syenite outside of the U.S.S.R. The output in Ontario is obtained from extensive deposits in Peterborough County. Most of Ontario's large output of salt is used to supply its expanding chemical industries and is obtained from wells drilled 800 to 1,500 ft. below the surface at Goderich, Sarnia, Warwick and Sandwich.

Quebec.—Mining in Quebec has been forging ahead at a feverish pace during the past number of years. Mineral production has climbed in value from $86,313,491 in 1940 to $91,518,120 in 1945 and to an all-time high of $250,000,000 in 1951. In value the output in 1951 was almost evenly divided between the metallic and the non-metallic minerals, the latter being in the lead. Quebec was an important producer of the non-metallic minerals long before it had acquired any prominence as a producer of metals. In fact, metal output was relatively small prior to 1927, when the Noranda mine was brought into production, but has increased from a value of $13,914,000 in 1932 to a record $120,201,000 in 1951. However the indications are that, in value of output, the metals will soon overtake the non-metallic minerals mainly as a result of the iron-ore developments in the Quebec-Labrador region. Production from these iron-ore deposits is scheduled to commence in 1954. At present, asbestos is the chief single contributor to Quebec's mineral output.

The record of mining expansion in Quebec since the War is largely a record of pace-setting developments in connection with iron ore and titanium. These have gained an international prominence and thus stand out in relation to the others, several of which are also of importance.

The story of the iron-ore developments is by now fairly familiar to most Canadians. The discovery of the Sawyer Lake deposit in 1937 and of that at Burnt Creek in 1938 marked a major turning point in Quebec's mining history. Close to 420,000,000 tons of hematite ore has been proved to date in the deposits that have been explored and much ground still remains to be explored. Already over $50,000,000 has been spent in preparing the deposits for production and a further estimated $150,000,000 will be spent to bring the work to completion. Construction of the 360-mile railway has been started at both ends, and will be about half completed by the end of 1952. Work is proceeding on two hydro-electric power sites, one on the Menihek River about 30 miles south of the deposits and the other on Marguerite River about 20 miles north of the ore terminus. Altogether about 3,800 men are employed on the various construction and other projects, 2,300 of whom are engaged on the railroad construction.

Initially, production from the deposits will be at an annual rate of 10,000,000 tons which may eventually be extended to 20,000,000 tons. In any case there will be a large surplus of ore beyond Canadian needs. The marketing of this surplus is not likely to prove difficult in view of the steadily increasing demand for iron ore throughout the world and of the rapid rate of depletion of the high-grade ore in the Mesabi Range.

In the meantime the production of titanium ore in Quebec has become an established industry. In 1950, the first year of operation, 100,000 tons were shipped and in 1951 shipments increased to 372,000 tons. The deposits, discovered in 1946, are in the Allard Lake area 27 miles north of Havre St. Pierre on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and, so far as is known, are the largest of their kind in the world. They are owned by Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation which ships the ore to its smelter at Sorel, Que., where it is treated to produce low-carbon iron and a titanium dioxide slag. The iron is desulphurized, cast into ingots,