

Canadian production in 1965 came from four mines in Quebec and three in British Columbia. Quebec producers were the Lacorne mine of Molybdenite Corporation of Canada Limited near Val d'Or; the mines of Preissac Molybdenite Mines Limited and of Anglo-American Molybdenite Mining Corporation, both in the Lake Preissac area just north of Cadillac; and the Murdochville mine of Gaspé Copper Mines Limited. The first three mine molybdenite as a primary product and recover bismuth as a by-product; the Murdochville mine is a copper operation and molybdenite is recovered as a by-product. In British Columbia, Brynner Mines Limited (Boss Mountain) and Endako Mines Limited are primary producers of molybdenite; Red Mountain Molybdenum Mines Ltd. (Torwest) and British Columbia Molybdenum Limited (Alice Arm), with mine development under way, will be primary producers; Bethlehem Copper Corporation Limited recovers molybdenite as a by-product from copper ores mined near Ashcroft in the Highland Valley.

Molybdenite Corporation, Preissac and Endako all operate roasting facilities to produce molybdic oxide at their mine sites; Masterloy Products Limited operates roasting facilities at Duparquet, Que. Masterloy and Preissac also produce ferromolybdenum, Preissac at its mine site and Masterloy at its plant near Ottawa.

Selenium and Tellurium.—Selenium production in 1965, totalling 504,109 lb. valued at \$2,435,704, was 8 p.c. higher than in 1964; tellurium output at \$6,264 lb. valued at \$554,793 was 10 p.c. higher. These metals are recovered from the anode muds resulting from the electrolytic refining of copper at the plants of Canadian Copper Refiners Limited at Montreal East, Que., and International Nickel at Copper Cliff, Ont.

Titanium.—Ilmenite, an iron-titanium oxide, is mined in the Allard Lake and St. Urbain areas of Quebec. The Allard Lake ore, mined by Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation, is smelted by the company in electric furnaces at Sorel, Que., to produce high-titania slag and pig iron. The slag is sold to producers of titanium-based pigments in Canada, the United States, Britain, Japan and other countries. Ilmenite mined at St. Urbain by Continental Titanium Corporation is used as heavy aggregate in weighting oil and gas transmission pipelines and in shielding nuclear reactors. The value of titanium-bearing materials shipped in 1965 as ore, heavy aggregate and titanium-bearing slag was at an all-time high of \$22,425,094, compared with \$21,270,144 in 1964.

Tungsten.—Tungsten production in 1965 was approximately 3,000,000 lb., all from Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Limited whose mine is just east of the Yukon-Northwest Territories boundary and 135 miles north of Watson Lake. This is one of the highest grade tungsten deposits in the world and its production moved Canada into third place, following the United States and South Korea, among the non-communist producers.

Vanadium.—Canadian Petrofina Limited recovers vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5) at its refinery at Pointe aux Trembles, Que. The capacity of this plant, which started operations in 1964 and is the only vanadium-recovery facility in Canada, will be increased in 1966 from 500 lb. of V_2O_5 a day to 1,000 lb. a day.

Subsection 2.—Industrial Minerals

The total value of industrial minerals produced in Canada continued its upward trend in 1965. Producers' shipments of non-metallic minerals were valued at \$311,000,000 and of clay products and other structural materials of mineral origin at \$423,000,000 for a grand total of \$734,000,000, approximately 7 p.c. above 1964. Production records were established for a number of minerals including cement, nepheline syenite, potash, salt, silica, sodium sulphate and sulphur; however, production of several of the larger tonnage minerals, notably asbestos, gypsum, stone, and sand and gravel, was slightly below 1964 levels. Highlights of the more important developments during the year are reviewed below.