

was chiefly concerned with lumber, pulp and paper, and fish canning. The war brought a considerable development of ship-building and aircraft industries. British Columbia continues to grow: 90,000 Canadians moved to the province during the period 1941-44, and since then the gain in population has been about 35,000 a year.

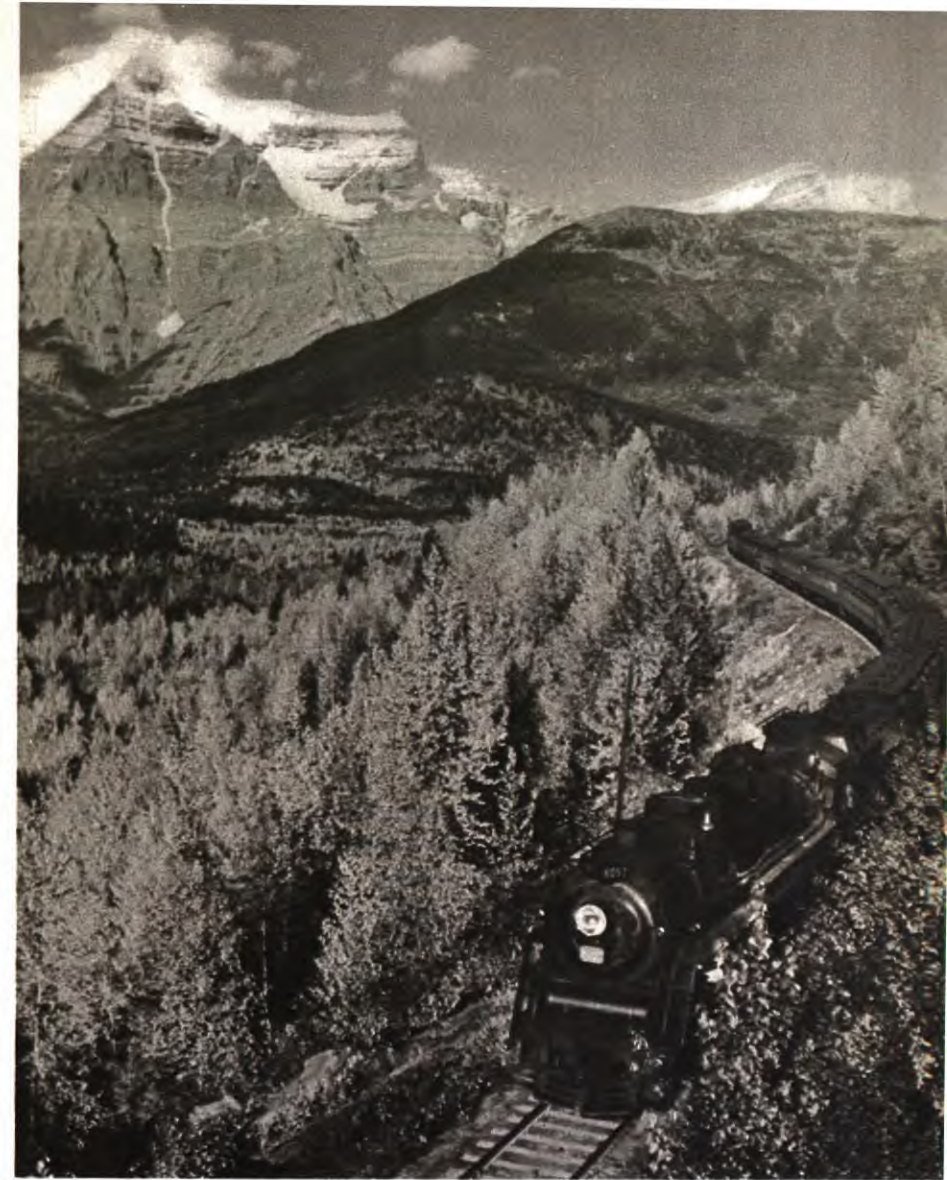
### Canada's Northern Territories

The production of uranium, vital to atomic power, is arousing wide interest in Canada's huge northern territories, which are still largely undeveloped. Extensive wartime expansion of air transport facilities and the building of the Alaska Highway are assisting further exploitation of the resources of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Mining equipment has been flown in, and radium, uranium, silver, gold, and petroleum products are now being produced in commercial quantities. Extensive known deposits of lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, tar sands, and nickel are not yet fully explored.

The development of aviation has drawn the attention of

A "double-header" hauls a transcontinental train over the Great Divide.



A train passes Mount Robson, highest peak in the Canadian Rockies.

Canadians to the importance of their northland, since many important air routes of the future lie across the Arctic ice: New York to Moscow, Chicago to Calcutta, San Francisco to Shanghai, Mexico City to Tokyo.

Canada's postwar "Exercise Muskox", a winter expedition in which 3,100 miles (4,991 kilometers) of sub-arctic country were covered in eighty days by snowmobiles supplied from the air, yielded important information about living and working