

*Saskatchewan***ECONOMIC
REVIEW****Wheat, Oil and Uranium**

When the average well-informed Canadian citizen thinks of mineral development, the chances are that he sees in his mind's eye the bristling oil fields of Alberta, the metal mines of British Columbia and northern Ontario, or the coal fields that dot the maritime provinces and stretch out beneath the Atlantic Ocean. For Saskatchewan he would conjure up with equal facility an image of level fields of golden grain which have earned for the region its sobriquet of "wheat province." It might therefore come to him as a surprise to learn that the average citizen of Saskatchewan regards his province as standing on the threshold of an era of important mineral development, and looks confidently to a future in which oil, natural gas, uranium, potash and other minerals will add volume and stability to an income now derived largely from agricultural pursuits.

By a coincidence of geology and political geography, Saskatchewan straddles two quite distinct but equally valuable kinds of mineral lands. In the south it forms part of the great sedimentary belt that stretches from the Arctic Ocean down the middle of the continent to the prolific oil fields of Oklahoma and Texas. In the north it juts into the Precambrian Shield which swings like a great rampart around Hudson and James Bay to the iron mines of Labrador.

GEOLOGY — A FOOT IN BOTH CAMPS

A glance at a geological map of Saskatchewan discloses how the province consists of these two major divisions. A line running northwest from the south end of Amisk Lake through the centre of Lac La Ronge, Knee, and Turner Lakes to the Clearwater River delineates the Precambrian from the sedimentary

areas of rock formation. The Precambrian northern third is a part of what is sometimes called the Laurentian Uplands, or more often the Canadian Shield. Geologically it is one of the oldest land masses in the world. It covers roughly one-third of Canada, extending from Labrador-Ungava in the east in a semi-circle which takes it south to the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and then northwest to the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Its inner boundary is the Hudson Bay Lowlands or the shores of Hudson Bay itself. That part of the Canadian Shield which lies within the boundaries of Saskatchewan possesses the same physiographic features as in the other parts of Canada, and throughout it is characterized by a network of lakes and rivers of great beauty, patches of bare rock, and a vegetative cover of coniferous trees, low willows, mosses, lichens, and labrador tea.

Beneath the southern two thirds of the province are the rocks of sedimentary origin. For the most part they lie concealed beneath a mantle of glacial drift and can be seen on the surface only along a narrow band fringing the much older Precambrian rocks on the northeast. They are relatively flat lying and the evidence shows that they were deposited 65 million years ago when extensive inland seas covered much of the continent. Their actual extent and composition is becoming better known as the current oil drilling program covers an increasingly larger area of the western plains.

Some two million years ago, successive sheets of moving ice spread over the land. They subjected the northern part of the province to erosive action and carried away the soil, leaving large areas of rock exposed. When the ice had finally retreated, the rest of

the province was covered with a deposit of earth varying in depth from a few to hundreds of feet, almost completely masking the underlying topography and mineral deposits, and providing the basis of the present agricultural industry.

Each of the geological periods which shaped Saskatchewan holds economic significance for mineral production. In the Precambrian area, igneous activity and later glacial erosion exposed the mineral bearing rocks containing the gold, silver, nickel, lead, and other metals which are being mined actively today. In this same area, deposits of pyrite, pyrrhotite, palladium, platinum, magnetite and pitchblende are known to exist. The sedimentary area, on the other hand, is the source of industrial minerals and fuels in solid, liquid and gaseous forms. The Tertiary beds underlying the southern section are of major importance for both types of minerals. Coal is mined extensively in the Estevan area, while industrial clays are utilized from a number of pits scattered throughout the southern part of the province. In the northwesterly section of the sedimentary basin, heavy crude oil and natural gas are obtained from beds of Cretaceous age. A third important mineral source in Saskatchewan has resulted from a combination of the dryness and drainage pattern which has created the numerous alkali beds and lakes scattered throughout the south and west. Here are found large deposits of sodium sulphate and other salts which have a wide range of uses in industry.

**TOTAL VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION BY TYPES
for Fiscal Years 1940-50
(Dollars)**

Year	Metals	Fuels	Industrial Minerals	Value
1950-51	25,455,751	5,378,190	5,314,473	36,148,414
1940-41	8,308,585	1,786,545	1,661,783	11,756,913
1941-41	12,898,974	1,926,751	1,897,987	16,723,712
1942-43	19,153,917	1,784,941	1,835,344	22,774,202
1943-44	20,342,885	1,602,293	2,453,598	24,398,776
1944-45	17,242,417	1,701,821	2,050,716	20,994,954
1945-46	18,612,011	1,592,150	2,464,040	22,668,201
1946-47	20,774,710	2,557,573	2,655,631	25,987,914
1947-48	24,421,692	3,413,103	3,957,898	31,292,693
1948-49	26,911,795	4,028,461	4,046,863	34,987,119
1949-50	24,878,905	4,259,821	4,678,824	33,818,550

I — METALS

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE IN METALS

The table shows that the value of metal production has increased 308 per cent during the last ten years. This represents the value of gold, silver, copper, zinc, cadmium, selenium and tellurium produced by one

company—the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company. Its smelting and refining plants are located at Flin Flon just across the Manitoba border, but it draws three-quarters of its ore and all of its electric power from Saskatchewan. H.B.M.&S. is also engaged in extensive work in the Amisk Lake region, while in the far north two other companies, Nicholson Mines and Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited, have both sunk a number of shafts and carried out cross-cutting in the Goldfields area. Eldorado has completed plans for the construction of a 500-ton mill to process uranium ores, and active production will begin shortly. Besides these, Nisto Mines Limited in the Black Lake area and Lac La Ronge Mines Limited in the Lac La Ronge area are very active in both exploratory and development work on their respective properties.

The entire Precambrian area has shown greater mining activity this year than at any previous time in its history. During 1950 a record number of 1,293 claims were recorded and staked. One hundred and six of these were staked by the Canadian Nickel Company in the Breyant Lake area. For the same period, 41 permits were issued by the Atomic Energy Control Board to develop radioactive ores, and 787 transfers, always a good indicator of mining activity, were recorded to chalk up an all-time high for the province. Thirty companies are participating in the development of uranium sites alone, and these do not include the prospecting activities of private companies and individuals. All in all, it is estimated that \$4 millions will be spent during the year on exploration work in the north.

THE PROSPECTOR

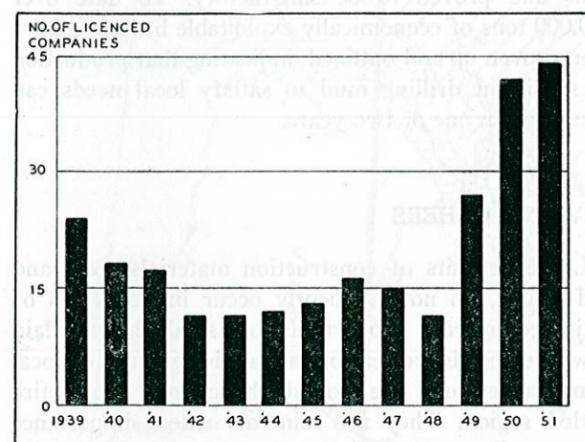
In the long run it is the prospector who is indispensable to a healthy mineral future, and quite properly much of the romance of the mining industry belongs to him. But prospecting is never a sinecure, and in the Canadian Shield it is a particularly difficult and expensive undertaking. To overcome these obstacles and to enable the local inhabitants to benefit from the hidden wealth of the shield, the Provincial Government organized the Prospectors' Training and Assistance program two years ago. Its aims were two-fold. It provided Saskatchewan residents with sufficient knowledge of geology to enable them to become prospectors, and it granted them further assistance in the form of supplies, maps and transportation. Under the program each prospector is allowed twelve free assays and can stake nine claims free of recording or transfer fees during the year. Although it has been in operation

for only a short time it has already resulted in the discovery and staking of a number of radioactive and base metal occurrences.

The Mineral Resources Branch of the Department of Natural Resources annually sponsors a number of Geological Survey parties. They carry out detailed geological surveys, compile maps and reports on areas where there is promise of a commercial deposit of metallic ore, and by accumulating valuable basic data, help to minimize the element of blind chance that is so characteristic of prospecting.

LICENSED MINING COMPANIES IN PRECAMBRIAN AREA OF SASKATCHEWAN

1939-51 (FISCAL YEARS)



WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

It is impossible at this stage to make any estimate as to the probable reserves of metallic minerals. They are known to occur in certain areas of the Precambrian in Saskatchewan. At the same time the demand for base metals, particularly uranium, is at present far in excess of supply, and there appears to be little reason for it to diminish. The upshot has been the beginning of the most spectacular and intensive prospecting and development program ever witnessed in this province. The recent uranium discoveries in the Athabaska-Black Lake area are considered so important that plans for a processing mill and a townsite will be completed and construction of the mill begun before the end of the year. As matters now stand there is every indication that within five years the new town of Uranium City, situated a few miles north of Lake Athabaska, will rank as one of the most important metal mining centres in Canada.

II — INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

The extraction and working of metals is an ancient art, and mankind has come to have an intimate appreciation of their significance and uses. We wear gold rings, cook in aluminum saucepans and cherish antique brass candlesticks. It is general knowledge that uranium eventually produces atomic bombs, and *radioactive isotope* is almost a household word. There is another class of minerals, described as industrial, which are less familiar but equally vital in their contribution to modern civilization. As often as not they are pumped to the surface or gouged out of hillsides. They are employed in manufacturing and construction, in agriculture, and sometimes they are even consumed.

SALT CAKE

Sodium sulphate is said to have been known as a secret medicine as early as the middle of the 16th century but it was first described by J. R. Glauber in 1658 who modestly named it *sal mirabile Glauberi*. It is now called plain Glauber's salt, and to the trade it is known prosaically as salt cake. Conflicting theories have been advanced as to the origin of the sodium sulphate deposits, but travellers through the southwestern part of the province can attest to its wide and abundant distribution in nature. With an estimated reserve of 200 million tons, the supply is for all practical purposes inexhaustible. Each year five companies produce approximately 130,000 tons by mining surface crystal beds or by extracting it from lake brines. Much of it is consumed by the pulp and paper industry in the manufacture of kraft paper, and other uses occur in the making of detergents, the preparation of stock feeds, and the refining of metals.

SODIUM CHLORIDE

Unlike sodium sulphate, common salt occurs not on the surface but at depth from beds of probable Paleozoic age. These beds are very extensive, covering the greater part of the province. Salt has been produced in Saskatchewan from time to time, but with the formation of the Prairie Salt Company at Unity, the industry may be said to have established itself on a permanent basis. In the first year, production amounted to nearly twenty thousand tons of block, industrial, and table salt, produced by pumping it in solution from beds 400 to 500 feet thick lying between 3,000 to 7,000 feet below the surface. It is interesting to note that the

existence of the salt, whose production will consume large quantities of natural gas from the nearby field at Unity, was discovered in the course of drilling for petroleum.

POTASH

In the same way, the core barrels of the drilling rigs have retrieved evidence of the potentially more valuable potash which, in a number of areas has been discovered in conjunction with salt. At present Canada imports \$4 millions of potash annually from Europe and the United States. The recent discoveries in Saskatchewan have been the only ones of economic significance in Canada, and at present a detailed exploration and development program is being carried out over an area of 100,000 acres. As a result of the depth the cost of extraction is high, but improved technology in mining and the fact that the "dip" of the beds suggests that they may be found at shallower depths in other sections of the province have led to encouraging reports and point to an early development of Canada's first potash industry.

CLAY

The Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary outcrops scattered across southern Saskatchewan are the source of extensive deposits of ceramic and high grade pottery clays as well as shales suitable for brick and tile production. The reserves of brick clays and shales are virtually unlimited, while up to 1 million tons of first grade sewer pipe clays, and 200,000 tons of ball clays have been proven up. With the exploratory work in these fields only just begun, these reserves may well be a token of much more extensive deposits than are now known. All of the present sources are readily accessible to both rail and road transport, and from those of superior quality raw clay is extracted for export to points outside the province.

At present three clay plants are operating in Saskatchewan: the Bruno Clay Works Limited at Bruno, producing structural and drain tile, the Dominion Fire Brick and Clay Products Limited at Claybank, producing fire clay blocks and shapes for the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, and the Saskatchewan Clay Products plant at Estevan, manufacturing structural and drain tile, common and face brick, and exporting various grades of raw clay from its pits at Willows and Eastend. The overall value of clay products has doubled since 1945 and the recent modernization and expansion of the plant at Estevan is expected to result in further marked increases.

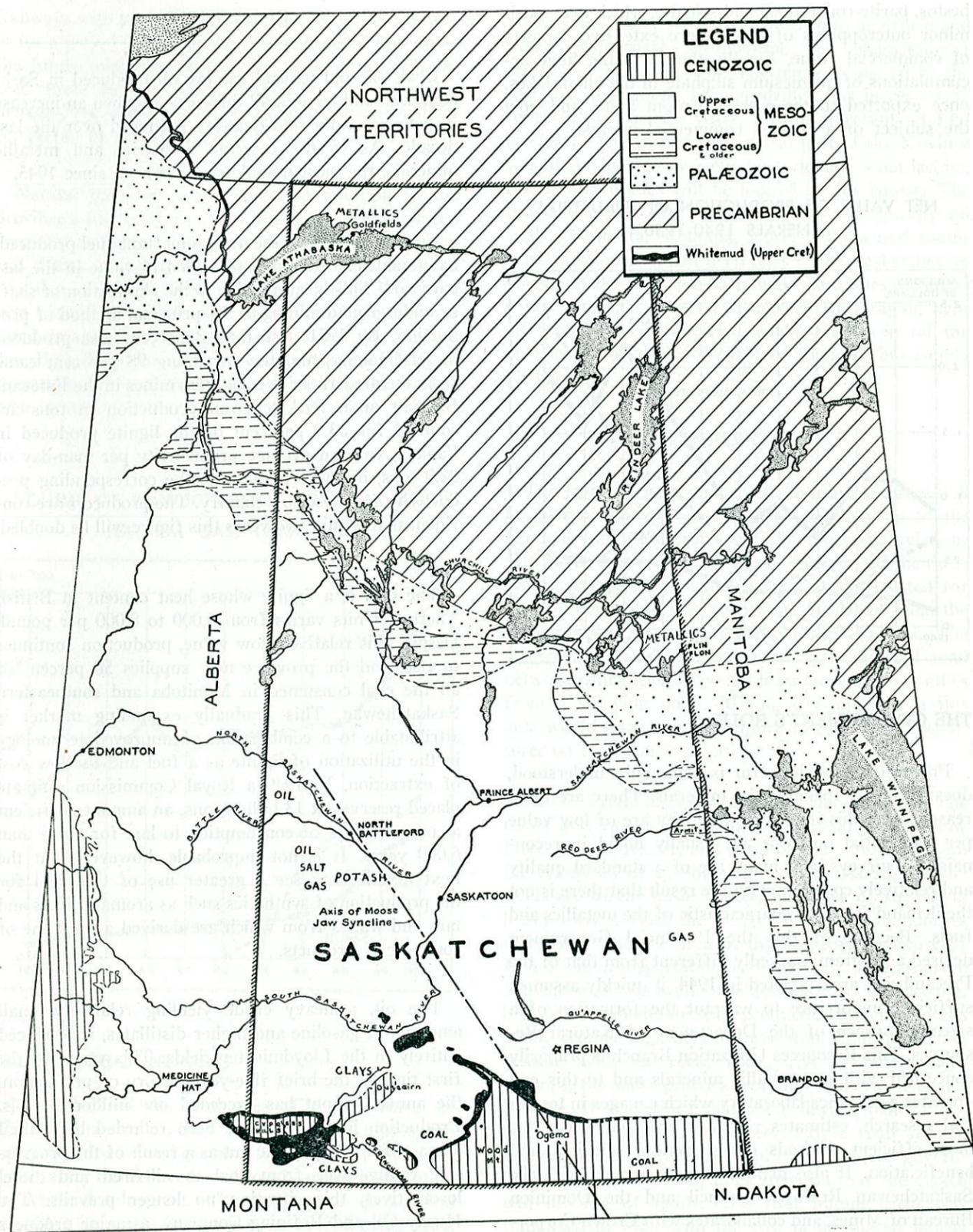
BENTONITE

In the drilling of oil wells it is the practice of the drilling crew to pump mud into the hole in order to wash the cuttings to the surface and at the same time to prevent the walls of the hole from caving in on top of the bit. Although drillers have been known to throw in feathers, sawdust, and everything but the proverbial kitchen sink in order to prevent a blowout, good drilling mud is ordinarily prized for its possession of two qualities, its ability to flow under pressure and to "jell" when it is standing in the hole. Bentonite displays both of these qualities, and with the expanding oil drilling program an extensive search has been undertaken for deposits of this material. During 1951 samples of Saskatchewan bentonite were used for the first time as circulating mud in rotary drilling operations and proved to be satisfactory. To date over 200,000 tons of economically exploitable bentonite have been proven up and outlined, indicating that production of sufficient drilling mud to satisfy local needs can occur within one or two years.

... AND OTHERS

Large deposits of construction materials, i.e., sand and gravel, do not frequently occur in quantities of major commercial proportions, but small deposits laid down during the retreat of the last ice age are of local significance, and are found throughout the entire settled region. They are minerals whose importance is too easily overlooked, for they are an essential ingredient of the province's rapidly growing building and highway construction program. As the graph indicates, total value of production has increased over five times in the last five years, and with new highway commitments by the government it will show further marked increases in the immediate future.

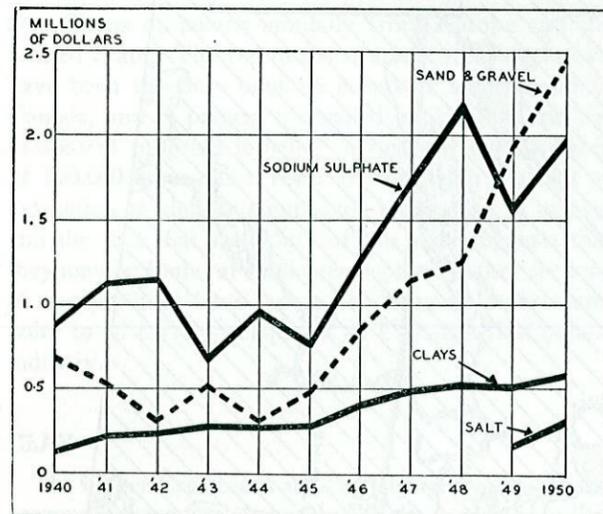
The industrial minerals discussed above comprise, with the addition of small amounts of quartz pebbles and sand, those which are actively exploited. To complete the roster, mention must be made of the dolomites and limestones in the east-central part of the province. Initially they can be extracted at little cost but their location, which places them at a considerable distance from both rail and market, leaves them for the present at least in a marginal category. In addition there are deposits of pumicite or volcanic ash, quartzite pebbles, and silica sand. Some of these have been utilized in a small way in the past, but have never played important roles in the economy of the province. Of interest at the present time are the occurrences of marl, ochres, as-



GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SASKATCHEWAN

bestos, barite concretions and selenite, which may mark minor outcroppings of much more extensive deposits of commercial value. Finally, there are the huge accumulations of magnesium sulphate in the alkali lakes, once exported to the east as Epsom Salts, and now the subject of a revived commercial interest.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS 1940-1950



THE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE

Prospecting, as the term is commonly understood, does not apply to industrial minerals. There are three reasons why this is so. The majority are of low value per ton, initial outcrops are usually noted in reconnaissance surveys, and many are of a standard quality and relatively common, with the result that there is not the demand for them characteristic of the metallics and fuels. Because of this the Provincial Government devised a program markedly different from that of the Precambrian area. Started in 1944, it quickly assumed sufficient importance to warrant the formation of a separate branch of the Department of Natural Resources. This Resources Utilization Branch is primarily concerned with non-metallic minerals and to this end operates a ceramics laboratory which engages in testing and research, estimates reserves, and determines the most efficient methods of extraction, refining, and beneficiation. It also maintains close contact with the Saskatchewan Research Council and the Dominion Bureau of Mines, and collaborates with Crown Corporations or private enterprises interested in the utilization of the industrial minerals.

III — FUELS

Coal, oil, and natural gas are all produced in Saskatchewan and have in all three cases shown an increase in both net value and quantity produced over the last decade. As in the case of industrial and metallic minerals, the most notable rise has been since 1945.

Coal, which is still the most important fuel produced, has doubled in output and trebled in value in the last ten years. This is largely due to the elimination of shaft or underground mining as the principal method of production. By 1951, less than 2 percent was produced in this manner, and the remaining 98 per cent came from the modern large-scale strip mines in the Estevan-Bienfait area. Saskatchewan production in tons accounted for 33.9 per cent of the lignite produced in Canada, with an average productivity per man-day of 22.9 tons, or more than twice the corresponding productivity for the whole country. The producers are confident that within two years this figure will be doubled.

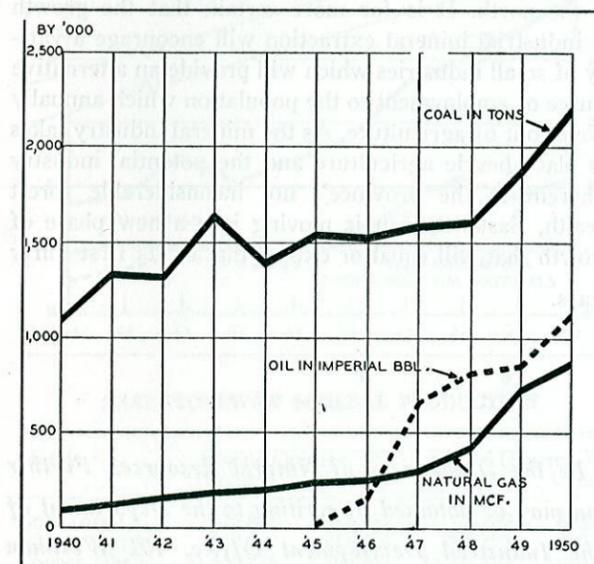
The coal is a lignite whose heat content in British Thermal Units varies from 6,000 to 8,000 per pound. Despite this relatively low value, production continues to rise, and the province now supplies 50 percent of all the coal consumed in Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan. This gradually expanding market is attributable to a combination of improved technology in the utilization of lignite as a fuel and the low cost of extraction. In 1949 a Royal Commission estimate placed reserves at 13 billion tons, an amount sufficient at present rates of consumption to last for more than 6,000 years. It is not improbable, however, that the next decade may see a greater use of this coal for the production of synthetics such as aromatic fuels and tars and waxes from which are derived a long line of commercial products.

The oil, a heavy crude yielding relatively small amounts of gasoline and higher distillates, is produced entirely in the Lloydminster fields. This year, for the first time in the brief five-year history of production, the annual output has exceeded one million barrels. Production in the past has been retarded by limited demand for heavy crude but as a result of the progressive change-over from coal to oil-fired and diesel locomotives, this situation no longer prevails. The Husky Oil and Refining Company, a major producer in the Lloydminster area, recently announced the signing of a contract to supply the Canadian National

Railways with two million gallons of diesel fuel annually for a period of five years. On the basis of this alone, the future minimum demand for heavy crude will exceed three million barrels annually. To meet this increase, sixty new wells are being drilled and will be completed by January, 1952.

Natural gas, like oil, is a recent addition to the province's fuel resources, and it is now being produced from three fields located at Lloydminster, Kamsack and Unity. Total production in 1950 approximated less than a billion cubic feet, but during 1951 five new natural gas finds were made of which one was rated, in an open-flow test, at 10 million cubic feet per day. Both the industry and the Department of Natural Resources are confident that an important field has been located.

VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF COAL, OIL AND NATURAL GAS, 1940-1950



THE SEARCH CONTINUES

Two-thirds of the total area of the province, or 170,000 square miles, have been classified as prospecting ground for oil and gas, and four-fifths of the entire sedimentary basin have been brought under exploration or active development. The number of geophysical crews has increased 2.8 times since 1947. During 1951, from \$25 millions to \$30 millions will be spent outside presently known fields in search of light crude. One

hundred and forty wells are scheduled to be drilled and thirty geophysical, seismograph and magnetometer crews will be in the field. The tempo is shown by the fact that the annual footage drilled has increased 37 times in the last ten years. The most recent oil find at Heart's Hill in the west-central part of the province was of the black oil variety, but evidence is not lacking that lighter grades will be located in due course. The province is virtually surrounded by high gravity oil wells in Alberta, Montana, North Dakota and southwestern Manitoba, and deep tests in the Saskatchewan portion of the Williston basin which straddles the international boundary have encountered encouraging light oil shows. For those who would gamble in oil the question is no longer "Will it be found?", but simply "Where?"

TRANSPORTATION

The future development of the mining industry will be governed in part not only by the location of the minerals within the province but by the spatial relationship of the province to the rest of Canada. Of the three prairie provinces, Saskatchewan is ideally located for distribution within the prairies but is distant from the large markets of eastern and western Canada. The settled area is adequately served by a rail and road network which leaves few localities more than ten miles from a shipping point. Mining development in this area would therefore not require large initial expenditures on road construction.

In the Precambrian area this is not the case. The roads and railways extend only as far as Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, and Hudson Bay. Beyond, with the exception of the highway to Lac La Ronge, the roads are of the bush variety, incapable of sustaining heavy traffic. With the exception of the communities mentioned, and the area in the immediate vicinity of Flin Flon, transportation is limited to the aeroplane and canoe. These means are adequate for prospecting, but for even moderate scale production either railroads or all-weather highways are essential. Considering the terrain, with its rock, lakes, rivers, muskeg and swamps, the most practical solution is difficult to determine. It is obvious that some developments other than mining would best be served by a road system, and recent action by the federal and provincial governments and mining companies suggests that the choice will be that of roads. The first mining road was completed in 1950 with the cost being shared jointly by the Federal Department of Resources and Development, the Provincial Department of Natural Resources,

and Nisto Mines Limited. It was the first instance of a mining road being constructed on a co-operative basis in the province, and it is probable that in the future wherever minerals of commercial importance are located in inaccessible areas similar arrangements will be agreed upon.

Another argument in favor of roads is the fact that the provincial Department of Natural Resources has for some time been constructing timber extraction and

fire guard roads. These already constitute an initial skeleton and provide jumping-off points for northerly extension into the Precambrian. With the rich uranium finds in the Black Lake-Athabaska region, there is a growing demand for surface transportation into northern Saskatchewan. The signs are that the first all-Canadian road 200 miles north of civilization into the land of the "Little Sticks" may be a reality within five years.

Many years have gone by since the time when the great base metal discoveries gave rise to an important part of the mining industry of today. The present development in northern Saskatchewan gives promise of a recurrence of those periods of new discoveries without which the industry would eventually languish. Militarily, the base metals, uranium, the growing flood of petroleum fuels, —even potash, have great strategic significance. The exploitation of industrial minerals has already eased tight supply situations and has helped to conserve foreign exchange. In many such ways, Saskatchewan's mineral economy is important for Canada as a whole. Its continued growth holds even greater significance for Saskatchewan.

The first three decades of this century witnessed the spectacular colonization of the west and the emergence of the wheat economy which so profoundly influenced every phase of the national economy. In the prairies wheat was king, but as the years went by it revealed

itself as a despotic monarch. With the drought and dust-ridden thirties and the catastrophically low prices behind them, the people of Saskatchewan understand now that they must have not only a diversified agriculture but diversification in terms of whole industries. A sober appraisal of the probable impact of mining upon the provincial economy must discount the importance of the secondary effects—on population, on supply and fabricating industries, of the new metal discoveries in the north. It is far more certain that the growth of industrial mineral extraction will encourage a variety of small industries which will provide an alternative source of employment to the population which annually moves out of agriculture. As the mineral industry takes its place beside agriculture and the potential industry inherent in the province's not inconsiderable forest wealth, Saskatchewan is moving into a new phase of growth that will equal or exceed that of its first thirty years.

The material in this article is based on data provided by the Department of Natural Resources. Further information concerning mineral development in Saskatchewan may be obtained by writing to the Department of Natural Resources, Resources Building, Regina, and to the Industrial Development Office, 401 Westman Chambers, Regina.

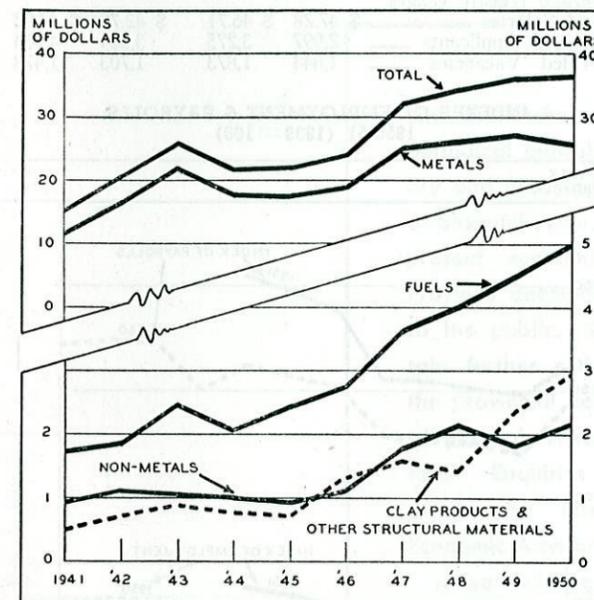
CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SELECTED AND ALL RETAIL SALES, IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1951 OVER 1950

Group	June %	July %	Jan. to July %
Department Store	+15.6	+10.5	+10.3
Country General	+11.4	+11.5	+10.6
Family Clothing	+19.8	+ 6.2	+12.5
Furniture	+32.0	+22.7	+21.1
Motor Vehicles	+31.3	+11.3	+21.0
All Groups	+15.9	+14.2	+12.4

¹No allowance has been made for price change.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION 1941 - 1950



SASKATCHEWAN MINERAL PRODUCTION

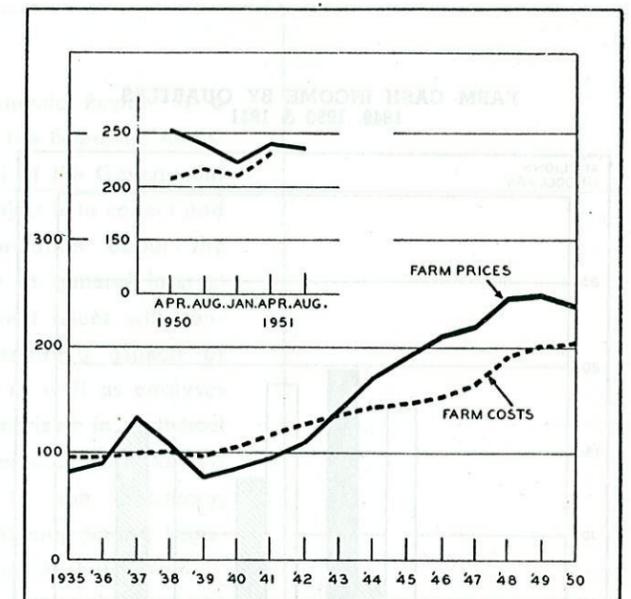
	Second Quarter, 1950		Second Quarter, 1951	
	Volume	Value \$	Volume	Value \$
Metals				
Gold (ozs.)	16,803	642,395	23,789	882,854
Silver (ozs.)	270,662	215,728	315,295	300,585
Copper (lbs.)	11,550,276	2,769,946	13,237,283	3,624,391
Zinc (lbs.)	11,532,329	1,543,728	17,643,524	3,288,848
Cadmium (lbs.)	14,792	32,714	27,413	73,656
Selenium (lbs.) } Tellurium (lbs.) }	Not Reported for This Quarter			
Total		5,204,506		8,170,335
Fuels				
Coal (short tons)	266,142		231,118	
Crude Petroleum (bbl)	272,595		275,743	
Natural Gas (m.c.f.)	111,253		90,278	

NOTE: In addition to the minerals shown above, there is substantial production of sodium sulphate and other non-metallic minerals, and clay products, sand, and gravel, which are included in the annual totals shown in the accompanying graph.

COST OF LIVING INDEX (1935-39=100)

Group	October, 1951		October, 1950	
	Saskatoon	Dominion	Saskatoon	Dominion
Food	254.1	249.7	225.2	220.1
Fuel and Light	148.3	150.2	140.8	141.0
Clothing	221.9	213.8	188.4	183.5
Rent	128.6	142.7	126.1	135.5
Home Furnishings and Services	206.6	200.1	174.9	172.7
Miscellaneous	133.6	144.3	123.7	133.3
Total	187.0	190.4	168.2	170.7

INDEXES OF FARM PRICES & COSTS 1935 - 50 1935-39 = 100



AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND MARKETINGS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

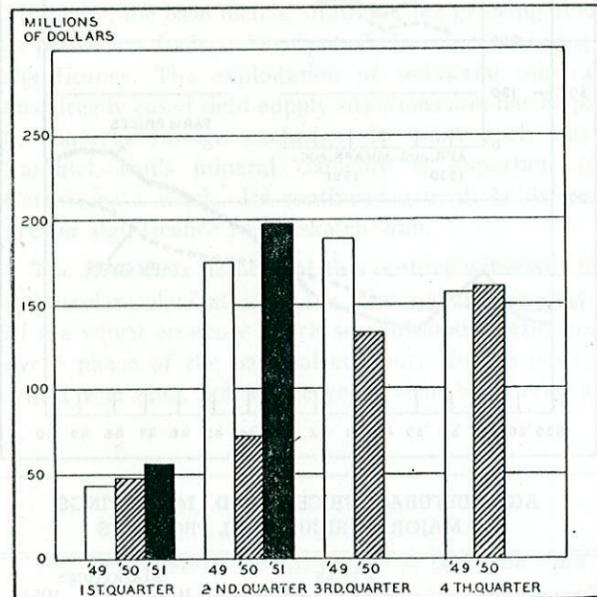
Commodity	Prices		Marketings	
	1950 August-September \$	1951 \$	1950 Bushels	1951 Bushels
Grain¹				
Wheat (No. 5)	1.78	1.74	55,072,597	28,078,000
Oats (No. 1 Feed)87	.80	5,854,539	4,222,000
Barley (No. 1 Feed)	1.41	1.20	7,252,945	4,940,000
	\$ per cwt.	\$ per cwt.	No.	No.
Livestock²				
Cattle (live wt.)	26.40	31.73	66,780	63,148
Hogs (dressed wt.)	25.59	33.47	21,876	32,726

¹—Cash selling prices of Canadian Wheat Board basis Ft. William-Port Arthur.
²—Prices quoted at the Saskatoon public market for good steers up to 1,000 lbs. and hogs No. Grade B₁. Marketings include all livestock of Saskatchewan origin.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF FARM CASH INCOME FROM SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS, SASKATCHEWAN
First and Second Quarters

Commodity	1951 \$000	1950 \$000
Wheat	161,813	51,959
Coarse Grains	22,571	7,685
Livestock	43,775	36,059
Dairy Products	10,046	9,078
Eggs and Poultry	4,793	4,144
Others	5,629	3,369
Cash Income From Farm Products	248,627	112,294
P.F.A.A. Payments	4,977	8,086
Total Cash Income	253,604	120,380

FARM CASH INCOME BY QUARTERS, 1949, 1950 & 1951



CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN SASKATCHEWAN

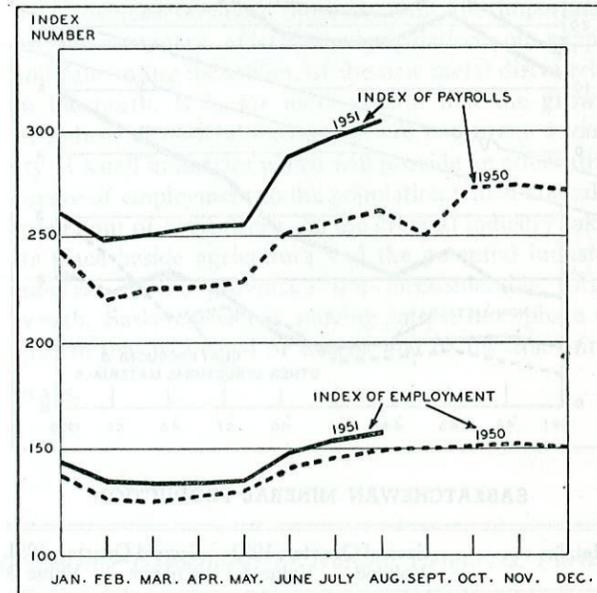
Year	Value of Building Permits		Under Construction		Jan. 1-Aug. 31		Under Construction	
	June	July	Jan. 1	Started	pleted	Aug. 31		
1951	2,154	2,230	1,061	1,694	968	1,777		
1950	3,409	1,646	1,452	2,354	1,191	2,583		

LABOUR STATISTICS OF EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES IN SASKATCHEWAN

(Index Numbers Based on 1939=100)

	1951		1950	
	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	July 1
Index of Employment	157.0	154.6	149.2	146.2
Index of Payrolls	306.3	298.0	264.0	259.5
Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	\$ 47.28	\$ 46.71	\$ 42.78	\$ 42.92
Unplaced Applicants	2,997	3,275	3,529	4,713
Unfilled Vacancies	1,644	1,873	1,703	1,478

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS, 1950-51 (1939=100)



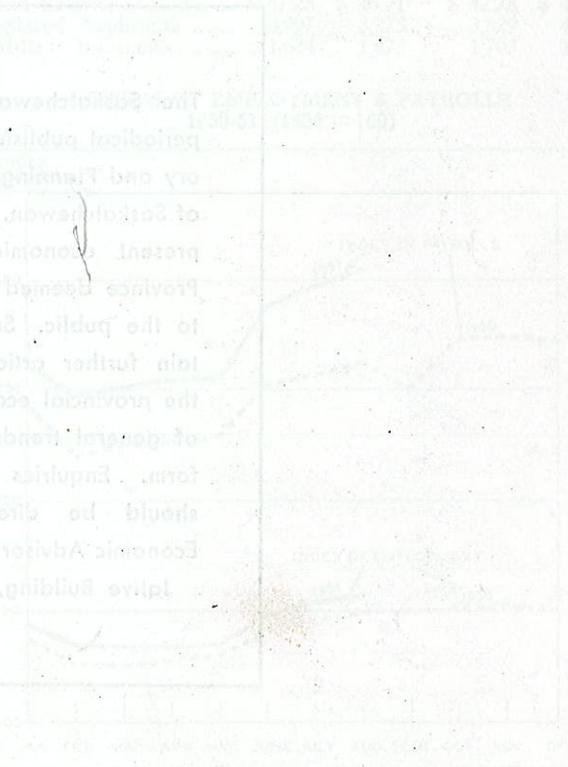
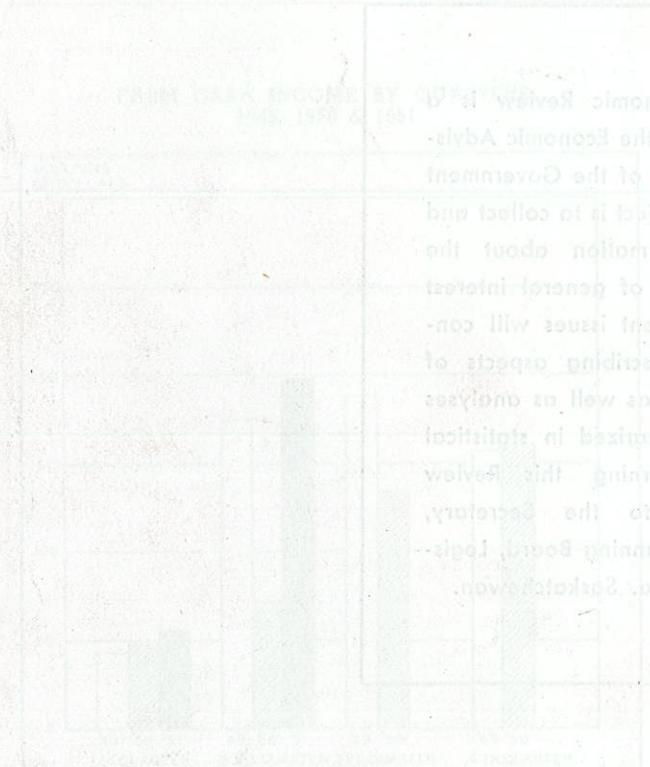
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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
Economic Review

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Item	1950	1951
Population	241,000	245,000
Area (sq. miles)	255,000	255,000
Provincial Revenue	10,000,000	11,000,000
Provincial Expenditure	12,000,000	13,000,000
Government Revenue	15,000,000	16,000,000
Government Expenditure	18,000,000	19,000,000
Total Revenue	25,000,000	27,000,000
Total Expenditure	30,000,000	32,000,000

Item	1950	1951
Provincial Revenue	10,000,000	11,000,000
Provincial Expenditure	12,000,000	13,000,000
Government Revenue	15,000,000	16,000,000
Government Expenditure	18,000,000	19,000,000
Total Revenue	25,000,000	27,000,000
Total Expenditure	30,000,000	32,000,000



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