

GOLD.

Gold is found in many parts of Canada. Practically, however, its production is limited to the provinces of British Columbia and Nova Scotia. In the latter province in 1896 there were 40 mines yielding 25,596 ounces of gold from 65,873 tons of quartz crushed. From 1862 to 1896 (both years included) the yield has been 627,866 ounces from 953,364 tons of stone crushed, which is equal to an average of $13\frac{1}{10}$ dwt. per ton of 2,000 pounds. During this period the highest yield was 1 oz. 2 dwt. per ton, and the lowest 10 dwt. 4 grains.

The gold bearing quartz lodes of Nova Scotia occur in the Cambrian or Cambro-silurian measures, and belong chiefly to the class of "bedded" lodes, from which by far the greater bulk of the gold produced has come. The regular lodes vary from 2 to 30 inches in width; the average width may be taken to be from 6 to 12 inches. The richness of these lodes varies, running from \$3 to \$16 a ton. The general average for thirty-five years is about \$12.85 a ton.

The production of gold in Canada in the years 1892 to 1896 was as follows:—

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA.

(CALENDAR YEARS.)

PROVINCES.	VALUE.				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.	399,525	379,535	456,066	1,290,531	*1,788,206
Nova Scotia.	389,965	381,095	377,169	406,765	+ 499,122
Ontario ...	7,118	14,637	39,624	62,320	} 522,872
Quebec.	12,987	15,696	29,196	1,282	
North-west Territories and Yukon District.	98,006	185,640	140,000	150,002	
Total.	907,601	976,603	1,042,055	1,910,900	2,810,200

†Taken from N.S. Reports.

*Taken from B.C. Reports.