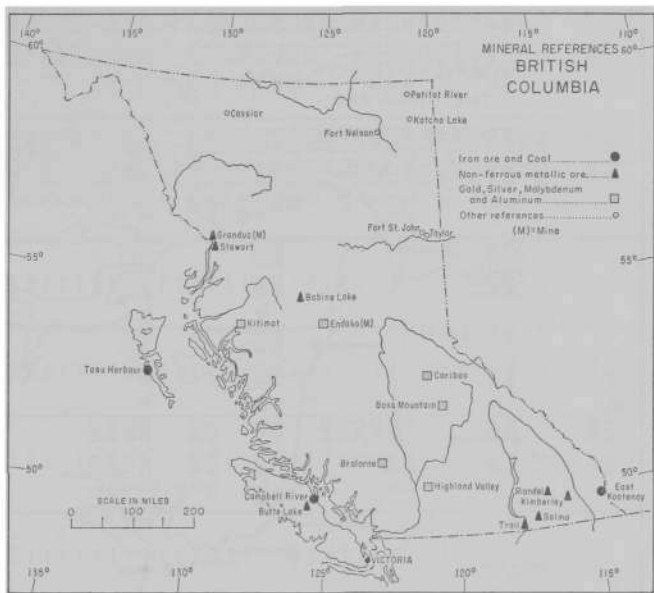


of large-tonnage copper operations were announced and the molybdenum industry showed strong advances. Copper production was down to 88,000,000 lb. from 115,000,000 lb. in 1964 but this situation will reverse itself when new mines reach production. The province was heralded as a major molybdenum producer with three mines in operation and another being developed for production in 1966. With an output of 321,000,000 lb. of zinc and 242,000,000 lb. of lead, the province remains far in front of all the provinces in these important export commodities. Five iron ore producers shipped a record 2,100,000 tons of iron ore valued at \$18,800,000, nearly all of which was exported to Japan; another producer starting operations in 1966 will have an annual iron ore production capacity of over 900,000 tons and will recover copper as a by-product. Exploration for base metal properties was widespread throughout the province and encouraging results were obtained by diamond drill exploration of large-tonnage, low-grade copper deposits east of the Alaskan Panhandle and north of Stewart, in north-central British Columbia and in the Highland Valley area.



Asbestos production valued at \$13,700,000 accounted for about 10 p.c. of Canada's total and for about 60 p.c. of the province's output of non-metals. Outputs of crude petroleum, natural gas and natural gas by-products were at all-time highs with values of \$27,200,000, \$17,900,000 and \$3,400,000, respectively.

**Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.**—In the Yukon Territory, mineral output was valued at \$13,300,000, of which \$13,200,000 was metallic production; silver, lead, zinc and gold, in that order, accounted for nearly all of it. Of significance to future mineral output in the Yukon were the announcements that the Clinton Creek asbestos deposit, about 40 miles north and west of Dawson, would be developed for production; that New Imperial Mines Limited may begin production of copper from its property southwest of Whitehorse; and that substantial lead-zinc resources had been encountered in exploration of the Vangorda area near the British Columbia border.

Metallic mineral output of the Northwest Territories was valued at \$72,400,000 with zinc, lead and gold contributing \$28,300,000, \$24,300,000 and \$17,000,000, respectively. Regular shipments of lead-zinc ore were begun by Pine Point Mines Limited from high-grade deposits on the south shore of Great Slave Lake; trial shipments had been made late in 1964. Production of lead and zinc will increase substantially in 1966 with shipments of high-grade ore continuing and regular shipments of concentrate beginning from the 6,000-ton-a-day concentrator that started up late in 1965. Several other companies with property in the immediate Pine Point area received substantial encouragement in diamond drilling for lead-zinc deposits.