operating costs, but also from the rise in the world price of gold itself. Under the stimulus of higher prices, prospecting for gold has been more active during recent years than ever before. Favourable results from these activities, with new mines coming into production and expansion in numerous producing mines, give every prospect for a continued increase in gold production.

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 output has been reported since that time. Since 1933, gold-mining activities have been 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 operation of this smelter, together with the development of gold properties in the northwestern part of the province, has established Quebec as the second largest gold-producing province. An important source is the copper-gold ores of the Noranda mine, but there is now a rapidly expanding production from auriferous-quartz properties operating in the same general section of the province.

Ontario.—Although gold was first discovered in 1866 in Hastings County and was later found and worked at 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 development of this second camp. The Lake Shore mine in this camp has latterly had a larger production than that of any other Canadian gold mine. Active prospecting and development have been carried on during recent years in a number of Precambrian areas in Ontario. In addition to Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, producing mines are now established in the Michipicoten district, in the district east of lake Nipigon, at Matachewan, at Larder Lake, and in the district of Patricia and other northwestern parts of the province.

Manitoba.—The presence of gold-bearing ores in Manitoba has been known since before the War but continuous production is a post-war attainment. The major part of the gold of the province is produced as a by-product from the Flin Flon smelter which treats copper-zinc ores. However, an expanding production is coming from auriferous-quartz operations in the Rice Lake and Beresford Lake areas east of lake Winnipeg and the newer Gods Lake area in the northeastern part of the province.

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. The