted in March, 1948, and March, 1949, respectively, and about 75,816 ft. of diamond drilling has been done and over 100 miles of roads built. Total expenditures by the concessionaires at Aug. 31, 1950, amounted to about \$623,430.

During 1950, diamond drilling and other forms of development work was done at the properties of Akaitcho Yellowknife Gold Mines, Lynx Yellowknife Gold Mines, Captain Yellowknife Gold Mines, Atlas Yellowknife Gold Mines, Mate Yellowknife Gold Mines, Circle Yellowknife Mines, Greenlee Mines, Garsky Gold Mines, Bulldog Yellowknife Gold Mines, Homer Yellowknife Gold Mines, Salmita Consolidated Gold Mines, Indigo Consolidated Gold Mines, Frobisher, Limited, and J. McAvoy.

The production of pitchblende concentrates was continued by the Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944), Limited, a Crown Company, operated at Port Radium on Great Bear Lake. This property is one of the world's principal sources of uranium. Production figures are not available for publication. Isabella Mining and Development Company and Indore Gold Mines, Limited, did some development work on uranium showings in the vicinity of Isabella Lake and Hottah Lake, respectively.

Imperial Oil, Limited, continued production of petroleum products at Norman Wells in the lower Mackenzie Basin and at Sept. 30, 1950, 18 permits to explore for petroleum and natural gas, covering an area of about 64,000 acres each, had been granted to various companies in the vicinity of Fort Providence and Fort Liard and applications for 15 additional permits were under consideration.

The value of mineral production in the Northwest Territories in 1949, amounted to \$6,801,729, made up as follows: gold \$6,389,748, silver \$52,350, crude petroleum \$353,108 and natural gas \$6,523.

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1950, 911 miners licences and 1,790 quartz grants were issued. In addition, 2,102 assignments of mineral claims were recorded and 31 leases, comprising 1,594.57 acres, were issued under the Quartz Mining Regulations.

Twelve parties of the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys operated in the Northwest Territories during the 1950 season. The lead-zinc deposits in the Pine Point region were inspected and the Snowdrift