of the Notre-Dame-des-Anges district and from the gravels of the Chaudière river. Important discoveries of copper-gold deposits, however, were more recently 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. Smelting facilities became available for this region with the opening of the Noranda smelter in December, 1927, and the production for Quebec since then shows the resulting increase (Tables 8 and 9).

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 19 years, 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.

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 both auriferous quartz and copper ores, and the second east of lake Winnipeg in the Rice Lake area, where the discoveries are mainly auriferous quartz.

Gold production in Canada attained its former maximum in 1900, when the Yukon production reached its highest point and 1,350,057 fine oz. of gold were produced. For the provinces, the years in which the greatest yields were obtained were as follows:—Nova Scotia, 1902; Quebec, 1930; Ontario, 1930; Manitoba, 1930; Alberta, 1896; British Columbia, 1913 and Yukon, 1900. The quantities and values of gold produced in Canada are given for 1911 and subsequent years in Tables 8 and 9, 1930 establishing a new record of production with 2,107,073 fine oz. The annual production of gold now ranks second in value among the minerals of Canada, being exceeded by coal only.

**8.—Quantities of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years, 1911-1930**

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, pp. 268 and 269.

| Year. | Nova Scotia. | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | Alberta. | British Columbia. | Yukon Territory. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | oz. fine. | oz. fine. | oz. fine. | oz. fine. | oz. fine. | oz. fine. | oz. fine. | oz. fine. |
| 1911 | 7,781 | 613 | 2,062 | – | 10 | 238,496 | 224,197 | 473,159 |
| 1912 | 4,385 | 642 | 86,523 | – | 73 | 251,815 | 268,447 | 611,885 |
| 1913 | 2,174 | 701 | 219,891 | – | – | 297,459 | 282,838 | 802,973 |
| 1914 | 2,904 | 1,292 | 268,264 | – | 48 | 252,730 | 247,940 | 773,178 |
| 1915 | 6,936 | 1,099 | 406,577 | – | 195 | 273,376 | 230,173 | 918,056 |
| 1916 | 4,562 | 1,034 | 492,481 | – | 82 | 219,633 | 212,700 | 930,492 |
| 1917 | 2,210 | 1,511 | 423,261 | 440 | – | 133,742 | 177,667 | 738,831 |
| 1918 | 1,176 | 1,939 | 411,976 | 1,926 | 27 | 180,163 | 102,474 | 699,681 |
| 1919 | 850 | 1,470 | 505,739 | 724 | 24 | 167,252 | 90,705 | 766,764 |
| 1920 | 690 | 955 | 564,995 | 781 | – | 124,808 | 72,778 | 765,007 |
| 1921 | 439 | 635 | 708,213 | 207 | 49 | 150,792 | 65,994 | 926,329 |
| 1922 | 1,042 | – | 1,090,340 | 156 | – | 207,370 | 54,456 | 1,263,364 |
| 1923 | 655 | 667 | 971,704 | 31 | – | 200,140 | 60,144 | 1,233,341 |
| 1924 | 1,047 | 883 | 1,241,728 | 1,180 | – | 245,719 | 34,825 | 1,525,382 |
| 1925 | 1,626 | 1,602 | 1,461,039 | 4,424 | | 219,227 | 47,817 | 1,735,735 |
| 1926 | 1,678 | 3,680 | 1,497,215 | 188 | – | 225,866 | 25,601 | 1,754,228 |
| 1927 | 3,151 | 8,331 | 1,627,050 | 182 | 42 | 183,094 | 30,935 | 1,852,785 |
| 1928 | 1,290 | 60,006 | 1,578,434 | 19,813 | 68 | 196,617 | 34,364 | 1,890,592 |
| 1929 | 2,687 | 90,798 | 1,622,267 | 22,455 | 5 | 154,204 | 35,892 | 1,928,308 |
| 1930[1] | 1,272 | 141,743 | 1,736,855 | 28,197 | – | 163,490 | 35,516 | 2,107,073 |

[1] Figures for 1930 are subject to revision.