

Yukon.—The discovery of gold in the Yukon River valley 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 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-Ange's 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 as the result of the opening of the Noranda smelter in December, 1927. The operation of this smelter, together with the development of new gold properties in the northwestern part of the province, has established Quebec as the second largest gold-producing province. During 1932 extensive exploration and development of new gold properties throughout the Rouyn district included the commencement of construction on a 600-800 ton mill in Duparquet township by the Beattie Gold Mines Ltd., and the beginning of mill production by the Cadillac-O'Brien gold mine in Cadillac township. Several prospects situated in Pascalis, Louvicourt, Senneville and Bourlamaque townships were active and results were reported as encouraging. In this field the Treadwell Yukon Co. commenced operating a test milling plant on their Bussièrès claims. The Siscoe mine in Dubuissou township and the Granada in Rouyn township were in continuous operation during 1931. The Noranda mine and smelter experienced a successful year and although there was some reduction in copper output the value of precious metals was considerably increased.

Ontario.—Although gold was first discovered in 1866 in Hastings Co. 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-mining industry was established until 1911, when the Porcupine camp was opened up. Soon afterwards the discovery of gold in the Kirkland Lake area, on what is now the Wright-Hargreaves mine, led to the later development of this second camp. Porcupine was the most important gold-mining area of the province and of Canada from 1912 until 1930, with the Hollinger the leading mine. In 1931 and 1932, however, output from the Kirkland Lake camp exceeded that of the older area and the Lake Shore mine increased its production beyond that of any other Canadian gold mine.

Active prospecting and development were carried on during 1932 in a number of Precambrian areas in Ontario. In the Matachewan district the Ashley mine was brought into production; exploration of prospects was widespread in the Three Duck Lakes area and in Swayze township where the Kenty Gold Mines started sinking two 500-foot shafts. In the northwestern part of the province the Howey gold mine was in continuous operation and the Moss gold mines operated their new mill for the first time. The larger gold mines of the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake areas experienced a successful year resulting in increased gold outputs for both camps.