

Lac, St. Anthony, Casey Summit, Pickle Crow, J. M. Consolidated, Bidgood and Central Patricia in other areas. During 1934 the older gold mines of the Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Michipicoten areas experienced a successful year with increased tonnages treated in all three camps. New gold discoveries in the Sturgeon River area resulted in a colorful "rush" of old-time proportions.

British Columbia.—The discovery of gold in paying quantities was an epoch-making event in the history of British Columbia. In the late '50's, alluvial 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 alluvial gold valued at \$4,000,000. In the northern part of the province, the Atlin division of the Cassiar district was prospected 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. Except for the maximum output of 297,459 fine oz. in 1913, the record of 1902 was not again equalled until 1934. 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 at 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 Rosslund 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 and recently by the mines of the Bridge River district, including the Pioneer, Bralorne and others from which production is expanding. Placer prospecting in British Columbia experienced a distinct revival during the 1932 and 1933 seasons and resulted in pronounced activity, especially in the Stikine, Liard, Cariboo and Atlin districts.

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 considerable production of gold from alluvial operations principally in the form of dredging.

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; an annual, though in recent years declining, output has been reported since that time. However, in 1933, gold mining activities were again more widespread with the industry showing signs of a general revival.

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 as the result of the opening of the Noranda smelter in December, 1927. The opera-