

operations were confined mainly to the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake camps in Ontario. The price continued to rise until January, 1934, when it was fixed by the United States Government at \$35.00 an oz. Since late in 1939 the price in Canadian funds has been \$38.50 an oz. The effect of the price rise was revolutionary. Properties that had long been abandoned were reopened; existing producers made plans for the extension of their activities; prospectors by the thousands set out in search for the metal, and within a few years gold-mining communities were springing up in areas here and there throughout the country that had hitherto been little more than a wilderness. Porcupine and Kirkland Lake still remain at the top of the list from the viewpoint of production, but they are sharing honours with such contributors to the output as the Bourlamaque and Cadillac areas in Quebec; the Little Long Lac, Pickle Crow, and Red Lake areas in Ontario; the God's Lake and Rice Lake areas in Manitoba; the Bridge River area in British Columbia; and the Yellowknife area in the Northwest Territories.

It is difficult by the use of figures alone to reveal the extent of the expansion in the industry, but the statement below gives an idea of the growth and suggests also something of the importance of this expansion to the national welfare.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Mills in Operation</i>	<i>Total Daily Capacity</i>	<i>Annual Value of Gold Production</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Salaries and Wages Paid</i>
	No.	tons	\$	No.	\$
1928.....	30	18,000	39,082,005	9,400	15,154,300
1931.....	32	16,075	58,093,396	10,000	17,150,100
1934.....	115	33,392	102,536,553	18,400	28,184,500
1939.....	161	57,815	184,115,951	26,500	55,672,146
1941.....	148	64,870	205,789,392	33,350	64,105,100

Despite the marked decline in production since 1942, the outlook for the gold industry appears to be bright. As rapidly as conditions permit, the companies concerned are getting their properties into full-scale production and much of the ground that was lost during the War will have been regained by the end of 1946. Quite apart from this is the unprecedented amount of exploratory and related work that has been under way during the past two years and is continuing on an increasing scale. This work has been especially active in western Quebec, in various parts of Ontario, in the Snow Lake and adjoining areas in Manitoba, and in the Yellowknife area in the Northwest Territories. Reports from several of these areas indicate that 1946 will be a particularly active year, especially in relation to the diamond-drilling of deposits. In this exploratory work the results to date in the main have been encouraging. Several deposits of merit have already been disclosed and on some of these shaft sinking and other preliminary development work is under way. Few of the properties concerned, however, are likely to reach production before the end of 1947.

The outlook for the gold industry from the long-range viewpoint is more difficult to appraise, particularly as the price of the metal in relation to taxes, salaries and wages, and the prices of commodities, has a bearing on the future of the industry. The extent of the known reserves is an important factor, and in this connection it should be noted that most of the long-established producing mines, in particular those in the Kirkland Lake and Porcupine areas, are in a position to continue operations at the pre-war scale for several years. For the most part also, the properties that entered production since 1931 have reserves sufficient to assure continuous