

increased 66 p.c. over the same quarter of 1952, that of lead 107 p.c., and of zinc over 135 p.c. Substantial reserves of high-grade ore have been established in new deeper levels at the Hector mine and considerable development has been carried out at other mines on the Company's extensive property, particularly at the Onek mine.

Production from the district will be further increased with the placing in operation in April 1953 of a 100-ton mill jointly owned by Mackeno Mines Limited, Yukeno Mines Limited and Bibis Yukon Mines Limited. The mill, which is to be operated on a custom basis, was temporarily closed in May 1953 for adjustment. Initial mill feed will be drawn from the Mackeno mine and from Bellekeno Mines Limited. Several other companies have been doing exploration and development work on properties in the district.

All the gold produced in Yukon Territory is from placer operations, the largest being that of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation Limited. The Corporation operates seven dredges in the vicinity of Dawson. Smaller operators are Yukon Gold Placers Limited, Clear Creek Placers Limited, Klwane Dredging Company, Yukon Explorations Limited and Burwash Mining Company Limited. Total placer production in 1952 amounted to 78,869 oz. t. valued at \$2,702,841.

The possibility of adding nickel and copper to Yukon's mineral output looms large with the discovery by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited, a subsidiary of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited, of a nickel-copper deposit in the Klwane Lake district. Initial drilling has indicated 67,000 tons of good-grade nickel-copper ore with cobalt, platinum and palladium values. The discovery has led to widespread staking in and beyond the area and Prospectors Airways Company Limited, one of several companies actively engaged in exploration, has reported the discovery of copper-nickel at Quill Creek adjoining the Hudson Bay holdings and at White River about 40 miles to the southeast.

Yukon's output of coal, which comes from the Carmacks area, is small and ranges from bituminous to anthracite. Output, which is for local use, totalled 8,000 tons in 1952 compared with 3,696 tons in 1951.

Near the close of the review period tentative plans for a Yukon-British Columbia power development project of great promise were announced by Ventures Limited. The project will involve the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for the development of a minimum of 4,300,000 h.p. to serve as the basis of a great metallurgical industry for the treatment of ores from around the world. The project will take years to complete. The Company is now carrying out surveys to determine the power potential available.

Northwest Territories.—Mineral production in the Northwest Territories has increased steadily in value since gold was first produced in the Yellowknife area in 1938, and in 1952 reached a record of \$9,033,714 compared with \$8,288,747 in 1951 and \$471,000 in 1945. This is exclusive of pitchblende products which are not reported. Gold accounted for almost 94 p.c. of the output in 1952 and crude petroleum, silver, natural gas and copper, in that order, for most of the remainder. Small amounts of tungsten concentrates were also produced during the review period by Tungsten Corporation of Canada Limited from the re-treatment of mill tailings at its mines at Outpost Island.

A record gold production of 246,245 oz. t. was produced in 1952, an increase of 34,000 oz. t. over 1951, the previous peak year. Gold mining activity is centred in the rich Yellowknife area where Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited, Canada's