

fifth largest gold producer, accounts for the greater part of the output. Output in 1952 also came from the Con mine of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, Consolidated Discovery Yellowknife Mines Limited, and from Negus Mines Limited.

Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines continued to carry out an extensive expansion program which, during the review period, included the extension of its milling rate from 420 to over 700 tons and expanded mill facilities to permit the removal of arsenic from fumes, it has also provided additional living accommodation at the mine and at Yellowknife townsite. Underground development at the Con mine revealed several orebodies of good grade. Consolidated Discovery Yellowknife Mines Limited maintained a daily milling rate of 92 tons of ore averaging 1.12 oz. t. per ton, this being the highest grade mill feed of any gold mine in Canada. Development of the Company's deepest level (950-foot) shows ore of higher grade than mine average and greater tonnage per vertical foot. It is expected that hydro-electric power will reach the mine by May 1953. The Negus mine was closed in September 1952. Other gold properties in the Yellowknife district and some in the McKay-Courageous Lake area have been receiving exploratory attention.

At Port Radium on Great Bear Lake, Crown-owned Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited completed the construction of a leaching plant for the treatment of mill tailings and rebuilt the crushing plant and gravity mill which were destroyed by fire in November 1951. It is estimated that the new mill and leaching plant will increase production by 75 p.c. The Company expects to complete the sinking of the new internal shaft from the eleventh level to open up five new levels in the northeast section of the mine by June 1953.

At Hottah Lake, about 60 miles south of Great Bear Lake, Indore Gold Mines Limited installed a mill with a rated capacity of 50 tons daily and reported that production began late in 1952. Ridley Mines Holding Company carried out underground exploration on its Rex property near the East Arm of Great Slave Lake. Radiore Uranium Mines Limited did development work on a pitchblende showing in the same region.

Much work was done on base metal properties in the Northwest Territories during the period. Pine Point Mines Limited, a subsidiary of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, continued to outline its large lead-zinc deposit at Pine Point on the south shore of Great Slave Lake with encouraging results. The bringing of this property into production is dependent upon the establishment of sufficient reserves of ore to justify the construction of about 350 miles of railway. A 70-mile truck road was built to connect the property to the MacKenzie Highway at Alexandra Falls. On the B.B. property north of McLeod Bay, Great Slave Lake, Joe Indian Mountain Metal Mines Limited was reported to have outlined, by exploratory drilling, over 1,000,000 tons of ore averaging 10 p.c. zinc.

On the west coast of Hudson Bay, Rankin Inlet Nickel Mines Limited is doing extensive drilling and further exploration of its property near Rankin Inlet. At Ferguson Lake, Canadian Nickel Company Limited, a subsidiary of International Nickel Company of Canada Limited, is carrying out extensive exploration on nickel-copper showings on a 1,152 sq. mile concession.