

Canadian mining—the stripping and removal of the equipment of a mine and of a whole town to the site of a new industry 144 miles away. Using tractor trains supplemented by air transport the Company during the past few years moved the equipment of its former mine at Sherridon and the houses, school, etc., of the town, numbering to date 183 units, lock, stock and barrel to Lynn Lake. The new industry at Lynn Lake also necessitated the building of a 144-mile railway from Sherridon to Lynn Lake which was completed in November 1953, and the construction of a power plant on the Laurie River, 44 miles south of Lynn Lake. The nickel concentrates from the Lynn Lake mine, and eventually the copper concentrates are to be treated at a refinery now nearing completion at Fort Saskatchewan, 15 miles northeast of Edmonton, Alta. The cost of the whole project without the railway, has been estimated at \$46,800,000. The first shipment of nickel concentrates to the Company's new nickel refinery was made early in 1954. Meanwhile, the copper concentrates are being shipped to Noranda, Que., for treatment by Noranda Mines Limited. The daily milling rate at the Lynn Lake mine will be 2,000 tons for an annual production of 8,500 tons of nickel, 4,500 tons of copper, 300,000 lb. of cobalt and 70,000 tons of fertilizer.

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company continued to carry out a vigorous program of exploration and development work on its various properties in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These include the Schist Lake mine and the Cuprus mine of its subsidiary, Cuprus Mines Limited, both in Manitoba. Late in 1953, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company discovered the Coronation deposit near Phil Lake, 13½ miles southwest of Flin Flon in Saskatchewan. The Company reported a higher output of both copper and zinc in 1953 than in 1952, the output of zinc being 131,190,000 lb., the highest on record and largely attributed to the operation of the new zinc fuming plant in which the Company is treating zinc plant residues as well as current production.

Gold output in the Prairie Provinces comes as a by-product from Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company operations and from two gold producers in Manitoba—San Antonio Gold Mines Limited in the Rice Lake district, and Nor-Acme Gold Mines Limited at Snow Lake. Output in 1953 totalled 219,705 oz. t., of which 110,650 oz. t. came from the Flin Flon mine. Silver is also produced as a by-product, output in 1953 amounting to 1,665,000 oz. t. compared with 1,592,000 oz. t. in 1952.

At the time of writing (June 1954) some interest was being shown in an iron-ore discovery 60 miles northwest of the town of Peace River. The discovery was reported as oölitic siderite, a lower grade concentrating ore.

Ontario.—The discovery of what appear to be important deposits of uranium in the Blind River and Bancroft areas of northern and southeastern Ontario, respectively, and of new sources of base-metal wealth north of Lake Superior is probably the most newsworthy feature of metal mining in Ontario during the review period. Coupled with this is the notable headway made in the expansion of the industry in general, and of its nickel and iron-ore production potential in particular.

The value of mineral output in the Province, Canada's leading mineral producer, rose \$16,000,000 over 1952 to \$460,000,000 in 1953 and represented 34 p.c. of the total value of Canadian mineral production. In metal-mining, Ontario continued to account for all production of cobalt and the platinum metals, a major share of the iron ore, and for over one-half of the copper and gold. With the exception of gold and silver, each of the principal metals and minerals produced in the Province showed an increase in both volume and value of output over 1952.