

3.—Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries.

The average number of employees in the group in 1926 was 18,023, the salary and wage account being \$13,803,161. The average number on the payrolls of the cement industry increased from 1,926 in 1925 to 2,340 in 1926. The chief division of the clay products industry consisted of 184 establishments actively engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile. In the whole industry, the average yearly wage for all workers was \$989, there having been a total of 4,395 employees to whom \$4,346,687 was paid in salaries and wages.

3.—Metallic Minerals.

1.—Gold.

Canada has been a gold-producing country for nearly 70 years. The discovery of gold in paying quantities was an epoch-making event in the history of British Columbia. In the late 50's, placer gold was discovered along the Thompson river, and in 1858 the famous Fraser river rush took place. The extraordinarily rich deposits of Williams and Lightning creeks, in the Cariboo district, were discovered in 1860, and three years later the area had a production of placer gold valued at \$4,000,000. In the northern part of the province, the Atlin division of the Cassiar district was discovered in 1892.

The discovery of gold in the Yukon river was reported in 1869, and bar-mining on the tributaries of the Yukon was conducted with increasing profit between 1881 and 1886. Ten years later, rich discoveries were made in creeks of the Klondike river, a right-bank tributary joining the Yukon at what is now Dawson City, and one of the greatest rushes in history was made to this locality. The richest streams in the district were Bonanza creek and its principal tributary, the Eldorado.

Gold was discovered in Nova Scotia in 1860. Two years after the discovery, gold valued at nearly \$142,000 was recovered from the quartz veins; a steady, though in recent years declining, output has been reported since that time.

Although Quebec has been producing gold since 1877, recent production consists only of the small quantities recovered in the treatment of the lead and zinc ores of the Notre-Dame-des-Anges district. Important discoveries of copper-gold deposits, however, have recently been made in the northwestern part of the province, adjacent to the Kirkland Lake district of Ontario, and development already carried out indicates a substantial gold production as soon as transportation and smelting facilities are available.

Although gold was first discovered during 1866 in Hastings Co., no permanent gold industry was established in Ontario until recent years. Gold has been found and worked at many points in Ontario from the lake of the Woods in the west to the Hastings district in the east, a distance of roughly 900 miles. The gold production of the province has increased greatly during the last decade, the Porcupine area having been the principal producer since 1912, and the increase in production of the Kirkland Lake camp during the past few years has added materially to the total output. New discoveries of gold in such widely separated districts as Michipicoten bay on lake Superior and Red lake in northwestern Ontario, indicate a continued large production from the province.

The presence of gold-bearing ores in Manitoba has been known for a decade or more. Discoveries have been made in two districts, the first north of The Pas, where the gold occurs in copper ores, and the second east of lake Winipeg in the Rice Lake area, where the discoveries are mainly auriferous quartz.