

Dawson at the end of the 1966 season by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation Limited. This operator previously produced 75 p.c. to 80 p.c. of the Territory's annual placer gold. The LaForma mine of Discovery Mines Limited near Carmacks, which was the only lode gold mine in the territory, ceased operations in March 1966.

In Newfoundland and New Brunswick, all gold was recovered as a by-product of base metal production.

14.—Producers' Shipments of Gold, by Province, and Total Value, 1957-66

NOTE.—Figures from 1862 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1916-17 edition.

Year	Newfoundland	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan
	oz. t.	oz. t.	oz. t.	oz. t.	oz. t.	oz. t.	oz. t.
1957	9,755	45	240	1,006,895	2,578,206	120,008	75,236
1958	13,381	131	52	1,044,846	2,716,514	87,356	86,590
1959	13,411	—	—	999,388	2,683,449	51,186	78,588
1960	13,515	3	—	1,035,914	2,732,673	52,762	84,775
1961	14,429	—	—	1,054,029	2,637,720	57,747	70,784
1962	13,966	—	553	993,560	2,421,249	68,259	66,034
1963	12,318	—	1,128	917,229	2,338,854	53,084	64,813
1964	16,717	63	1,623	934,769	2,155,370	69,986	46,185
1965	23,657	—	1,659	905,380	1,946,003	67,685	46,173
1966	25,667	20	1,953	935,459	1,660,750	64,565	42,678

	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Canada	
					Quantity	Value
	oz. t.	oz. t.	oz. t.	oz. t.	oz. t.	\$
1957	416	229,113	73,962	340,018	4,433,894	148,757,143
1958	282	210,612	67,745	343,838	4,571,347	155,334,370
1959	200	184,312	66,960	405,922	4,483,416	150,508,275
1960	191	212,859	78,115	418,104	4,628,911	157,151,527
1961	171	164,467	66,878	407,474	4,473,699	158,637,366
1962	186	159,492	54,805	400,292	4,178,396	156,313,794
1963	132	159,473	55,211	400,885	4,003,127	151,118,045
1964	59	139,959	57,844	412,879	3,835,454	144,788,388
1965	200	117,764	45,031	452,479	3,606,031	136,051,943
1966	182	120,705	43,466	424,029	3,319,474	125,177,364

Uranium.—The uranium industry is on the threshold of a new period of development based on the rapidly expanding demand for long-term supplies of nuclear fuel for the generation of electricity by the world's industrial nations. The large requirement for uranium is expected to be in the period approaching 1980 but, because of the time lag to develop mines of up to 10 years, the industry is gaining momentum at the present time, particularly in exploration. The uranium demand in non-communist countries is expected to be about 65,000 tons a year in the 1980s, much higher than the 19,000 tons produced by all countries in 1966. Half of this went to government stockpiles, which is not part of the normal demand growth for nuclear generation of electricity.

Canadian Government policy with respect to the export of uranium is that Canadian uranium must be used for peaceful purposes and agreements to this effect must be negotiated between Canada and the purchasing country before export permits are granted. Sales of small quantities of uranium, up to a maximum of 2,500 pounds in total for a country, may be made to nations not holding agreements. The Atomic Energy Board, with the co-operation of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of National Revenue, controls the export and import of uranium and special equipment related to the uranium and atomic energy industries.