

area had a production of alluvial gold valued at \$4,000,000. In the northern part of the province, the Atlin division of the Cassiar district was discovered in 1892. Then the introduction of lode mining resulted in a rapidly increasing production until 1902, when previous records were surpassed by an output of more than 288,000 fine oz. With the exception of the maximum output of 297,459 fine oz. in 1913, the record of 1902 has not since been equalled. Though the bulk of the gold obtained in the Cordilleran region has been derived from the placer deposits of the central portion of the region from Yukon at the north almost to the International Boundary on the south, yet a large amount, averaging 178,039 fine oz. between 1913 and 1921, was obtained by lode mining, largely of the copper-gold ores of the Rossland and Yale boundary districts. The copper concentrates of the Britannia mine also contain gold, as does the blister copper made at Anyox. The output of gold in British Columbia has been in part maintained by the successful operation of the Premier mine on the Portland canal, while the Nickel Plate property, operated by the Hedley Gold Mining Co., now closed down, was a consistent producer of gold bullion and arsenical gold concentrates, which were exported to the United States for treatment. The Pioneer gold mine in the Lillooet district has reported a substantial production of gold during the past two years and production is expanding. Placer prospecting in British Columbia experienced a distinct revival during the 1931 season and resulted in pronounced activity, especially in the Stikine, Liard and Atlin districts.

**Yukon.**—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. There is still a production of gold from alluvial operations in the Yukon.

**Nova Scotia.**—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.

**Quebec.**—Although Quebec produced gold as early as 1823, production consisted only of the small quantities recovered in the treatment of the lead and zinc ores 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 at Rouyn, in the northwestern part of the province, adjacent to the Kirkland Lake district of Ontario. Smelting facilities became available for this region with the opening of the Noranda smelter in December, 1927.

These developments and the bringing in of new gold properties in the same general area made Quebec the third largest gold-producing province in the Dominion in 1928, while in 1931 there was further intensive exploration and development in this district of the province. In Duparquet township a large low-grade ore zone on the Beattie claims was diamond-drilled and plans were advanced for developing this property into a large-tonnage gold mine. Gold discoveries in the Louvicourt-Pascal district, east of the Siscoe mine, created considerable interest and at the Noranda mine underground exploration indicated important tonnages of new high-grade copper-gold ore.

**Ontario.**—Although gold was first discovered during 1866 in Hastings County and was later found and worked at many points from there to the lake of the Woods in the west, a distance of roughly 900 miles, no permanent gold industry was estab-