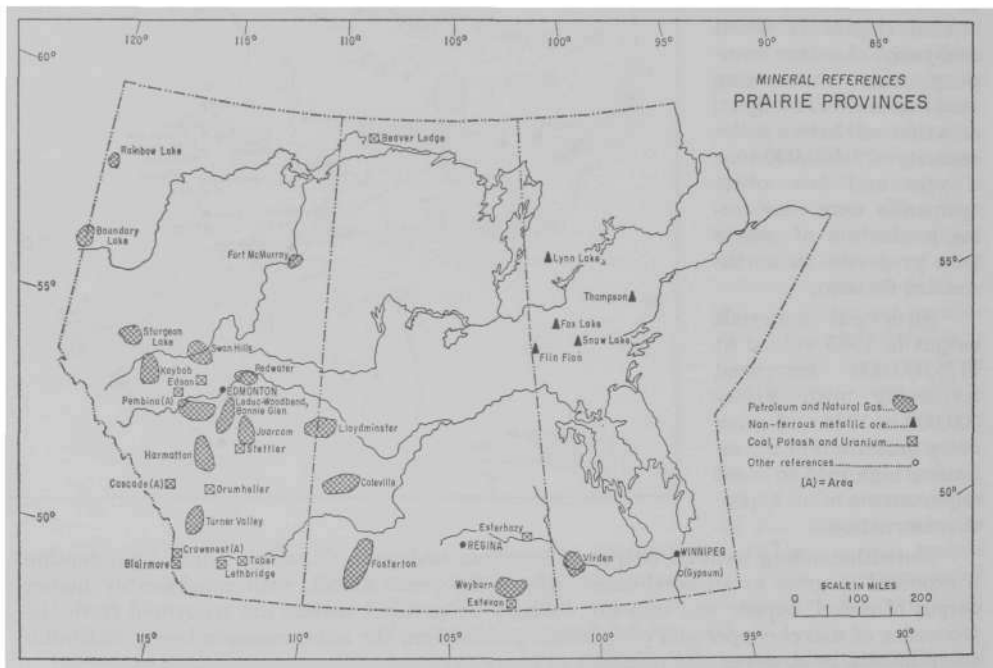


in 1964. Mine development programs under way or announced will add six new producers by 1968 and will place Canada in first position among world producers of this necessary fertilizer ingredient. World potash production capacity in 1965 was an estimated 12,400,000 tons of  $K_2O$ ; it is expected that Canadian productive capacity in 1968 will be between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 tons a year.

Total value of mineral output was \$327,300,000 to which mineral fuels contributed \$210,700,000, non-metallics \$62,400,000 and metallics \$41,600,000. Uranium ( $U_3O_8$ ), copper and zinc were the leading metallic minerals. Crude petroleum production at 87,600,000 bbl. was valued at \$200,400,000, a new record. There is every indication that crude oil and potash together will produce an increasing percentage of the province's mineral output.



**Alberta.**—Crude oil, natural gas and natural gas by-products are by far the major components of Alberta's mineral industry, which recorded a total output value of \$799,300,000 in 1965 compared with \$735,900,000 in the previous year. The three commodities contributed 91 p.c. of the total, crude oil accounting for \$474,000,000, natural gas for \$169,400,000 and natural gas by-products for \$86,900,000. The development of Alberta's oil and gas resources and markets continued to meet with success. A major oil resource was being opened up in the Rainbow Lake area in the northwestern part of the province. Exploration and development drilling reached an all-time high of 10,200,000 feet compared with the record of 10,334,000 feet set in 1964. Recovery of elemental sulphur from the processing of natural gas was worth \$20,700,000 compared with \$16,800,000 the previous year and production accounted for an estimated 1,650,000 tons of Canada's 1,908,000 tons. Canada is second only to the United States as a world producer of elemental sulphur as a result of the large-scale development of natural gas resources.

**British Columbia.**—Mineral production in British Columbia reached \$286,200,000 in 1965, 6.5 p.c. above the previous year's total. Metallics output was valued at \$171,400,000, mineral fuels at \$54,600,000 and structural materials at \$37,400,000. The year was highlighted by developments in the non-ferrous sector. Plans for development