

textile and clothing accessories, 1.9 per cent to \$203,139,000 from \$199,258,000; commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, 1.9 per cent to \$109,898,000 from \$107,887,000; newsprint, paper and paper products, 1.8 per cent to \$297,791,000 from \$292,400,000; and footwear, 1.6 per cent to \$31,175,000 from \$30,691,000.

Year's declines were: farm machinery, 17.4 per cent to \$60,068,000 from \$72,726,000; construction materials and supplies, including lumber, 3.8 per cent to \$682,710,000 from

\$709,996,000; coal and coke, 3.6 per cent to \$195,663,000 from \$202,900,000; clothing and furnishings, 3.5 per cent to \$86,418,000 from \$89,531,000; industrial, and transportation equipment and supplies, 3.4 per cent to \$738,559,000 from \$764,789,000; hardware, 1.9 per cent to \$307,351,000 from \$313,417,000; household electrical appliances, 1.8 per cent to \$165,650,000 from \$168,601,000; fresh fruits and vegetables, 0.7 per cent to \$231,804,000 from \$233,446,000; and meat and dairy products, 0.7 per cent to \$172,256,000 from \$173,443,000.

FROM BOUNDARY TO BOUNDARY

The "Saskatchewan News" reports that along the 60th parallel topping the Province of Saskatchewan a group of 20th century explorers is cutting a six-foot wide 'sky-line' through the bush, and punctuating it every mile or so with boundary markers. This is the Saskatchewan-North West Territories boundary survey, now on the last lap of a four-year race against weather and seasons. During the past three years, working in winter so that measurements could be taken across the frozen lakes, the boundary advanced 200 miles east from the northwest corner of the province.

Only 76 miles remain to be completed, and the survey party hopes to reach the northeast corner by the spring break-up. Undertaken jointly by Canada and Saskatchewan, the survey is charged with the responsibility to truly establish the boundary of the province as defined in the Saskatchewan Act of 1905, which designates the 60th parallel as the north limit of Saskatchewan.

Fifty years ago Saskatchewan's north was remote and largely inaccessible. Today the northerly invasion of prospector, geologist, trapper, commercial fisherman, tourist, settler and pilot has made it necessary to delineate the boundary between the province and the North West Territories. The discovery and development of the uranium field on the north shore of Lake Athabasca and settlement at Uranium City has also spotlighted the need for firmly establishing the jurisdictional boundary.

The survey party now in the field is headed by W. (Bill) Blackie, Dominion Land Surveyor of Ottawa, who was also in charge the two preceding winters following the initiation of the survey in the winter of 1954-55 under W.M. Schwartz, at present Senior Land Surveyor for the Saskatchewan Surveys Branch. The full strength of the party this winter is 25 men. They camp under silk tents, surprisingly comfortable even in severe weather, and travel by motor toboggans and dog teams.

The party this year is carrying out experiments in the use of a Tellurometer, which is a new instrument for the electronic measurement of distances. If it can be successfully

used at extremely low temperatures, this device will reduce the necessity for checking distances between boundary markers by the slower method of chaining, and should appreciably decrease the costs of surveys under winter conditions.

"LID" ON PROVINCE

In addition to visibly putting the "lid" on Saskatchewan, the north boundary survey will also provide a basis for more accurate mapping of the province - an essential adjunct to the expanding settlement, intensive resource development and growing diversity of economy Saskatchewan is experiencing today. Maps become tools in the hands of the community planners, the geologists and oilmen, the geophysicists and engineers, the soils specialists, foresters, prospectors and miners.

Maps are the common denominator in a great variety of projects from oil and gas explorations to fighting a forest fire, from planning a provincial park to gauging the business potential of an area by counting its farm houses. A good topographical map is the basis for other maps. Superimposed on it are geological, geophysical, soils and forestry maps. Also needed are depth-sounding maps for fishermen, aeronautical charts for airmen, and even, for the first time in Saskatchewan, navigational charts for the freight barges plying Lake Athabasca to Uranium City.

WHO MAKES MAPS

Who are the map makers? Although the provinces make many of their own specialized maps, most Canadian topographical maps are made by the Federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, which is charged with the formidable task of mapping Canada's 38,000,000 square miles. More than 50 years ago Canada pioneered the mapping of mountain areas by photographing terrain from mountain peaks. From this successful beginning grew the programme of photographing the whole of Canada from the air, and mapping from the aerial photos. There has been constant improvement in the quality of photo prints, in aerial cameras, in flying technique and in photo mapping