

mining communities to qualify for cost assistance. Despite continuing cost assistance, many gold mines were having difficulty in continuing to operate. Increased depth of mining and lower grades of ore available for mining increased operating costs. Two small gold mines ceased operating in 1963 and several others were expected to close late in 1964 or early in 1965. No new gold mines opened in 1963 but a few small ones were expected to start producing in 1964-65.

A total of 50 lode gold mines operated during 1963 and of these 42 received cost assistance under the terms of the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act. Mines not eligible for cost assistance sold most of their gold on the open market. During the year, the proportion of gold coming from lode gold mines decreased to 82.6 p.c. from 83.4 p.c. and by-product gold recovered from base-metal ores increased to 16.0 p.c. from 15.3 p.c. Placer gold accounted for 1.4 p.c. compared with 1.3 p.c. in 1962.

Ontario was again the main producer, accounting for 58.5 p.c. of the 1963 gold output compared with 58.0 p.c. in 1962, but production was lower at an estimated 2,326,433 oz.t. compared with 2,421,249 oz.t. in 1962. Only the Kirkland Lake area and Port Arthur mining division showed increases. Twenty-nine lode gold mines operated in the province, the same as in 1962, but H. G. Young Mines Limited in the Red Lake mining division closed in March. Twelve mines operated in the Porcupine district, the chief producers being Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited (Canada's second-largest gold producer), McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, Limited and Dome Mines Limited. In the Red Lake-Patricia mining divisions, seven mines operated, the chief producers being Campbell Red Lake Mines Limited, Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines Limited and Dickenson Mines Limited. In the Larder Lake area, Kerr Addison Mines Limited had a 22-p.c. drop in gold output but still remained Canada's largest gold producer. In the Kirkland Lake area, five mines operated, the main producers being Macassa Gold Mines Limited, Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Limited and Upper Canada Mines, Limited. In the Port Arthur mining division, three mines operated, with Consolidated Mosher Mines Limited being the largest producer. Renabie Mines Limited continued operations in the Sudbury mining division. Some 64,000 oz.t. of gold were recovered as a byproduct from base-metal ores in Ontario, mainly from the nickel-copper mines of the Sudbury district. No placer gold production was reported.

Quebec produced 23.4 p.c. of Canada's gold output compared with 23.8 p.c. in 1962. Thirteen lode gold mines operated, one fewer than in 1962, and production was estimated at 931,621 oz.t. compared with 993,560 oz.t. Eldrich Mines Limited ceased operating in December 1962. The largest lode gold producers were Lamaque Mining Company Limited and Sigma Mines (Quebec) Limited, both at Bourlamaque, and East Malartic Mines, Limited at Malartic. Several prospective gold producers were under development. Gold recovered as a byproduct from base-metal ores represented 44.6 p.c. of the provincial total compared with 41.6 p.c. in 1962. No placer gold was reported.

The Northwest Territories produced 9.5 p.c. of the gold recovered compared with 9.6 p.c. in 1962. All production came from lode mines in the Yellowknife district and totalled 378,520 oz.t. compared with 400,292 oz.t. in 1962. Four mines operated with Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited, Canada's third largest gold producer, being the main producer.

British Columbia produced 3.9 p.c. of Canada's output compared with 3.8 p.c. in 1962; recovery was 156,000 oz.t. compared with 159,492 oz.t. The only two large lode gold mines operating were Bralorne Pioneer Mines Limited and The Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Company, Limited. Byproduct gold from base-metal ores accounted for 30.4 p.c. of the total in 1963 and placer recovery for 1.9 p.c.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan together accounted for 3 p.c. of the Canadian total. Most of the output came from the Flin Flon base-metal mining area and from the San Antonio gold mine. In the Yukon Territory, all gold recovered came from placer operations. The dredging and hydraulic operations of The Yukon Consolidated Gold