

staked was continued, and the development of promising properties planned. Actual gold production in the Territories increased, facilities for transportation were improved, and plans were made for the improvement of municipal and other services in Yellowknife Settlement and vicinity.

An important development was the re-opening of the mill serving the Con-Rycon gold mines of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, where gold production had been suspended since September, 1943. Milling was resumed in August, 1946, and total production to the end of the year was 9,480 oz. This figure, added to the 14,780 oz. produced by Negus Gold Mines Limited, brought the production total for 1946 to 24,260 oz., or approximately, three times as much gold as was produced in 1945. Resumption of gold production at the Thompson-Lundmark mine has been forecast for 1947. Milling was suspended at this property in September, 1943, but rehabilitation of the property, including work on the mill, has been under way for some time, in preparation for a resumption of operations.

One of the promising properties under development is that of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited, situated approximately three miles north of Yellowknife Settlement. Two shafts, approximately one mile apart, have been sunk to a depth of 500 ft., and lateral development is being carried on from both shafts, ore being stock-piled. Gold production at this property is anticipated by 1948. Shaft sinking operations are also proceeding at the properties of Discovery Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited; Sunset Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited; and Diversified Mining Interests (Canada) Limited. Development is also being carried on at the property of Philmore Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited, on Outpost Island, Great Slave Lake, prior to a resumption of gold production.

Exploration and staking have been extended for a distance of more than 200 miles beyond Yellowknife Settlement. During 1946, important discoveries were reported from the MacKay-Courageous Lake area, about 150 miles northeast of Yellowknife, and in the Regan Lake area, near the headwaters of Back River, more than 100 miles northeast of Courageous Lake. Diamond drilling, trenching, and other work is being carried on in other areas, including those adjacent to the Yellowknife River, Gordon Lake, Indin Lake, Ghost Lake, and Russell-Slemon Lakes. During 1946, mineral claims totalling 4,799 were recorded in the Yellowknife Mining District, and during the first three months of 1947 an additional 376 claims were registered.

Progress was made in the development of a new hydro-electric power project on the Snare River, approximately 90 miles north of Yellowknife Settlement, which has been undertaken by the Federal Government through the Dominion Water and Power Bureau to meet the power requirements of the Yellowknife Mining District. By January, 1947, the main power tunnel, 140 ft. in length, and a secondary tunnel had been excavated, one cofferdam constructed, and excavations leading to the main tunnel and to the site of the power-house completed. Erection of the power-house sub-structure is planned during 1947, and it is hoped to have the superstructure and power installations made during the summer of 1948 so that power may be available by autumn of that year. The new plant will supplement power furnished at present by a development on the Yellowknife River, near Prosperous Lake.