

Production of iron ore from the Wabana mines reached a peak of 1,788,000 tons in 1951. Dominion Wabana Ore Limited is a subsidiary of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited and approximately 50 p.c. of its production is shipped to that Company's steel mills at Sydney, N.S. The high sulphur and phosphorus content of the ore prohibits its use in other Canadian steel mills and the remaining production goes to the United Kingdom, western Germany and the United States. The Company, in 1950, contracted to supply the United Kingdom with 1,200,000 tons and Germany with 560,000 tons each year for five years until 1956, and to meet these commitments a \$6,000,000 expansion and modernization program has been undertaken which will double the Wabana productive capacity by late 1952. It involves interconnecting the Company's four mines and hoisting ore through one slope only, by means of a continuous belt-conveyor system.

Buchans Mining Company Limited is busily engaged in developing its new Rothermere orebodies on its property five miles north of Red Indian Lake in central Newfoundland. Output, which is scheduled for late in 1952, is expected to add considerably to the Company's production, which in 1951 amounted to 324,000 tons and from which 58,910 tons of zinc concentrate, 28,070 tons of lead concentrate, and 12,424 tons of copper concentrate were produced.

Newfoundland has extensive reserves of fluorspar and accounts for almost 93 p.c. of Canadian production. All the commercial fluorspar veins occur in the vicinity of St. Lawrence, a town on the south coast. Over 24 veins have been located, and fluorite mineralization is known to extend as far as three miles longitudinally and to depths of over 500 feet with no significant changes being noted in grade and width.

Since the initial development of the deposits in 1932, output has increased steadily, multiplying tenfold since 1937 to over 80,654 short tons in 1951. St. Lawrence Corporation Limited, by far the larger of the two producers, turns out one of the highest grade concentrates in the world, selling its output to the steel and chemical industries of Canada and United States. Remaining production comes from Newfoundland Fluorspar Limited, a subsidiary of Aluminum Company of Canada Limited, and is used mainly in the manufacture of aluminum.

Other mineral production is confined to limestone and structural materials, including clay products. Limestone is quarried at Aguathana on the north side of St. George's Bay. Part of the production is shipped to Sydney, N.S., where it is used as a flux in the steel industry and part is used locally for building and agricultural purposes. Brick clay deposits are worked on Trinity Bay, while granite is quarried on the south coast at La Poile and Rose Blanche. There are numerous occurrences of marble along the west coast and in the region of White Bay on the east coast where it is quarried at Purbeck Cove and Sops Arm.

Gypsum suitable for quarrying occurs along the west coast and in 1951 the Provincial Government, as part of its development program, erected two factories at Humbermouth for the production of gypsum plaster and plaster board and lath, the raw material to come from a deposit at St. George's Bay. The plaster plant has a capacity of 200 tons daily while the wallboard and plaster lath plant is capable of turning out 250,000 sq. ft. of wallboard a day or 285,000 sq. ft. of plaster lath.

Yukon Territory.—Interest in mining in Yukon has turned sharply upwards and since 1947, when production from the deposits commenced, the Territory has been witnessing a new wave of mineral exploration and development. The