

put into operation in 1951 accounted for the increase. At the Company's mine which straddles the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary at Flin Flon, 1,559,081 tons of copper-zinc ore were hoisted in 1952 and 118,610 tons of zinc concentrate were produced. Underground development at its Schist Lake copper-zinc mine, 3½ miles south of Flin Flon, is being continued and the Company is developing several other deposits in the Flin Flon area but these are reported to be essentially copper orebodies containing little or no zinc.

Manitoba's gold production, at 142,000 oz. t. in 1952, was close to 22,000 oz. t. lower than in 1951. About 85 p.c. of the output came from the Nor-Acme mine at Snow Lake and from the San Antonio mine in the Rice Lake area and the remainder as a by-product of base-metal operations at Flin Flon. The decrease in production was caused by the closing of the Ogama-Rockland mine in 1951, by a decline of 5,000 oz. t. in Nor-Acme's production, and by a decline in output from the Flin Flon operations. Production from San Antonio increased almost 4,000 oz. t. over that of 1951.

In addition to the exploratory activity in the search for nickel in the Precambrian areas of northern Manitoba, other companies explored copper and zinc prospects in the Herb and Dion Lake areas. In southeastern Manitoba, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited drilled a nickel-copper occurrence in the Bird River area and Gunnar Gold Mines Limited explored chromite bodies at Euclid Lake to the north of Bird River.

Of the several significant oil finds made, one—a Daly well near Virden—has developed into an oilfield and drilling results indicate the possibility of other producing areas. Production of crude petroleum increased from 10,698 bbl. valued at \$26,500 in 1951 to 80,000 bbl. valued at \$196,000 in 1952. No commercial finds of natural gas have been made as yet in Manitoba.

The Province's output of industrial minerals, including structural materials increased from \$8,399,000 in 1951 to \$8,820,000 in 1952 and comprised cement, sand and gravel, stone, lime, clay products, gypsum, and salt, in that order. Canada Cement Company Limited increased the output from its plant at Fort Whyte by 75,000 bbl. over that of 1951 to 1,615,000 bbl. in 1952. Manitoba's gypsum production, which showed a slight increase in both volume and value of output over that of 1951, is mined by Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine (Canada) Limited at Gypsumville, and by Western Gypsum Products Limited at Amaranth.

Salt production showed little change. During the review period, Canadian Salt Company Limited bought the Neepawa salt well property from which salt brine has been produced continuously since 1935.

Activity within the bentonite industry gave indication of an increased output in the near future. This included the taking over of the crushing and drying plant of Pembina Mountain Clays Limited at Morden and an activating plant at Winnipeg by Industrial Minerals Corporation of New York, and the exploration of deposits in the Miami-Morden district by Actiloids Limited of Winnipeg.

Ontario.—Ontario is Canada's leading mineral-producing province and in 1952 accounted for 34.3 p.c. of the value of the Canadian mineral output. Nickel, gold and copper, in that order, were the chief contributors, followed by sand and gravel, iron ore, the platinum metals, cement, clay products, lime, silver, salt and asbestos. Ontario produced all of the Canadian output of nickel in 1952, all of the