

Company of Canada Limited when it began the manufacture of sulphuric acid at a new plant at Arvida from gases resulting from the roasting of zinc concentrates produced by Barvue Mines Limited.

New Brunswick.—Chief development in mining during the review period was the discovery, late in 1952, of what appears to be an important zinc-lead-silver-copper property near Bathurst in the northeastern part of the Province. Because of the fact that New Brunswick has never had a metal production of any consequence, the discovery has opened up whole new possibilities in mining and has raised much interest in the Province's base-metal potentialities.

The discovery was made as a result of drilling and geophysical surveys of an old iron-ore concession about 16 miles south of the town of Bathurst. Extensive reserves of good grade ore have been outlined and the presence of tin in the orebody has been confirmed. The Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation is planning to carry out extensive geophysical work on the property. It has leased from the Provincial Government an old railway into the property for a period of 10 years and has made tentative plans for an initial mill production of 5,000 tons.

Prior to this discovery, several companies were busily engaged in exploring and developing properties in northeastern New Brunswick. These include M. J. O'Brien Limited and Noranda Mines Limited with lead-zinc-silver-copper properties approximately 16 miles north of the Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation property; New Calumet Mines Limited on its Orvan brook deposit, 35 miles to the northwest; and Keymet Mines Limited with a lead-zinc prospect 32 miles to the north. News of the discovery gave rise to extensive staking in the vicinity and beyond and, by the end of May 1953, an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 claims had been staked in northern, western and southern New Brunswick. Promising occurrences are known in several of these areas and there is every likelihood that others will be found as a result of such widespread exploratory activity.

Mining has always been one of New Brunswick's lesser industries, the value of mineral production having ranged from a low of \$420,227 in 1899, the first year of recorded production in the Province, to a high of \$12,756,975 in 1950. In 1952 New Brunswick ranked tenth among the Canadian provinces and territories with an output valued at \$12,035,360. This represented a 25-p.c. increase over the 1951 value owing mainly to the introduction of a cement industry and to an increase in the output of coal, the chief mineral product.

Coal in 1952 accounted for over 46 p.c. of the total value of output. Production, which has been increasing steadily, reached a new high of 742,823 tons valued at \$5,836,736 compared with 653,439 tons valued at \$4,822,869 in 1951, the previous high. Production comes from in and around the Minto area, about 40 miles from Fredericton, and is a high volatile bituminous coking coal. About 90 p.c. of the output is strip-mined.

Other mineral production consists of sand and gravel, cement, clay products, gypsum, lime and minor quantities of natural gas and crude petroleum. Production of these minerals in 1952 was valued at \$6,419,360.

Cement appeared on the list of New Brunswick's mineral products during the review period for the first time in the Province's history when Canada Cement Company Limited put its new plant at Havelock, the only dry process plant in