

Canada, into operation early in 1952. Production that year totalled over 592,000 bbl. valued at more than \$1,500,000. Plant capacity is 800,000 bbl. a year. Limestone and shale for the manufacture of the cement are drawn from deposits in the vicinity of the plant.

Gypsum production, which in 1952 totalled almost 108,000 tons, showed little change and came from deposits in the Hillsborough area. Output was manufactured within the Province into all grades of plaster and wallboard including high-quality plasters for specialized uses.

Small quantities of natural gas and crude petroleum are produced in the Stony Creek field about nine miles south of Moncton. Output of natural gas in 1952 amounted to 200,200,000 cu. feet valued at \$148,710 compared with 261,579,000 cu. feet in 1951 valued at \$194,312. Crude petroleum production in 1952 totalled 14,500 bbl. valued at \$20,300.

Nova Scotia.—Coal-mining forms the core of the mineral industry in Nova Scotia and in 1952 accounted for almost 80 p.c. of the total value of the Province's mineral output. Industrial minerals—particularly gypsum of which Nova Scotia is the leading Canadian producer, barites most of the Canadian output of which is produced within the Province, and salt—account for the bulk of the remaining output. Total production in 1952 increased \$3,814,217 over 1951 to a total value of \$63,541,473 owing mainly to the addition of the output of zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold from the reopened Stirling mine of Mindamar Metals Corporation Limited in Richmond County and to an increase in the output value of coal.

High and medium volatile bituminous coking coals are produced in the Sydney, Cumberland and Pictou areas, and some non-coking bituminous coal is mined in the Inverness area. Coal output increased in value from \$49,113,932 in 1951 to \$51,227,678 in 1952 but decreased in volume from 6,307,629 tons to 5,905,265 tons. It is used mainly to supply the requirements of the railways of the area, the steel and paper industries, for local domestic use and to produce electric power.

The largest operator, Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited, operates a group of mines in the Sydney area for the production of coke for its steel plants and for commercial purposes. In order to overcome steadily increasing costs of haulage into submarine workings, the Corporation is building a 6,225-foot inclined tunnel into its workings to transport men, material and coal to and from the surface. Mechanization of the coal mines continues and most of the main coal mines are now fully mechanized. Nine Dosco 'miners', a machine recently developed by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation which cuts and loads coal at the rate of 500 tons in eight hours, are now in use in the Province.

The Federal and Provincial Governments continue to carry out extensive research on coal in Nova Scotia. This includes co-operative stratigraphic, structural and petrographic studies of the coal deposits of the Sydney coalfield and is intended essentially to assist development and prolong the productive life of the field.

In the industrial minerals field, production in the main showed little change in 1952 from 1951. Gypsum declined in volume from 3,190,030 tons in 1951 to 2,968,537 tons in 1952 but increased in value from \$4,107,822 in 1951 to \$4,192,858 in 1952. Nova Scotia that year accounted for over 82 p.c. of the total Canadian output. Canadian Gypsum Company Limited, the largest producer, operates quarries at Wentworth near Windsor in Hants County and ships the output to its plants in the United States. National Gypsum Company (Canada) Limited operates