As copper occurs in association with precious metals and with other base metals which are normally in heavy demand, it is likely that copper production will continue at a fairly uniform rate.

Gold.—Canada has been a gold-producing country for over seventy-five years. In the latter half of the nineteenth century production was chiefly from placer operations in British Columbia and Yukon; during the present century there has been a rapid growth of production from lode mining both of auriferous quartz and of gold in association with other metals. Gold production in Canada attained its earlier maximum at 1,350,057 fine oz., in 1900, when the Yukon production reached its highest point. The quantities and values of gold produced in Canada are given by provinces for 1936 and subsequent years in Tables 9 and 10.

Gold is produced in Nova Scotia, at points across the Canadian Shield from Quebec to the Northwest Territories, and in the Cordilleran Region of British Columbia and Yukon. Except for comparatively small amounts obtained from alluvial workings in Yukon, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, gold production is derived from lode mining either of auriferous quartz or of other metallic ores such as copper, nickel and zinc that carry varying amounts of gold. The principal producing districts are: western Quebec; the adjacent districts of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake in Ontario, with other smaller camps scattered across northern Ontario to the western boundary; the Rice Lake and Gods Lake areas in eastern Manitoba and the Flin Flon district on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary; the Bridge River district and the Zeballos camp in British Columbia. Developments in the Yellowknife district in the Northwest Territories have resulted in several producing mines. In 1947 the three leading gold producers in Canada were the Hollinger Mine, the McIntyre and the Dome mines, all in the Porcupine About 85 p.c. of the total production came from auriferous quartz mines: about 13 p.c. from mines in which gold was associated with ores of copper, nickel, zinc, etc.; and about 2 p.c. from alluvial operations. The auriferous quartz mining industry suffered severely from the shortage of labour and of essential supplies in the later war years; the number of producing mines decreased from 232 in 1939 to 88 in 1946 and their employees dropped from 29,001 to 17,889 during the same period.

9.—Quantities of Gold Produced, by Provinces, 1936-47

Note.—Figures for the years 1862-1910, inclusive, will be found at pp. 268-269 of the 1916-17 Year Book; for the years 1911-28 at p. 336 of the 1939 edition; and for 1929-35 at p. 332 of the 1946 edition.

Year	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total
	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 19472	26, 560 29, 943 22, 219 19, 170 12, 989 4, 129 5, 840 3, 291 4, 321	666, 905 711, 480 881, 263 953, 377 1,019, 175 1,089, 339 1,092, 388 922, 533 746, 784 661, 608 618, 339 596, 251	2,378,503 2,587,095 2,896,477 3,086,076 3,261,688 3,194,308 2,763,819 2,117,215 1,731,836 1,625,368 1,813,333 1,913,533	139, 273 157, 949 185, 706 180, 875 152, 295 150, 553 136, 226 91, 775 74, 168 70, 655 79, 402 71, 861	48, 981 65, 886 50, 021 77, 120 102, 925 138, 015 178, 871 174, 090 122, 782 108, 568 112, 101 97, 000	109 46 305 359 215 215 34 21 51 7 110	451, 938 505, 857 605, 617 626, 970 617, 011 608, 203 474, 339 241, 346 196, 857 186, 854 136, 242 247, 220	50,359 1 47,982 79,168 1 139,659 1 135,617 1 145,376 1 182,640 1 100,192 1 44,593 1 40,376 1 68,706 1 107,987 1	

¹ Includes production of the Northwest Territories amounting to 1 oz. fine in 1936; 6,800 oz. fine in 1938; 51,914 oz. fine in 1939; 55,159 oz. fine in 1940; 77,354 oz. fine in 1941; 99,394 oz. fine in 1942; 59,032 oz. fine in 1943; 20,775 oz. fine in 1944; 8,655 oz. fine in 1945; 23,420 oz. fine in 1946 and 60,346 oz. fine in 1947.

2 Subject to revision.