GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF MINES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st

1944

P.R. No. 185

Quebec, September 1944.

To the Honourable
Major-General Sir Eugène Fiset, Kt.,C.M.G.,D.S.O.,M.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Sir:-

I have the honour to transmit to you the report on the activities of the Bureau of Mines during the fiscal period 1943-44.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JONATHAN ROBINSON
Minister of Mines

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES

OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

APRIL 1st, 1943, TO MARCH 31st, 1944

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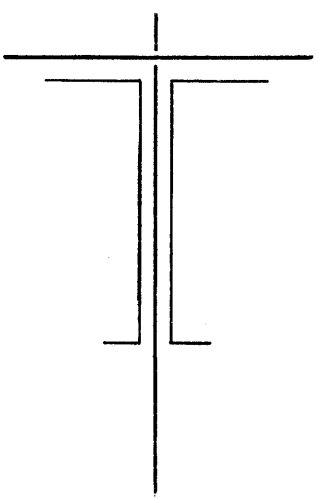

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES

OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

APRIL 1st, 1943, TO MARCH 31st, 1944

To the Honourable Jonathan Robinson, C.R.,
Minister of Mines,
Quebec, Que.

Sir:-

I have the honour to submit to you a summary report on the work and activities of the Department of Mines during the fiscal year April 1st, 1943, to March 31st, 1944, in conformity with Section 229 of the Mining Act, Chapter 196 of the Revised Statutes, 1941.

THE QUEBEC MINING INDUSTRY

During the fiscal year 1943-44, there was great activity in all the mines of the Province which produce war metals and 'strategic' minerals. In the report entitled "The Mining Industry in the Province of Quebec in 1943", in which are presented detailed figures of production, the tables show increases in the output of all of the base-metals, and of most of the industrial minerals, when compared with the production of preceding years.

On the other hand, the gold mines, whose operation at full capacity is not considered essential to the prosecution of the war, worked under a heavy handicap throughout the year. They suffered from a serious shortage of labour and, moreover, they ranked low as regards priorities for supplies. As a result, production of gold declined by $6,373,202, or more than 14 per cent, as compared with 1942. The effect of this was to bring the total value of metal production 2.2 per cent below that of the previous year, despite the increased output of base-metals. Production of gold continued to fall during the first three months of 1944.

Restrictions on publication of production figures and other statistical data relating to base-metals and 'strategic' minerals, which had been in force since the end of 1939, were withdrawn late in 1943. It has thus become possible to include such data for 1943, and also for the three previous years, in the report on The Mining Industry referred to above.

Not only in Quebec, but throughout Canada, activity in the base-metal mines and in war industries attained its peak in the second quarter of 1943. Since then, various circumstances have combined to relieve the tension somewhat. During the first three months of 1944, the slackening of war demands was seen principally in the iron and steel industry, which until then had been operating at capacity, and almost entirely for the supply of armaments. Since then, larger quantities of iron and steel products have been available for civilian needs.

Before the close of the fiscal year, also, the situation as regards supplies of such relatively scarce metals as manganese, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, and vanadium, used in the manufacture of ferro-alloys, had greatly improved. Due largely to

liquidation of the submarine menace to ocean transportation, which made possible once more the importation of these metals or their ores, and also in part to production during the past few years from Government-assisted domestic mining operations, adequate stocks of these metals have been accumulated, and many of these assisted, and for the most part sub-marginal, operations have been suspended.

Production of base-metals generally has been adjusted to the decreasing war demand, Thus, production of copper for the first three months of 1944 was lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1943, and shipments of zinc concentrated were maintained at about the same level. The relatively small tonnage of galena recovered from the concentration of zinc-lead ores was stock-piled.

Shipments of asbestos, which accounts each year for some 80 per cent of the total value of our production of 'industrial' minerals, set a new high record during the calendar year 1943. As in the case of the base-metals, there has been an easing in the demand for asbestos, and shipments for the first three months of 1944 were some 10 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1943.

Production of peat moss, on the other hand, shows a definite upward trend, from less than 10,000 tons in 1941, to 13,000 tons in 1942, and 14,400 tons in 1943. In the first quarter of 1944, the demand was well maintained. This material has a wide variety of commercial uses: as an absorbent material, for soil amendment, for heat insulation, as packing material, and as stable litter. In addition, well humified peat is used for the manufacture of fuel, a small quantity of which is made and used in the Province. The market price of peat moss is more than twice that of peat fuel.

MINING TITLES

The lull in prospecting and claim staking which set in with the beginning of hostilities, as recorded in our report for 1942-43, continued until the fall of 1943, when a renewal of interest in the search for new mineral deposits became evident. Thus, in the five months, April to August, only 961 mining certificates were issued by the Department and only 2,192 mining claims were staked, whereas during the balance of the fiscal year, September to March, the figures were 2,152 and 6,749, respectively. Both totals - 3,113 certificates issued and 8,941 claims staked - were more than twice as large as the average for the previous three years, a very gratifying improvement (see Tables I and II).

Table III presents data on the exploration and development work performed on claims and on ground held under development licenses. Some of this is statutory work, which, under the provisions of the Quebec Mining Act, must be done to keep the titles in good standing. The falling off of the figures for the years 1942 and 1943 is due, in a large part, to the fact that an Act was passed by the Quebec Legislature in May, 1942, relieving the holders of ground under claim or under development licenses from the obligation of doing statutory work until one year after the termination of the war.

The Chief of the Division of Administration is J.X. Mercier.

TABLE I

Various Titles Issued by the Department of Mines
Fiscal Years 1942-43 and 1943-44

Designation of Title	1942-43	1943-44
Claims recorded, Amos	2,350	4,659
" " Noranda	1,056	3,373
" " Quebec	1,014	909
Total	4,420	8,941
Miners' certificates issued	1,710	3,113
Development licenses issued	313	725
Development licenses renewed	1,794	2,063
Mining concessions	4	3
Transfer of titles	463	978
Reports of work: days reported	*145,518	231,935
Reports of work: diamond drilling, feet	* 98,036	23,928

* By an Act assented to May 29th, 1942, holders of claims and licenses are exempted, for the duration of the war and one year after, from doing assessment work.

TABLE II

Titles Issued Since 1924-25
(Fiscal Years)

Fiscal Year	Number of Miners' Certif.	Number of Claims Recorded	Number of Development Licenses(1)	Mining Concessions		Transfer of Mining Rights
				Number	Acres	
1924-25	2,239	5,143	1,045	17	3,698	729
1925-26	3,315	9,407	1,074	8	1,733	1,152
1926-27	3,799	12,686	1,467	33	7,249	1,155
1927-28	4,090	13,707	2,290	20	6,640	1,227
1928-29	3,086	9,544	2,177	16	5,803	830
1929-30	2,500	8,245	1,607	2	1,049	640
1930-31	1,981	6,034	1,341	3	967	855
1931-32	2,324	8,108	906	4	1,940	425
1932-33	3,178	11,211	1,065	4	2,578	908
1933-34	3,002	10,915	1,557	4	2,627	940
1934-35	3,395	11,397	1,680	9	3,541	987
1935-36	4,043	12,962	1,770	5	2,233	1,078
1936-37	7,099	23,823	2,398	2	990	2,400
1937-38	2,718	12,918	2,932	17	4,089	1,217
1938-39	3,221	10,337	2,777	7	2,123	830
1939-40	2,181	7,325	2,320	4	1,574	555
1940-41(2)	965	3,015	1,538	2	1,029	334
1941-42	1,589	4,991	1,936	10	3,765	447
1942-43	1,710	4,420	2,107	4	569	463
1943-44	3,113	8,941	2,788	3	341	978

(1) Prior to June, 1937, these licenses were designated "Mining Licenses".

(2) Interim fiscal period of nine months, owing to change in date of the commencement of the fiscal year, from June 30th to March 31st.

TABLE III

Comparative Statement of Exploration Work Performed on Claims and Licenses During the Calendar Years 1931-43

Calendar Year	Number of Days' Work	Footage of Diamond-Drill Holes
1931	124,050	23,486 feet
1932	184,815	44,873 "
1933	263,900	49,889 "
1934	500,502	123,257 "
1935	543,094	146,425 "
1936	730,295	202,623 "
1937	910,088	434,903 "
1938	774,709	217,587 "
1939	549,580	299,619 "
1940	335,499	240,370 "
1941	255,352	169,110 "
1942	175,338	115,056 "
1943	40,160	25,913 "

INCORPORATION OF MINING COMPANIES

Nineteen new mining companies were incorporated under Quebec charters in 1943, and twenty-one companies with Ontario charters acquired mining rights in the Province of Quebec. This total of forty new mining companies operating in the Province compares with a total of thirty-three in 1942.

Mining Companies Incorporated in the Province of Quebec in 1943

(Calendar Year)

Name of Company	Head Office	Date of Incorporation	Number of Shares	Par Value
Chromore, Limited	Montreal	June 10	90,000	$ 1
Da-Kerr-Ad Consolidated Mines, Limited	Noranda	June 23	3,000,000	1
High Rock Phosphates, Limited	Quebec	Nov. 10	49,999	1
Indian Molybdenum, Ltd.	Bourlamaque	Feb. 4	2,000,000	1
Industrial Silica Corporation	Montreal	Oct. 27	299,999	1
International Asbestos Co., Limited	Sherbrooke	June 23	3,000,000	1
Jocor Mines, Limited	Montreal	Sept.15	4,999	1
Laurentian Exploration Co., Inc.	Montreal	May 27	200	100

McLaurin Mica, Limited	Montreal	Dec. 16	150,000	$ 1
Metalore Mining Corp., Limited	Normetal	Jan. 29	4,000,000	1
Mica Company of Canada, Ltd.	Hull	Dec. 16	2,500,000	1
Montclair, Richelieu Spring Water Co., Ltd. (La Cie Montclair, Eau de Source Richelieu, Ltée)	Chambly Bassin	Apr. 17	250	100
Mount Albert Mining Company (The)	Montreal	July 16	49,000	1
Operators, Limited	Montreal	Dec. 6	200	100
Portneuf Mining Exploration, Limited	Quebec	July 10	20,000	1
Quebec Iron Company, Limited	Quebec	April 3	400	None
Raylartic Consolidated Mines, Limited	Noranda	June 22	3,000,000	1
Tourbière de Ste-Brigide, Ltée (La)	Ste-Brigide	Aug. 2[illegible]	100	100
Tourbière St-Charles Peat, Inc. (La)	St-Charles	May 25	250	10

Mining Companies with Ontario Charters that acquired Mining Rights in the Province of Quebec in 194[illegible]

(Calendar Year)

Name of Company	Head Office	Date of Incorporation	Number of Shares	Par Value
Anglo-Rouyn Mines, Ltd.	Toronto	May 10	3,500,000	$ 1
Annamaque Mines, Ltd.	Toronto	Apr. 27	3,000,000	1
Aumaque Gold Mines, Ltd.	Toronto	Sept. 29	3,000,000	1
Banca Mining & Exploration, Limited	Toronto	March 24	1,000,000	1
Blairdon Gold Mines, Ltd	Toronto	Nov. 10	3,000,000	1
Blondor Quebec Mines, Ltd.	Toronto	Nov. 1	3,000,000	1
Chem-Ore Mines, Limited	Toronto	June 29	3,000,000	1
Citralam Malartic Mines, Ltd.	Toronto	Sept. 7	4,000,000	1
Iskut River Mines, Ltd.	Oak Ridges	Dec. 21	500,000	1
Micaspar Industries, Ltd.	Hamilton	Oct. 28	1,000,000	None
Mont-Laurier Graphite Developers Syndicate, Ltd.	Toronto	June 8	35,000	1
Mount Cheminis Mines, Ltd.	Kirkland Lake	June 14	100,000	1
Multi-Metals Mines, Limited	Toronto	Feb. 6	2,000,000	1
Mylamaque Mines, Ltd.	Toronto	Sept. 2	3,000,000	1
Norbenite Malartic Mines, Limited	Toronto	July 29	4,000,000	1
Norsemaque Mines, Limited	Toronto	Apr. 22	4,000,000	1

Port Daniel Chrome Mining Syndicate, Ltd.	Toronto	July 13	35,000	1
Rouyn Merger Gold Mines, Ltd.	Toronto	Nov. 15	5,000,000	1
Steeloy Mining Corporation, Limited	Toronto	May 29	3,000,000	None
Thurbois Mines, Ltd. .	Windsor	Nov. 15	4,000,000	1
Unigo Mines, Limited .	Toronto	Aug. 23	3,000,000	1

COLLECTION OF DUES ON MINES

In the fiscal year 1943-44, sworn returns were received from fifty companies giving full information on their operations during the year, as required by the Quebec Mining Act. The data submitted included a statement of the profits made during the fiscal year, upon which, as provided in Division III of the Act, a tax is payable to the Quebec Treasury. The total sum collected from this source was $1,855,220.

Division VIII, Section 50, of the Act provides that an annual tax of 10 cents an acre be paid on mining concessions which remain idle during the fiscal year. From this source, $1966.64 was collected from 79 holders of mining concessions. Sworn statements were received from 110 holders of concessions that at least $200 was expended during the year in mining work on each concession held by them. This is the statutory condition for remittance of this tax.

S. Drouin is in charge of the Collection of Dues on Mines.

DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

The Division of Geological Surveys continued carrying out the programme which constitutes one of its main functions, namely, the investigation of the nature, distribution, and structural relations of the rock formations in various sections of the Province. During the course of these investigations, which are carried on in the summer and autumn months under qualified geologists, geological mapping of various areas is done usually on the scale of half a mile to one inch to permit publication, on a one-mile scale, of maps which accompany reports describing the results of the investigations made. The compilation of the maps and the preparation of the reports, entailing considerable research and office study, take up a large part of the geologists' time during the winter months.

Particular attention is given during these investigations to the mineral possibilities of the regions studied, so that the resulting reports and geological maps may serve as a guide to prospectors and to other geologists in their search for mineral deposits. In addition to their direct value to the mining industry, these reports and maps are also used extensively in other fields of activity, for, from the very nature of the operations, geological investigations must be carried on in all types of country and, in general, mapping of the distribution of rock types

TABLE IV

Comparative Statement of Revenue Collected by the Department of Mines, 1941-42 to 1943-44

(Prepared by Robert Samson, Chief Accountant)

(Fiscal Years)

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Miners' certificates ...	$ 16,270.00	$ 17,405.00	$ 31,430.00
Development licenses ...	112,075.09	105,180.83	138,462.18
Penalties	1,160.00		
Mining concessions	12,939.80	2,817.35	1,314.85
Fees for transfer of titles	4,235.59	4,393.41	9,500.00
Dues on mining concessions	2,780.67	2,206.72	1,966.64
Dues on village lots ...	4,682.02	15,576.12	2,291.15
Dues on profits of mines	1,488,917.95	1,859,520.82	1,855,220.23
Sale of unwrought metal licenses	46.80	52.00	50.00
Sale of maps, blueprints, etc.	514.90	665.85	1,268.54
Sale of mineral collections	325.00	293.50	148.50
Assay fees	126.30	137.50	301.45
Sampling Plant:			
Sale of recovered gold	1,797.56	19,815.27	
Rent and sale of supplies	19,573.53	17,785.60	3,802.38
Miscellaneous	234.72	81.60	71.09
Casual revenue	451.40	1,014.10	137.96
Totals	$1,666,131.33	$2,046,948.67	$2,045,964.97

forms but a part of the work. We are indebted almost solely to such investigations for our knowledge of the physical and other characteristics of many outlying and little known sections of the Province.

These surveys are planned from year to year chiefly to meet present and immediate future needs for geological and other information, but the ultimate objective is to cover the entire Province, so that at least a general idea will have been obtained of the geological and physiographical features of all sections within its borders. Contemplating this programme, there is just cause for pride in the fact that this Province is well to the fore in the pursuit of this much needed geological information, and for a certain degree of satisfaction over what has already been accomplished. On the other hand, however, a very serious situation presents itself when, on taking stock of these achievements, it is observed that relatively little of the whole task has yet been completed and that the rate of progress is all too slow. Less than five per cent of the Province has as yet been geologically

mapped in a satisfactory manner, and more than eighty-five per cent has not been explored at all. If progress is maintained at its best rate of the past, it will take more than five hundred years to cover the Province with these one-mile maps. There is, indeed, urgent need for considerable expansion of this work.

A disquieting feature of the period here under review was a continued falling off in number of qualified personnel to assist the already too few geologists available. The decrease in the number of students following courses leading to geology as a profession not only has hampered the search for needed war materials but has created a situation whereby there will be a distinct shortage of geologists in the post-war period of reconstruction and expansion.

During the fiscal year covered by this report, the Chief of this Division, I.W. Jones, had under his supervision seven geological parties conducting investigations in widely separated parts of the Province. One of these parties, doing work of a detailed character in a relatively small area, would normally have been under the control of the Division of Mineral Deposits, but, for reasons of convenient administration, it was assigned to the Division of Geological Surveys. The seven geologists in charge of these investigations, and the objects and results of their work, named in the east-west order of their respective territories, were as follows:

W.W. Longley - Geological investigation along a hundred-mile stretch of the lower north shore of the St-Lawrence from Mingan to Aguanish, where occurrences of copper, molybdenite, iron, pyrite, beryl, feldspar, fluorite, mica, and quartz were examined and areas indicated to which further prospecting efforts may be directed. Dr. Longley also examined several points along the coast from Rivière-au-Tonnerre, 40 miles west of Mingan, to Lobster bay, 200 miles down the coast from Aguanish. In addition, he examined some of the important ilmenite deposits which, at Allard lake, 20 miles north of Havre St-Pierre, had been discovered two years earlier by one of this Division's geological parties and which were being actively prospected on various groups of claims.

J. Claveau - Geological examination of the Wakeham Lake area, comprising about 200 square miles of territory lying 50 miles north of Baie Johan Beetz, on the lower north shore of the St-Lawrence. Further evidence was found of the copper mineralization which had been observed by provincial geological parties who had examined adjacent regions in preceding years.

H.W. McGerrigle - A continuation of a reconnaissance investigation of Gaspé peninsula. During 1943, a large area was covered, extending twenty miles south of the Shickshock mountains and between the headwaters of Cascapedia river and Matapédia valley. Considerable new information is being obtained on the geology of this part of the Province, and an endeavour is being made to determine whether geological conditions for the existence of oil and other mineral substances are as favourable there as in other parts of Gaspé peninsula.

P.E. Auger - Continuation of a detailed study of the zinc and lead deposits of Lemieux township, Gaspé peninsula, by which much information is being gathered on the many veins which have been disclosed there by the prospecting and development operations of the past several years.

C. Faessler - An examination of the geology between Quebec city and lake St-Jean. By this investigation, mainly along and near the principal roads, a beginning was made in obtaining geological cross-sections in a relatively little known region lying between two areas that had already been investigated at various times. In addition to supplying information which will add to our knowledge of the southern part of the Canadian shield, this work, being carried on as it is in and near the Laurentides Park, will furnish geological and physiographical data of considerable interest to tourists and to others of the public who have occasion to spend some time in, or to pass through, this territory. The Department of Game and Fisheries, which administers this park, is giving in many ways much appreciated co-operation in this work.

T.H. Clark - Investigation of the petroleum possibilities of the St-Lawrence lowlands between Montreal and Quebec, continuing the work south of the St-Lawrence river which had been commenced in the previous year and which, it is expected, will extend over a period of years. It is hoped that much information that has been lacking will thus be gathered in order to aid any efforts to find oil or gas in this region.

E. Aubert de la Rüe - Investigation of an area of 240 square miles lying east of Maniwaki, in Gatineau and Labelle counties. This region forms part of the Laurentian mountains in the southern part of the Precambrian shield, and, geologically, it is similar to other Precambrian sections of the Province where important deposits of many types of metallic and non-metallic minerals have been found and a number of producing mines have been developed.

Some of these geologists had occasion to examine mineral deposits, or localities in which such deposits had been reported, outside of the areas they were assigned to investigate. Reports of these examinations were filed with the Division of Mineral Deposits.

In addition to the administrative duties in connection with these geological parties and with other matters in the Department, the Chief of the Division of Geological Surveys had frequent occasion to deal with requests for information concerning the geology of the Province and related subjects. Also, at the invitation of the Prospectors and Developers Association, he attended meetings of that organization, held in Toronto and Montreal in January, 1944, and delivered addresses in both cities on the geology and mineral possibilities of Gaspé peninsula and the lower north shore of the St-Lawrence. He also took part in a discussion on the geological needs of Canada at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, held in Toronto in March, 1944.

Requests for advice and opinion on problems of water supply - problems which are essentially of a geological nature - have increased to the point where they make a considerable demand on the time of the staff, both in the office and in the field. It is to be hoped that, eventually, information will be gathered that will make it possible for the Division to supply at a moment's notice, full information on questions relating to water supply in all parts of the Province.

Records of earth and rock types encountered in digging wells and putting down bore-holes, for whatever purpose, furnish valuable data on the nature and structural conditions of the rocks in their vicinity and aid greatly in building up the picture of

the geology of the Province. In the fiscal year under review, much office time had to be given by the Chief of the Division, and more particularly by Dr. McGerrigle, in recording the nature of the rocks encountered in deep-drilling operations by private enterprise in the search for oil, gas, coal, and iron ore in various parts of the Province. Cuttings and cores representing more than 7,000 feet of deep drilling were examined and a description of them placed on record, and, for each hole, a collection of the samples was prepared to show the nature of the rock at intervals of ten feet or less of depth.

DIVISION OF MINERAL DEPOSITS

Bertrand T. Denis, Chief of this Division, reports as follows on the work carried out during the past fiscal year:

Under this Division are made detailed geological investigations of mineral occurrences, mining properties, or mining districts with a view to furthering the development of the mineral industry within the Province. Technical advice is given to prospectors and to companies engaged in exploration and development.

During the year 1943, the efforts of the Division were directed chiefly toward the search for minerals immediately or potentially useful to the conduct of the war. Six parties were in the field throughout the summer and early autumn.

P.E. Bourret, Industrial Minerals Technologist, visited sixty-six properties in the southern part of the Province, in the Lac St-Jean district and along the north shore of the St-Lawrence. These properties were in various stages of development from prospecting work on or near a mineral discovery to operating mines. The minerals or substances involved were: brucite (1), calcite (1), common clay (1), diatomite (1), dolomite (1), feldspar (5), fluorite (1), garnet (2), granite (2), gravel (2), ilmenite (5), iron (1), limestone (1), marble (2), mica (24), mineral water (3), ochre (3), phosphate (4), foundry sand (1), silica (3), tin (1).

Several weeks during the field season were also devoted to the exploration and examination of muscovite deposits in the vicinity of Charlotte lake, Bergeronnes township, and the sampling and surveying of ilmenite deposits near St-Urbain, Côte-de-Beaupré Seigniory.

J.P. Drolet made a preliminary examination of forty-four deposits of peat situated in sections of the Province that are relatively readily accessible. Of these deposits, nineteen are in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue district and twenty-five in the southern part of the Province.

W.N. Ingham made detailed investigations of fourteen mining properties, most of them in the Grenville geological subprovince. The minerals or substances involved were chromite (1), copper (2), mercury (1), molybdenite (7), oil (1), quartz crystals (1), tungsten (1).

F. Fitz Osborne made detailed investigations at the Tétreault lead and zinc mine, in Portneuf county, and of chromite deposits in the Mount Albert area, Gaspé peninsula. He also made

a mineralographic study of specimens of iron ore from twelve deposits in the Province, collected either by himself or by other field officers of the Department.

S.H. Ross made a geological study of an area in Charlevoix-Saguenay county, and a detailed examination of deposits of mica of 'strategic' quality within the area.

G.W. Waddington made dip-needle surveys in search of iron ore deposits in localities in the district to the north of Montreal and in the Saguenay region. A dip-needle survey of a mining property to aid in the search for garnet deposits was also made, and one manganese deposit in Beauce county was inspected.

For reasons of economy and of convenience, reports on geological inspections of seven other mining properties were prepared by members of the staff of the Division of Geological Surveys through the co-operation of the Chief of that Division.

Henri Girard closely followed developments in the peat industry throughout the Province. Technical advice was given at frequent intervals to each of the thirteen operators engaged in the production of peat.

Jean Morency, mining engineer, is in charge of a subdivision whose function is to classify technical information gathered by the Department. One hundred and twenty-five requests for information on mining companies were answered. The filed reports and maps dealing with geology and mineral deposits were consulted at least five hundred times.

Technical reports on thirteen properties were critically examined at the request of the Registrar of the Quebec Securities Act. Three other reports that had been submitted in support of applications for mining concessions were studied.

In addition to the activities mentioned above, 2,311 written requests from the public were handled, and 10,000 Department publications were sent out in compliance with these requests. Many other publications of the Department were handed out personally, on request, to visitors to the Department.

Parcels sent by the Department numbered 500, and 469 parcels addressed to the Department were received and distributed to the Divisions concerned.

DIVISION OF INSPECTION OF MINES

This Division of which R.H. Taschereau is Chief, is mainly concerned with the inspection of the mines, quarries, and sand and gravel pits in the Province in accordance with Section 198 of the Quebec Mining Act. Its officers also keep the Department generally informed on the progress of the mineral industry in their respective districts.

In addition, the Division inspects the sites of projected ore mills, in conformity with Section 13, paragraph 2, of the Quebec Mining Act, and issues the licenses required by the Unwrought Precious Metals Sales Act.

The Province is divided into six mine inspection districts, as follows:

1.- Western Quebec, comprising the counties of Abitibi and Témiscamingue, and Abitibi Territory.

2.- Eastern Townships, from Richelieu river eastward to and including Lévis and Dorchester counties.

3.- The counties of Gatineau, Labelle, Papineau, and Argenteuil, and the area south of the forty-sixth parallel of latitude in Pontiac county.

4.- The area comprising the counties east of Joliette, to the north of the St-Lawrence river.

5.- The area east of Lévis and Dorchester counties, to the south of the St-Lawrence river, including the peninsula of Gaspé.

6.- The city of Montreal and the immediately surrounding area.

The staff of this division remained unchanged during the fiscal year under review, and is constituted as follows:

Chief Inspector of Mines, R.H. Taschereau
Inspector of Mines (District No.1), M.O. Lafontaine
Inspector of Mines (District No.6), Jean de Péron
Mine Constables (District No.1), E.O. Larivière and E. Jolin
Mine Constable (District No.2), Arthur Baillargeon

The three mine constables assist the Inspectors in various phases of their work, and carry out other duties assigned to them by the Minister.

Jules Leblanc was retained as consulting electrical engineer to the Department. Mr. Leblanc inspected all new electrical installations at mines in the Province, and advised the Department on more advanced electrical problems and on accepted practices.

Meetings of the Inspectors were held in Quebec city in May and October, 1943, at which problems relating to their work were discussed.

In the calendar year 1943, there was a substantial decrease, as compared with the previous year, in the number of fatal accidents in the mines and quarries of the Province, but non-fatal accidents showed a slight increase. All compensable accidents are reported by the mine and quarry operators, who classify them and forward a report to the Quebec office. In the case of fatalities or other accidents of a very serious nature, the Inspector visits the scene of the accident as soon as possible, and makes a detailed investigation and report. These reports, in both languages, are multigraphed, and copies are sent to mine and quarry operators, and to other parties interested in mine safety work.

Ore Mill Permits.- Section 13, paragraph 2, of the Quebec Mining Act (Revised Statutes 1941) provides that "the place and situation of every smelter, mill, or refinery, built in the

Province of Quebec, shall be chosen, determined, or approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council". During the fiscal year under review, Orders in Council were issued approving the sites of the following mills: Aldermac Copper Corporation, Limited, Ascot township; Indian Molybdenum, Limited, Preissac township; and La Corne Molybdenum Project of Wartime Metals Corporation, La Corne township.

In conformity with same section of the Act, Orders in Council were issued granting permission to Golden Manitou Mines, Limited, and Normetal Mining Corporation, Limited, to ship concentrates outside of the Province for further treatment.

Section 123 of the Mining Act requires that the place where tailings from mining operations are deposited must be approved by the Minister of Mines. In conformity with this Section, and following an examination of the sites and the recommendation of plans by the inspectors of mines, the approval of the Minister was granted for the deposition of tailings on the following properties: Aldermac Copper Corporation, Ascot township; Indian Molybdenum, Limited, Preissac township; and La Corne Molybdenum Project of Wartime Metals Corporation, La Corne township.

An Order in Council was also issued, in conformity with section 37 of the Mining Act, permitting Canadian Malartic Gold Mines, Limited, to make use of the land covered by two claims held under Mining Development Permit No.395S in the name of Malartic Gold Fields, Limited, as a tailing site. This permission was accorded with the approval of the holder of the Mining Development Permit, and subject to payment of a yearly acreage rental.

Unwrought Metal Sales Act.- Under the provisions of this Act, eleven licenses for carrying on commerce in unwrought precious metals were issued during the fiscal year.

DIVISION OF DRAUGHTING AND CARTOGRAPHY

Up to September 1st, 1943, this Division was directed by Marc Boyer, who then left the service of the Department to assume new duties as a member of the Quebec Civil Service Commission. Thereafter, Armand Blanchette, Assistant Chief Cartographer, administered the Division until the appointment of the present Chief, Léon Valois, on March 1st, 1944. The staff consists of seven draughtsmen and one stenographer.

The Division of Cartography compiles, re-draws, and prepared for printing, the maps made by geologists of the Department in the course of their field work; supplies topographical data, such as base-maps and aerial photographs, for use by geological parties; keeps up to date the large series of maps of townships on which are plotted all mining claims or groups of claims; and does any drawing work required by the other Divisions of the Department of Mines.

During the fiscal year under review, the Division prepared and supervised the printing of the following geological maps:

Map No.549.-Southern Part, Calumet Island Area, Pontiac County, to accompany Geological Report No.18, by F. Fitz Osborne.

Map No.550.-Calumet Mines, Ltd., Range IV, Calumet Township, Pontiac County, to accompany Geological Report No.18.

Map No.578.-Ungava or New Quebec, to accompany Volume II of "The Geology of Quebec".

Map No.580.-Lake Forgues to Johan Beetz, North Shore of the St-Lawrence River (North and South Sheets), to accompany Preliminary Report No.180, by J. Claveau.

At the end of the year, the following maps, prepared by the Division, were in the hands of the printer:

Map No.581.-Opaoka River Area, to accompany Geological Report No.16, by B.C. Freeman and J.M. Black.

Map No.582.-Lower Romaine River Area, to accompany Geological Report No.19, by J.A. Retty.

In addition to these coloured maps, three preliminary geological maps have been printed in black and white to accompany preliminary reports of field work carried out during the 1943 summer season.

Thirty special geological maps were drawn on tracing cloth, sixteen of them to go with Volume II of "The Geology of Quebec", and fourteen for use within the Department.

A number of industrial and technical drawings were also made during the year. Some of these were for use in connection with office furnishing and accommodation; others were graphical drawings; but most of them were plans for peat mills and for installation of peat processing machines, prepared by request of a section of the Division of Mineral Deposits.

An additional 6,351 claims, which had been staked during the year, were plotted on the Division's set of township maps, which now total 336. In response to requests, 4,295 blue-print copies of these maps were mailed to prospectors and others.

DIVISION OF MINERAL STATISTICS

The main function of this Division, of which C.O. Beaudet is Chief, is to collect and compile statistics of the mining industry of the Province, and to publish them for the information of the interested public.

These statistics are based on the returns sent in to this Division by operators of mines, quarries, and other workings from which mineral substances are produced. It is therefore important to keep up to date a complete list of such operators. For the preparation of this list, our main sources of information are the registers and files of the Administrative Division of the Department, the periodical and special reports of the Inspectors of mines and quarries, and articles in various newspapers, technical journals, and reviews, particularly those which deal with the mining industry and mineral resources.

Early in January of each year, all these operators must send to the Department of Mines a report on their operations during

the preceding year, on forms supplied by the Division of Mineral Statistics. In order that the Division may keep in close touch with the mineral production, and with fluctuations of the metal and mineral markets, the Department receives, in addition, monthly figures of production from important producers of our principal mineral products. Special forms requesting this information are mailed to these operators at the end of each month.

For compilation of the statistics of the mining industry for the calendar year 1943, forms were sent to 2,354 operators and replies were received from 2,204. Of these, 1,113 were from operators of mines, quarries, and sand and gravel pits which had production figures to report; 102 were from operators who had done exploration and development work only; and 989 were from owners of properties which had remained idle throughout the year. Nearly all of the 150 operators from whom replies were not received were, to our knowledge, inactive. In any case, if there was production at all by any of them, it must have been insignificant.

The monthly reports of mineral production issued by the Department were compiled from returns received each month from about seventy operators.

Special forms were sent also to 70 mining companies and 120 building and road-making contractors requesting data on the amount of lumber and mine timber, and stone, sand, and gravel, they consumed in their respective enterprises. Replies were received from 58 mining companies and 111 contractors. We expect that returns will yet be received from some of the mining companies who had failed to send them before the end of the fiscal year.

Only a portion of the statistical data collected by this Division is published in the Annual Report on the Mining Industry, this being chiefly data relating to the amount and value of the mineral production and to employment, wages, and accidents in mines and quarries. However, all the information received by the Division is carefully compiled and stored in the files of the Department of Mines, and is at the disposal of the interested public on request.

DIVISION OF MINERALOGY, CHEMISTRY, AND ORE DRESSING

This Division has under its charge (I) the Department of Mines' laboratories in Quebec city, Montreal, and Thetford Mines; (II) a sampling and ore dressing plant; (III) lectures to prospectors; (IV) the Department of Mines' museum; and (V) mineral displays at exhibitions. Maurice Archambault is Chief of the Division.

I.-Laboratories

In the course of the fiscal year, the three laboratories received for examination 3,861 samples, on which 8,790 assays, analyses, and microscopic and other determinations were carried out. These were distributed as follows:

Laboratory	No. of Samples Received	Quantitative Analyses			Qualitative Examinations	Totals
		Assay Coupons	Department Analyses	Paid Analyses		
Quebec ...	3,158	1,630	1,978	328	2,958	6,894
Montreal .	425	653	---	127	297	1,077
Thetford Mines ..	278	---	819	---	---	819
Totals.	3,861	2,283	2,797	455	3,255	8,790

The Thetford Mines laboratory deals exclusively with the grading and classification of asbestos products. The Montreal laboratory makes routine quantitative analyses and assays. The Quebec laboratories are, by far, the most important. Besides having the usual facilities for making analyses, assays, and determinations of minerals and rocks, they are equipped to make complicated and accurate geochemical analyses and mineralogical and petrographical studies, and to carry on research work in ore dressing, hydrometallurgy, and pyrometallurgy.

Among the special investigations carried out in our Quebec laboratories were the following:

Henri Boileau and P.E. Pelletier made 22 complete analyses of rocks and minerals.

Jean Lavallée made (1) a microscopic study of 96 thin sections and of 61 leucite briquettes, representing 49 samples of rocks or ores; (2) a study of a red gneiss from Cap Tourmente; (3) an examination of a talc sample said to have abrasive properties; (4) a study of two fluorescent minerals (chondrodite and diopside) occurring in crystalline limestone at Mont-Laurier; (5) an investigation of the feasibility of using the property of fluorescent in separating, under the microscope, the constituents of a crushed ore; (6) a mineragraphic study of a very highly micaceous igneous rock which has been named 'suzorite' after the township in which it occurs, peculiar to Suzor township, and tests on the separation of its constituents.

Mr. Lavallée also carried out magnetic separation tests on two samples of 'black sands', to recover the iron minerals they contain and also the zircon, which remains in the non-magnetic tailing.

B.J. Walsh carried out concentration tests on four samples of titaniferous ore. With the assistance of other members of the staff, he also investigated various means of recovering scheelite from concentrates very low in scheelite and high in calcite, a product obtained from the flotation of slimes in our ore-dressing plant at Val d'Or.

Raymond Bolduc holder of a Department of Mines scholarship, studied under the direction of Mr. Archambault, methods for the treatment of the titaniferous iron ore occurring on the lands of the Seigniory of the Quebec Seminary.

Louis Bourgoin made a study of the possibility of using electrolytic processes for the treatment of the black sands of the North Shore, to obtain a magnetite concentrate which could be used in powder metallurgy.

In addition, the staff of the Quebec city laboratories performed some 150 experimental tests on the possibility of utilizing the tailing of our asbestos mills.

II.-Government Sampling and Ore Dressing Plant

This plant adjoins the Mine School, near Val d'Or, Abitibi county. G.S. Grant is Manager of the plant.

Sampling

A total of 1,138,725 lb. of tungsten and molybdenum ore was put through the sampling plant during the year. This included 1,116,701 lb. of tungsten ore which subsequently was concentrated, as noted below, and eight lots, aggregating 22,024 lb., of molybdenum ore received from a mine in La Corne township, operated by Wartime Metals Corporation as the "La Corne Molybdenite Project".

Concentration (flotation and gravity)

Following are particulars of the tungsten ore referred to above:

Shipper	Weight in Pounds	WO_3 Content	
		Per Cent	Pounds
Ker Addison Gold Mines, Ltd.	1,080,808	1.071	11,574
Lamaque Gold Mines, Ltd.	6,830	10.25	700
Sigma Mines, Ltd.	402	63.4	255
Central Cadillac Gold Mines, Ltd.	12,261	1.73	213
Perron Gold Mines, Ltd.	2,685	7.58	203
Halliwell Gold Mines, Ltd.	9,200	0.33	30
A. Guinard, Arntfield, Que.	4,515	0.04	2
Total	1,116,701		12,977

In all these ores, the tungsten was present as scheelite (calcium tungstate, $CaWO_4$). From concentration of the aggregate shipments, the following products were obtained:

10,623 lb. high-grade scheelite concentrate containing 72.93% WO_3
62,288 lb. low-grade " " " 2.05% WO_3
18,908 lb. sulphide concentrate containing gold ..... 3.07 oz./ton

Sixty per cent of the total tungsten content of the ore was recovered in the high-grade tungsten concentrate. This concentrate, at the market price of $1,325 per lb. WO_3, had a total value

of $10,266.10. It was sold to the Metals Controller, Department of Munitions and Supply, and the shippers of the ore received the proceeds of the sale, less the cost of concentration.

The low-grade scheelite concentrate was re-treated and a product containing 20 per cent WO_3 obtained, but no market was found for this.

In October, 1943, the Metals Controller advised producers that ample reserves of tungsten ore had been accumulated by the Department of Munitions and Supply and that purchase of ore had been suspended. As there was no other market in sight, shipments of ore to the Val d'Or plant ceased.

The gold-bearing sulphide concentrate, which had a value of $1,117.65, was returned to the several shippers of ore.

Under the direction of Wartime Metals Corporation, 2,532 pounds of molybdenite concentrate were treated in the plant to remove the bismuth contained in the ore.

During the fiscal year, no shipments of ore were received for treatment in the cyanidation annex.

III.-Lectures to Prospectors

As in past years, the Department of Mines organized courses of free lectures for prospectors. These were delivered by two experienced mining engineers and geologists, Léo Brossard and Pierre Mauffette. Particulars of these courses are tabulated below.

Centre	Number of Lectures	Total Attendance	Lecturer
Val d'Or, Abitibi County	12	212	Léo Brossard
Montreal, St-James District	11	126	Pierre Mauffette
Noranda, Témiscamingue County	11	140	Pierre Mauffette
Totals	34	478	

To add to the usefulness of the courses, the Department distributed, free of cost, more than 800 copies of the pamphlet "Notions Elémentaires de Minéralogie", and also offered for sale, at nominal prices, the "Prospector's Manual" and collections of typical rocks and minerals.

IV.-Museum

Additions, by presentation, to the mineral collections on display in the show cases of the Department included the following:

Specimen of molybdenite, in rosette-like groups of crystals, from lot 59, range IX, La Corne township, Abitibi county.

Specimen of copper-zinc-lead ore, from the Moulton Hill property of the Aldermac Copper Corporation, in Ascot township.

Specimen of chrysotile-asbestos, from a deposit on lots 38 and 39, range V, Destor township, Abitibi county.

Sample of a chromite concentrate from Wartime Metals Corporation's operation in Coleraine township.

V.-Exhibition Displays

A specimen of black bog iron ore, from l'Isle Verte, was added to the display of 'strategic' or 'war' minerals exhibited in the Provincial Museum, on the Plains of Abraham.

The Department did not send displays of ores or mine products to any of the exhibitions held during the year in various centres of the Province.

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS

The Division of Publications, of which Albert Côté is Chief, is responsible for the editing and printing of geological reports. It also makes up, and supervises the printing of, all forms, letterheads, etc., used by the several Divisions of the Department.

During the year, this Division edited, translated, and supervised the printing of, the following reports:

The Mining Industry of the Province of Quebec in 1942

Geological Report No.15: Buteux Area, Abitibi Territory, by B.C. Freeman

Geological Report No.16: The Opaoka River Area, Abitibi Territory, by B.C. Freeman and J.M. Black

Geological Report No.18: Calumet Island Area, Pontiac County, by F. Fitz Osborne

Geological Report No.19: Lower Romaine River Area, Saguenay County, by J.A. Retty.

The above publications were issued as separate volumes. They have a total of 220 pages. In addition, the Division has in preparation:

Annotated List of Publications of the Department of Mines of the Province of Quebec, 1883-1944.

Geology of Quebec: Vol.II, Descriptive Geology, a volume of 600 pages, by J.A. Dresser and T.C. Denis, with collaborators, was sent, in manuscript, to the printer during the year, and the English version was in page proof at the end of the fiscal year. The editing of the French version is well advanced.

The following preliminary or special reports, in the form of photo-litho or mimeograph pamphlets, were also issued by this Division:

P.R. 181.- Wakeham Lake Area, Saguenay County, by Jacques Claveau

P.R. 182.- General Report of the Minister of Mines for the Year ending March 31st, 1943

P.R. 183.- Kensington Area, Gatineau and Labelle Counties, by E. Aubert de la Rüe.

P.R. 184.- North Shore of the Saint-Lawrence, Mingan to Aguanish, by W.W. Longley

These reports have a total of 72 pages.

All the geological reports were issued both in English and in French.

Mr. Côté has as collaborators: R.P.D. Graham, who edits the English version of the reports; Raymond Lesage and R. Brown, translators; and André Champagne, proof-reader.

THE LIBRARY

The librarian of the Department of Mines, Charles Dufault, reports that the number of books, periodicals, and technical reports received during the fiscal year 1943-44 was 192. This brings the total number of volumes in the library to 7,499. The great majority of them are publications dealing with the mining industry, metallurgy, mineralogy, geology, and chemistry.

The library subscribed to eighty-three industrial and scientific reviews and mining papers. This is three more than in the previous year.

The cataloguing of the library is now almost completed. The catalogue is of great help to the many members of the staff who use the library, and also to the interested public, who have the privilege of access to the library.

As in past years, the Library Committee met regularly on the third Monday of each month, to consider recommendations for the purchase of books and for subscriptions to periodicals, and to discuss general matters in connection with the library.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Continuing its policy of recent years, the Department of Mines awarded a number of scholarships in 1943 to deserving students taking university courses in Mining, Metallurgy, or Economic Geology. In granting these scholarships, every care is taken that they shall be awarded only to students of outstanding promise who signify their intention of specializing in one or other of the subjects named, and who satisfy the Committee of Awards and the university authorities that they have the necessary prerequisite qualifications to undertake the course they plan, and earnestness to carry it to completion.

The 1943 Committee of Awards consisted of: Mr. A.O. Dufresne, Deputy Minister of Mines, chairman; Adrien Pouliot, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Université Laval; Armand Circé, Principal of Ecole Polytechnique, Université de Montréal; W.G. McBride, Professor of Mining Engineering, McGill University, Montreal; J.W. Laverdière, Secretary, Science Faculty, Université Laval; T.C. Denis, Quebec Department of Mines; and Jacques Bernier, Secretary of the Committee.

Each application for a Bursary is judged on its merits, but in making the awards first consideration is given to students who have a university degree in mining or metallurgical engineering, or in natural science with geology as major subject, and who wish to take a post-graduate course leading to a higher university degree in mining, metallurgy, or geology. Next are considered applications from students entering their final undergraduate year, and, lastly, those from students in junior years.

For the academic year 1943-44, the Committee granted seventeen bursaries, as follows:

Graduates proceeding to higher degrees ..	5
Undergraduates entering their final year.	6
Undergraduates entering other years	6

Highly satisfactory progress was made during the year by the five graduate scholars.

One passed successfully all the requirements for the degree of Ph.D. (applied geology as major subject), and was awarded this degree by the University of Toronto at the end of the academic year.

Two obtained the M.Sc. degree in geology, one from the University of Toronto and one from Université Laval.

One passed all examinations for the M.Sc. degree and is preparing a thesis on ore dressing, on presentation and acceptance of which he will receive the degree from Université Laval.

One completed the first year's requirements towards the doctorate degree (metallurgy) at Université Laval.

The six scholars who completed the final year of their undergraduate course were all successful in obtaining their bachelor's degrees or diplomas, four in metallurgical engineering and two in mining engineering.

These results are highly gratifying and reflect the efficiency of the Committee in granting the awards.

In the course of the year, the Committee sustained the loss of one of its members, Professor W.G. McBride, of McGill University, who died on August 23rd, 1943. His death is sincerely regretted by his colleagues on the Committee.

DIVISION OF MINE ROADS

L. A. Saint-Pierre, Chief of this Division, reports as follows:

During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1944, new mine roads aggregating 13.23 miles were constructed, which brought to 1019.67 miles the total length of such roads in the Province. In addition, 22.65 miles of road were improved and extended, and 39.64 miles were maintained and repaired. The cost of this work was $164,463.10. To date, the Department has expended a total of $5,574,307.14 on the construction and maintenance of mine roads.

Work on the upkeep of certain summer roads was also carried out at a cost of $5,440.73, and a sum of $10,392.60 was expended to facilitate transportation in the mining districts during the winter season.

New Mine Roads Constructed

Township and County	Road	Miles
Ile-aux-Coudres, Charlevoix Co.	Peat bog road	0.56
Isle Verte, Rivière-du-Loup Co.	Road to Alex. Michaud's peat bog	0.34
Saint-Urbain, Charlevoix Co.	Road to the Furnace mine	1.83
Bergeronnes, Saguenay Co.	Road to Kelly mine	1.00
Bousquet, La Pause, and Preissac tps., Abitibi Co.	Road to St-Maurice mine, at Cadillac	9.5

Mine Roads Improved and Extended

Township and County	Road	Miles
Preissac tp., Abitibi Co.	St-Maurice mine, Preissac	6.00
Calumet Island, Pontiac Co.	Road to Calumet mine	3.7
Cleveland, Richmond Co.	Sterrett mine road	1.7
Bowman, Papineau Co.	Brazeau mine road	2.25
Coleraine, Megantic Co.	Range X road, to Labbé, Ward & Pharo mine	0.75
Guillet, Témiscamingue Co.	Road to Belleterre mine and to main road, Latulippe-Guillet lake	3.57
Bergeronnes, Saguenay Co.	Road to Simard mine	2.5
Courville, Abitibi Co.	Road to Mariette mine	2.18

Drainage of Peat Bogs

The Department continued the draining of certain peat bogs, as a measure to assist their development and exploitation. In the course of the fiscal year, $5,691.44 was expended on this work, at the following bogs:

Locality of Bog	Operator	Length of Trenching
Ile-aux-Coudres	Excel Peat, Limited ..	1,000 feet
St-Charles-de-Bellechasse	Eugène Belleau	1,800 "
Pointe-aux-Outardes ...	----	1,500 "
Pointe-au-Père	Pointe-au-Père bog ...	800 "
St-Bernard-de-Dorchester	Patrick Murphy	800 "

The depth of the trenches varied between three and eight feet, and their width between three and six feet.

DIVISION OF MINE VILLAGES

The Chief of this Division, Burroughs Pelletier, reports as follows on the work carried out during the fiscal year:

During the past few years, activities in the gold mines of Western Quebec have been greatly curtailed as a result of various war measures, but definite improvement was noticeable in the fiscal year under review, and this improvement made itself felt in the mine towns and villages.

The town of Bourlamaque maintained its normal activity, but did not undertake any new municipal works.

The town of Malartic has been much benefitted by the new territory it acquired last year. Inclusion of the new operating company, Malartic Goldfields, Limited, in the municipality has worked to the complete satisfaction of both the Company and the original community. In 1943-44, Canadian Malartic Goldfields presented a cadastral plan of additional building lots. During the summer and fall of 1943, it became necessary for the town of Malartic to open new streets and extend old ones, and to supply these with waterworks and sewer system, in order to serve the needs which arose from the elimination of an illegal agglomeration of habitations which had sprung up, haphazard, in the neighbourhood. The entire cost of these municipal works was defrayed by the ordinary means. The financial position of the town is highly satisfactory and it is expected that its debt will be entirely eliminated during the course of the year 1944-45.

The village of Pascalis was enlarged by addition of a few houses, moved in from the 'squatter' section of nearby Perron.

The village of Cadillac had a mild 'boom' when announcement was made of the forthcoming construction of the Preissac township road. Several building lots were sold, and interested requests for information continue to come to hand.

In the Rouyn-South section of the town of Rouyn, the improvement programme initiated the previous year was further advanced. As in the past, the cost of these public works is being met from the fund created from the sale of lots.

In Belleterre, the municipal authorities continued the work of organization and the building activities inaugurated last year. New streets were opened and were immediately supplied with water, sewer, and electricity systems. Building has been particularly active, with some twelve new houses erected during the year. It is gratifying also to note that a number of squatters, who were illegally settled in the vicinity, have moved their houses into the town, whereby they gain the benefits and advantages of an established community. Such movings will probably continue steadily in the future.

The village of Bousquet, which at present serves only the Mic-Mac mine, has not undertaken any new developments since the active period of organization of last year. As it is, the village fully meets the needs of the mine.

At the request of an Ontario commission appointed to study post-war problems, the Division of Mine Villages has prepared a report, giving a brief resumé of the constitution of the Division, its history, and activities.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.O. DUFRESNE,
Deputy Minister of Mines.

Quebec, September, 1944.