

26-209  
1935  
c.2

**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**CENSUS OF INDUSTRY**  
**MINING, METALLURGICAL & CHEMICAL BRANCH**

---

**SUMMARY REVIEW**  
**OF**  
**THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY**  
**IN**  
**CANADA**  
**1935**

---

Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA  
1936

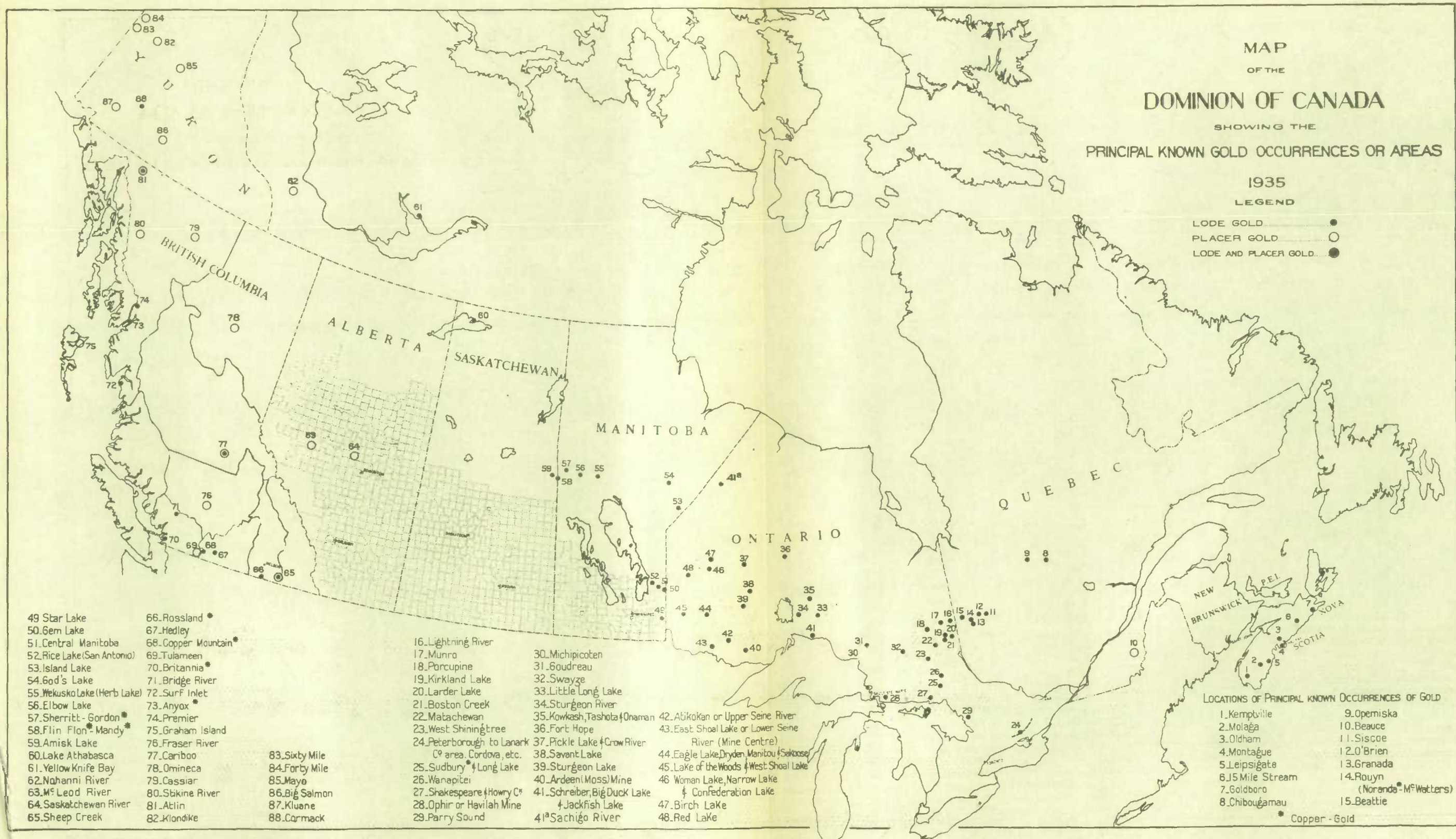


MAP  
OF THE  
**DOMINION OF CANADA**  
SHOWING THE  
PRINCIPAL KNOWN GOLD OCCURRENCES OR AREAS

1935

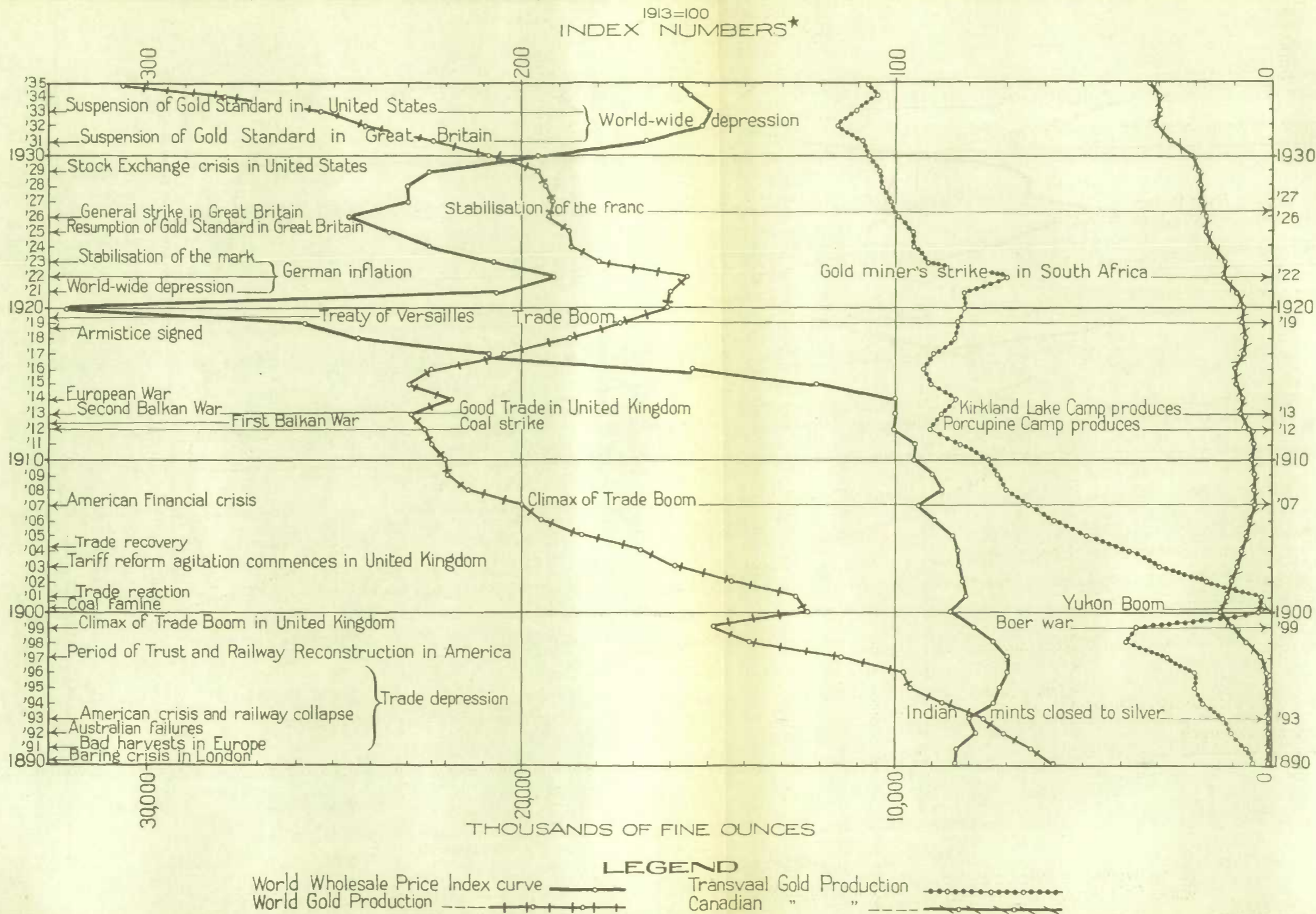
LEGEND

- LODE GOLD ●  
PLACER GOLD ○  
LODE AND PLACER GOLD ●





## WORLD WHOLESALE PRICES AND WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION SINCE 1890



★ Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
MINING, METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)  
Chief - Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch: W. H. Losee, B.Sc.

THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935.

- Including --
- (a) The Alluvial Gold Mining Industry.
  - (b) The Auriferous Quartz Mining Industry.
  - (c) The Copper-Gold-Silver Mining Industry.
  - (d) Miscellaneous Data on Monetary Gold and World Gold Production and Prices.

Definition of the Industry - Gold mining in Canada is classified into three principal industries - (a) the recovery of gold from the gravels and sands of stream channels or beaches or what is defined as "The Alluvial Gold Mining Industry"; (b) the recovery of lode gold, which is named "The Auriferous Quartz Mining Industry" and in which industry the gold is usually the most important economic constituent of the ores mined and quartz the predominant gangue mineral; (c) gold is often found in various other mineral deposits, more particularly in those of copper, and for this reason the review of Canada's "Copper-Gold-Silver Mining Industry" is included here to complete a more comprehensive survey of the Canadian Gold-Mining Industry.

The total production of new or primary gold in Canada during the calendar year 1935 totalled 3,284,890 fine ounces valued in Canadian funds at \$115,595,279 as compared with an output of 2,972,074 fine ounces at \$102,536,553 in 1934. Canadian gold production during 1935 established an all-time high record for both quantity and value. Increases in output over 1934 were recorded for Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia were the principal gold producers accounting, respectively, for 67.5 per cent, 14.3 per cent, and 11.9 per cent of the total Dominion production. It is interesting to note that 1935 witnessed the first officially recorded contribution of lode gold from the Northwest Territories; this represented gold contained in ores shipped from the Great Slave Lake district.

Practically all of Canada's gold bullion is shipped by the mines to the Royal Canadian Mint at Ottawa. Up until April 19th, 1933, Canada shipped refined gold to New York accepting payment in United States funds at the coinage value, later, after April 19th, on which date the United States went off the gold standard, this gold was consigned to London. The present practice, as that prevailing throughout 1934, is to ship gold to the most advantageous market, either London or New York. During the earlier movements of gold to New York the mining companies were paid a premium on the net value of their gold at a rate equivalent to the exchange premium in United States funds on the date of deposit of the gold at the Mint. After April 19th, 1933, the Mint paid the producer the standard rate per fine ounce, less charges for melting, assaying and refining, and when the gold was sold in a foreign market the difference between the standard rate and the net amount realized, was returned to the producer or shipper. The average price in Canadian funds of gold in

1935, based on the average prices paid by New York or London, was \$35.19 as against \$34.50 in 1934 or, in other words, the value of the 1935 Canadian gold production amounted, in Canadian funds, to \$115,595,279 as against \$102,536,553 in 1934.

The more outstanding events associated with the recent rise in price of gold include the suspension of specie payments by Great Britain on September 21, 1931; the direct control and licensing of Canadian gold exports by the Canadian Government; the purchase by the Canadian Government of all new gold bullion produced in the Dominion with the payment to the miner of equalization exchange; the departure of the United States from the gold standard on April 19th, 1933, and the announcement of January 31st, 1934, by President Roosevelt, that thereafter the United States Treasury would purchase gold from any quarter at not less than \$35.00 per fine ounce and would be empowered by United States Congress to offer, if necessary, up to \$41.34 an ounce. The weight of the new United States gold dollar is 15 5/21 grains, nine-tenths fine, as compared with the former gold dollar of 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine. The new dollar contains 1/35 of an ounce of gold and an ounce of fine gold is equivalent to \$35.00.

The year under review was characterized by an almost general increase in exploration throughout Canadian areas considered favourable for gold deposition, and it is expected that several new and promising districts will be investigated in 1936. In addition to the search for new auriferous deposits, the year witnessed the bringing into production of several new gold mines and the intensive exploration and development of ore bodies recognized as of potential economic importance.

In 1934, the last year for which complete Canadian production data are available, the net value of production by the auriferous quartz mines only comprised 3.52 per cent of the combined net value of production by agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining (all branches), electric power, construction, custom and repair and manufactures; it was greater than either fisheries, trapping or custom and repair and but 1.33 per cent less than that for construction.

Salaries and wages paid in 1935 by the lode gold mines totalled \$31,523,907 as compared with \$27,156,887 in 1934, and the 1935 salaries and wages, as stated above, were \$12,726,308 in excess of those paid for the same period in the entire Canadian automobile industry and were exceeded in the pulp and paper industry by only \$4,121,341. It is also interesting to note that the value of Canadian gold production per capita totalled \$10.55 in 1935 as compared with \$9.48 in 1934 and \$3.86 in 1925.

The number of employees in the auriferous quartz mining industry in 1935 totalled 19,834, or an increase of 11.7 per cent over the preceding year.

A study of revaluation on the Gold Mining Industry, by John J. Croston, A.I.M.E., and appearing in "The Mining Journal" - London, contains the following comment: "... the world's mines have substantially increased their reported ore reserves and total metallic content, but the grade has dropped. This is merely the outward expression of the effect of revaluing the price of gold..... While the two periods cannot be strictly compared, a rough quantitative estimate from the data available shows that revaluation has increased the tonnage of reserves by more than 75 per cent and the total gold content by about 60 per cent. Present metal reserves amount to about three years of world production or about four years of production if the output of the U.S.S.R. is not included."

In a study of prices (1934) Layton and Crowther (England) comment as follows: "Most of the world's currencies have depreciated since 1931 (including those of all the important gold producers) with a consequent rise in the price of gold and in profits of gold mining. This has not only stimulated the production of gold from lower grade ores but has also set a higher monetary value upon existing

stocks of gold. It would be rash as yet to prophesy that these changes have converted a potential shortage of gold into an excess, as much will depend upon the extent to which the nations of the world continue to demand gold for monetary uses with the unanimity that they have shown since the war, as well as upon the gold values of the currencies now fluctuating are eventually stabilised, if indeed they are to be stabilised."

Sharps and Wilkins, London, in a review of gold in 1935 state the outstanding features during the year were: 1. The situation caused by the possibility of the Supreme Court of the United States of America declaring the abrogation of the Gold Clause unconstitutional; 2. The devaluation of the Belga which was preceded by a sweeping flight of capital from Belgium; 3. The repeated "bear" attacks on certain gold currencies.

There was a fairly active business in Great Britain in sovereigns, gold dollars and other gold coin. Very large premiums over their gold value were paid from time to time and the demand came simultaneously with the various financial upheavals which have arisen on the Continent during the year.

#### INCOME TAX EXEMPTION TO NEW MINES.

With a view to stimulating further exploration and development of mineral resources in Canada, the Minister of Finance announced in his Budget Speech on May 1, 1936, that certain exemptions from income tax would be granted to mines subsequently coming into production. Accordingly, an amendment to the Income Tax Act was made providing that any metalliferous mine coming into production between May 1, 1936, and January 1, 1940, shall be exempt from income tax for its first three fiscal periods following the commencement of production. The Minister of National Revenue, having regard to the production of ore in reasonable commercial quantities, shall determine which mines, whether new or old, qualify for this exemption, and a certificate will be issued accordingly. General regulations covering depletion allowance to precious metal mines are unchanged from the previous year and remain on the basis of 33 1/3% for mining companies, with the allowance in the case of dividends received by shareholders standing at 20%.

Table 1 - SUMMARY, BY NINE MAIN BRANCHES, OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA FOR 1933 and 1934.

	1933	1934	Percentage of total net value, 1934.
	\$	\$	%
Agriculture .....	581,316,218	673,950,200	28.31
Forestry .....	128,624,803	156,859,181	6.59
Fisheries .....	27,558,053	34,022,323	1.43
Trapping .....	7,258,527	8,636,885	0.36
Mining -			
Auriferous quartz .....	69,151,555	83,761,440	3.52
Other mining .....	152,343,718	194,400,150	8.16
Electric power .....	115,663,653	122,461,993	5.14
Construction .....	63,238,370	115,406,755	4.85
Custom and Repair .....	50,244,698	58,617,595	2.46
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	801,051,318	932,600,107	39.18
GRAND TOTAL (a) .....	1,996,450,893	2,380,716,629	100.0
Manufactures, Total (a) ..	1,048,259,450	1,222,943,899	51.37

(a) The difference between "manufactures, total" and "manufactures, n.e.s." is the amount of the duplication between primary and secondary industries. The sum of "manufactures, n.e.s." and the eight other main branches is regarded as the grand total. (General Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

Table 2 - CERTAIN STATISTICS RELATING TO SPECIFIED CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, 1923, 1928, 1934 and 1935.

Industry	Electricity purchased	Employees	Salaries and wages
	\$ (c)	Number	\$
<u>TOTAL MINING INDUSTRY</u>			
1923 .....	5,861,740	66,952	91,334,877
1928 .....	9,072,073	89,448	115,954,022
1934 .....	11,510,481	73,505	88,126,186
1935 .....	(Data not yet complete)		
<u>AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY</u>			
1923 .....	922,258	5,524	8,961,434
1928 .....	2,002,062	9,066	14,615,990
1934 .....	3,091,147	17,762	27,156,887
1935 .....	3,722,163	19,834	31,523,907
<u>PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY</u>			
1923 .....	4,270,911	29,234	38,382,845
1928 .....	12,143,874	33,614	47,322,648
1934 .....	15,218,846	26,993	33,307,043
1935 .....	15,871,027	27,836	35,645,248
<u>AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY</u>			
1923 .....	125,000	9,305	14,998,267
1928 .....	244,807	16,749	29,548,114
1934 .....	140,245	9,674	12,938,933
1935 .....	182,675	13,095	18,797,599

Table 2 - CERTAIN STATISTICS RELATING TO SPECIFIED CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, 1923, 1928, 1934 and 1935 (concluded)

Industry	Electricity purchased	Employees	Salaries and Wages
	\$(c)	Number	\$
<u>CHEMICAL INDUSTRY (a)</u>			
1923 .....	1,439,909	15,149	18,433,679
1928 .....	2,043,930	16,130	20,290,417
1934 .....	2,145,533	17,130	20,919,740
1935 .....	(Data not yet complete)		
<u>TEXTILE INDUSTRY (b)</u>			
1923 .....	(data not available)	92,669	81,244,205
1928 .....	2,188,544	113,724	103,451,325
1934 .....	3,138,195	115,695	90,796,601
1935 .....	(Data not yet complete)		

- (a) Includes industries manufacturing coal tar, acids, alkalies and salts, compressed gases, explosives and ammunition, fertilizers, pharmaceutical preparations, paints and varnishes, soaps and washing compounds, toilet preparations, inks, polishes, etc.
- (b) Includes industries manufacturing hosiery and knitted goods, cottons, men's and women's factory clothing, silk, woollen cloth, etc.
- (c) 1923 figures partially estimated also the values shown do not include the value of electricity generated by the specified industries, especially the pulp and paper industry.

#### POPULATION CHANGES

(Census Analysis Branch - Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

A description of the manner of growth of a population of a country including the changing rates of growth, the dates of greatest and least growth, and the regional aspects of growth, should be capable of indicating the causes of growth better than any theoretical or a priori considerations. This is especially true when the attending circumstances of the various aspects of growth are known. The following statement of population changes in Canada is shown merely for the purpose of summarizing the most obvious facts revealed by the censuses and other material available on the numerical aspects of population.

Now the succession of events most prominent in the history of our population growth is a recurrence of short periods of very high rates of growth followed by longer periods of decreasing rates. Since the later years of the 18th century, the rapid growth periods have been upon a progressively diminishing scale relatively, but, of course, on a higher scale in absolute figures. With our present knowledge we can not say that rapid growth periods have recurred at equal intervals; however they were connected with certain important events in history; e.g., Frontenac's term of office, the American Revolution, the Irish famine and first building of railroads, and the opening of the West, and now, apparently, the development of our water powers, forests and mineral deposits.

Table 3 - LOCATION OF CENTRE OF POPULATION OF CANADA AND PROVINCES FROM 1851 to 1931  
IN NUMBER OF MILES NORTH OF 42° LAT. AND WEST OF 60° LONG. (x)

Years			C	A	N	A	D	A	Value of Metals Produced in Canada \$ (a)
	Exact location				Movement				
	in degrees		Number of Miles		Between Censuses				
					(Miles)				
	N. Lat.	W. Long.	N. of 42°	W. of 60°	N.	W.			
1851 .....	45.35	74.17	231		692	-	-	Complete	
1861 .....	45.25	74.33	224		700	7	8	data	
1871 .....	45.23	74.53	223		710	1	10	not	
1881 .....	45.28	74.94	226		730	3	20	available	
1891 .....	45.45	76.05	238		784	12	54	5,429,553	
1901 .....	45.74	77.31	258		845	20	61	42,372,442	
1911 .....	46.57	81.90	315	1,042	57		197	46,105,423	
1921 .....	46.84	83.49	334	1,113	19		71	49,343,232	
1931 .....	46.96	84.17	342	1,143	8		30	118,524,439	
1935 .....	(Corresponding data since 1931 not available)							221,800,849	

(x) The centres of population thus located are centres of gravity, i.e., the moment of population and distances. The unit of moment was the population of a county multiplied by the distance of its population centre from the fixed point (the centre of 1931). In fixing this point distances were calculated in degrees from 42° N. Lat. 60° W. Long.

(a) For gold produced, see Table 11.

Table 4 - COUNTIES OF EASTERN CANADA IN WHICH THE POPULATION INCREASED MORE THAN 30 PER CENT DURING EITHER THE PERIOD 1911 to 1921 or 1921 to 1931.

County		Per cent		Popu- lation 1911	Per cent		Popu- lation 1931
		Increase 1911-21	Density 1911		Increase 1921-31	Density 1931	
Restigouche	N.B.	45.6	5	15,687	30.7	9	29,859
Abitibi	P.Q.	617.0	0.03	2,063	60.0	0.31	23,692
Chambly	P.Q.	31.2	121	16,711	22.3	194	26,801
Chicoutimi	P.Q.	60.8	1	23,375	48.3	3	55,724
Drummond	P.Q.	16.5	32	17,149	31.1	49	26,179
Labelle	P.Q.	44.1	6	13,691	2.1	8	20,140
Lac St. Jean	P.Q.	31.1	1	27,111	41.4	2	50,253
Montreal Island	P.Q.	30.5	2,760	554,761	38.6	4,994	1,003,868
Quebec	P.Q.	19.2	38	104,554	37.1	62	170,915
Sherbrooke	P.Q.	32.6	98	23,211	21.4	157	37,386
St. Maurice	P.Q.	45.1	19	35,045	35.9	38	69,095
Temiskaming	P.Q.	41.9	0.9	8,293	75.2	2	20,609
Matane	P.Q.	31.8	8	27,539	24.7	10	36,303
Cochrane	Ont.	114.9	0.2	12,236	120.7	1	58,033
District of Patricia	Ont.	-38	0.03	4,017	60.4	0.03	3,973
Essex	Ont.	51.9	96	67,547	55.8	226	159,780
Kenora	Ont.	7.6	0.85	15,490	31.7	1	21,946
Lincoln	Ont.	37.3	107	35,429	11.5	163	54,199
Sudbury	Ont.	44.5	2	29,778	35.4	3	58,251
Thunder Bay	Ont.	25.5	0.8	39,496	31.4	1	65,118
Temiskaming	Ont.	0.24	5	26,592	39.0	6	37,043
Welland	Ont.	58.1	109	42,163	24.1	214	82,731
Wentworth	Ont.	37.5	244	111,706	23.7	415	190,019
York	Ont.	45.8	504	444,234	32.3	972	856,955
All Eastern Canada		15.1		5,471,023	16.2		7,315,041
The West and North		43.6		1,735,620	22.8		3,061,745
ALL CANADA		21.9	2.08	7,206,643	18.1	2.99	10,376,786

Table 5 - PRODUCTION OF NEW GOLD IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND SOURCES, 1934 and 1935.  
(Gold at \$20,671.854 per fine ounce)

	1934		1935	
	Fine troy ounces	\$	Fine troy ounces	\$
<b>NOVA SCOTIA -</b>				
In gold bullion and ores exported	3,525	72,868	9,376	193,819
Estimated exchange equalization on gold produced .....	...	48,745	...	136,123
Total Value - Canadian Funds ..	...	121,613	...	329,942
<b>QUEBEC -</b>				
In blister copper, in ores shipped and in gold bullion .....	390,097	8,064,020	470,552	9,727,173
Estimated exchange equalization on gold produced .....	...	5,394,327	...	6,831,552
Total Value - Canadian Funds ..	...	13,458,347	...	16,558,725
<b>ONTARIO -</b>				
/ Porcupine area - In gold bullion	949,799	19,634,087	968,546	20,021,622
/ Kirkland Lake - In gold bullion	988,046	20,424,723	948,044	19,597,808
/ Other gold mines-In gold bullion	107,120	2,214,367	234,545	4,848,475
Copper-Nickel and other ores .....	60,374	1,248,041	69,201	1,430,512
Total .....	2,105,539	43,521,218	2,220,336	45,898,417
Estimated exchange equalization on gold produced .....	...	29,112,977	...	32,235,207
Total Value - Canadian Funds ...	...	72,634,195	...	78,133,624
<b>MANITOBA -</b>				
In gold bullion, ores shipped and in blister copper .....	132,321	2,735,318	142,613	2,948,072
Estimated exchange equalization on gold produced .....	...	1,829,757	...	2,070,479
Total Value - Canadian Funds ...	...	4,565,075	...	5,018,551
<b>SASKATCHEWAN -</b>				
In ores shipped to Canadian smelters and crude gold to Royal Canadian Mint .....	5,405	111,731	14,323	296,083
Estimated exchange equalization on gold produced .....	...	74,741	...	207,943
Total Value - Canadian Funds ...	...	186,472	...	504,026
<b>ALBERTA -</b>				
In alluvial gold .....	393	8,124	150	3,101
Estimated exchange equalization on gold produced .....	...	5,434	...	2,178
Total Value - Canadian Funds ...	...	13,558	...	5,279

/ Includes relatively small amounts of gold contained in slags, and ore shipped.

Table 5 - PRODUCTION OF NEW GOLD IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND SOURCES, 1934 and 1935.  
(concluded)  
(Gold at \$20.671834 per fine ounce)

	(Gold at \$20.671634 per fine ounce)					(Gold at \$20.671634 per fine ounce)			
	1 9 3 4					1 9 3 5			
	Fine troy ounces			\$		Fine troy ounces			\$
<hr/>									
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA -</b>									
In alluvial gold .....	20,145		416,434		24,744		511,504		
In gold bullion .....	153,173		3,166,367		191,138		3,951,173		
In blister copper .....	6,063		125,333		5,170		106,873		
In base bullion and in matte and ores exported .....	116,815		2,414,781		170,581		3,526,222		
Total .....	296,196		6,122,915		391,633		8,095,772		
Estimated exchange equalization on gold produced .....	...		4,095,847		...		5,685,793		
Total Value - Canadian Funds ...	...		10,218,762		...		13,781,565		
<hr/>									
<b>YUKON AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES -</b>									
In alluvial gold .....	38,703		800,062		35,705		738,088		
In ores shipped .....	95		1,964		202		4,175		
Total .....	38,798		802,026		35,907		742,263		
Estimated exchange equalization on gold produced .....	...		536,505		...		521,304		
Total Value - Canadian Funds ...	...		1,338,531		...		1,263,567		
<hr/>									
TOTAL for CANADA .....	2,972,074		61,438,220		3,284,890		67,904,700		
<hr/>									
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXCHANGE EQUALIZATION ON GOLD PRODUCED .....	...		41,098,333		...		47,690,579		
GRAND TOTAL VALUE INCLUDING EXCHANGE	...		102,536,553		...		115,595,279		

In 1934 the estimated average price of a troy ounce of fine gold in Canadian funds was \$34.50, in 1935 the corresponding price was \$35.19.

Table 6 - SOURCE OF CANADIAN FINE GOLD PRODUCTION, BY PERCENTAGES, 1931 - 1935.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	%	%	%	%	%
In alluvial gold .....	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.84
In crude gold bullion (x) .....	80.6	79.3	79.8	78.68	78.83
In base bullion (from silver-lead ores, etc.) .....	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.09	2.17
In blister copper .....	13.8	15.1	14.2	13.41	13.21
In ores, matte, slages, etc., exported .....	2.9	2.8	3.3	4.82	3.95
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(x) Includes a relatively small quantity of gold contained in interprovincial shipments of gold ores to smelters.

Table 7 - FINE GOLD AND FINE SILVER SHIPPED TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT, OTTAWA, CANADA, BY SOURCES, 1935.

Provinces	Gold Fine ounces	Silver Fine ounces
British Columbia .....	248,111.607	39,018.53
Alberta sundries .....	150.351	15.74
Saskatchewan sundries .....	9.148	0.45
Manitoba .....	52,085.201	7,562.47
Ontario .....	2,195,386.202	310,104.48
Quebec .....	541,461.912	30,378.42
Nova Scotia .....	9,092.116	371.88
Jewellery and scrap .....	44,932.037	12,232.10
Vancouver Assay Office .....	65,508.547	14,186.48
Yukon sundries .....	2,030.129	534.69
TOTAL .....	3,158,767.250	414,405.24

Table 8 - GOLD CONSUMED BY SPECIFIED CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, 1933 and 1934.

Industry	1 9 3 3	1 9 3 4
	\$	\$
Jewellery manufacturers .....	303,598	393,939
Refiners of secondary gold (x) .....	618,740	748,510
Silverware manufacturers .....	3,691	29,303

(x) Possibly includes some gold reported by manufacturers of jewellery.

Table 9 - PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA BY PRINCIPAL MINES, 1935.

Property and Province	Ore raised Tons	Ore treated Tons	Gold shipped Fine ounces	Mill Capacity 24 hrs. Tons	See foot- note
<b>NOVA SCOTIA -</b>					
Caribou Gold Mines (Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.) .....	868	868	136	24	(a)
Corwin Gold Mines Ltd. ....	10	...	...	24	(a)
Centre Rawdon ( A. Deal ) .....	14	5	...	4	(a)
Douglas, L. H. (Whiteburne) .....	(b)	131	16	12	(a)
Eureka Mines Ltd. ....	77	77	67	6	(a)
Foot, C. (Lake Catcha) .....	...	5	...	6	(a)
Giffin Gold Mines, Ltd. ....	15	(b)	...	19	(b)
Gold River Mining Syndicate Ltd. ....	142	43	5	24	(a)
Guysborough Mines Ltd. ....	16,670	13,524	2,508	50	(a)
Higgins and Lawlor .....	1,847	1,847	1,550	15	(a)
Lake Thomas Syndicate Ltd. ....	3,043	1,649	573	22	(a)
Montague Gold Mines Ltd. ....	28,355	14,172	3,561	50	(a) (e)
Seal Harbor Gold Mines Ltd. ....	3,828	3,828	606	24	(a)
United Goldfields of N.S. Ltd. ....	481	481	60	12	(a) (e)
Other gold producers .....	(b)	(b)	294	(b)	
TOTAL - NOVA SCOTIA .....	...	...	9,376	...	

Table 9 - PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA BY PRINCIPAL MINES, 1935 (continued)

Property and Province	Ore	Ore	Gold	Mill	See
	raised	treated	shipped	Capacity	
	Tons	Tons	Fine	24 hrs.	foot-
			ounces	Tons	note
<b>QUEBEC -</b>					
Arntfield Gold Mines Ltd. ....	21,000	25,574	5,037	125	(c)
Beattie Gold Mines Ltd. ....	435,110	435,760	52,549	1,400	(c) (e)
Bussieres Mining Co. Ltd. ....	17,983	15,388	2,786	130	(a) (e)
Canadian Malartic Gold Mines Ltd. ....	39,221	39,221	7,951	150	(c)
Granada Gold Mines, Ltd. ....	40,000	38,240	5,083	200	(a)
Green Stabell Mines Ltd. ....	28,728	25,465	6,854	80	(a) (e)
Lamaque Gold Mines Ltd. ....	83,847	83,847	26,713	450	(c)
McWatters Gold Mines Ltd. ....	24,444	24,431	17,079	150	(a) (c) (e)
O'Brien Gold Mines Ltd. ....	30,041	27,151	4,076	80	(a) (c)
Perron Gold Mines Ltd. ....	7,648	7,529	2,057	25	(a)
Siscoe Gold Mines Ltd. ....	149,485	149,070	64,560	408	(a) (c)
Sullivan Consolidated Mines Ltd. ....	41,387	31,196	13,301	110	(a) (c)
Other properties, including copper-					
gold-silver and silver-lead-zinc mines	...	...	262,506	...	
TOTAL - QUEBEC .....	...	...	470,552	...	
<b>ONTARIO -</b>					
Algoma Summit Gold Mines Ltd. ....	...	205	86	18	(a)
Anglo-Huronian Ltd. (Vipond) ....	106,526	106,393	11,864	300	(c)
Ardeen Gold Mines Ltd. ....	(b)	5,884	849	200	(c)
Ashley Gold Mining Corp. Ltd. ....	47,366	47,366	12,486	150	(c)
Barry-Hollinger Mines Ltd. ....	35,172	35,172	4,083	100	(c)
Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines Ltd. ....	11,148	11,148	1,233	50	(c)
Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines Ltd. ....	159,383	159,383	29,042	500	(c)
Central Patricia Gold Mines Ltd. ....	(b)	35,192	22,061	100	(c)
Clark Gold Mines Ltd. ....	77	77	36	...	(f)
Concordia Gold Mining Co. Ltd. ....	230	230	16	5-9	(a)
Coniaurum Mines Ltd. ....	151,055	151,055	32,152	500	(c)
Darwin Gold Mines Ltd. ....	1,951	2,103	504	50	(a) (c)
Dome Mines Ltd. ....	549,100	549,100	206,795	1,500	(a) (c)
Duport Mining Co. Ltd. ....	(b)	475	2,098	...	(f)
Gillies Lake-Porcupine Gold Mines Ltd.	5,100	5,122	1,612	25	(a)
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd.	1,837,150	1,837,153	416,050	6,000	(c)
Howey Gold Mines Ltd. ....	484,966	484,966	37,674	1,100	(c)
J. M. Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. ...	(b)	1,381	361	25	(a) (c)
Kenora Prospectors & Miners Ltd. ....	2,685	3,095	657	50	(a) (e)
Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. Ltd. ....	(b)	71,920	22,051	225	(c)
Lake Shore Mines Ltd. ....	836,322	836,322	461,019	2,300	(c)
Little Long Lac Gold Mines Ltd. ....	62,073	62,073	31,454	200	(a) (c)
Macassa Mines Ltd. ....	68,820	68,627	30,272	200	(c)
Mac-Auer Gold Mines Ltd. ....	20	45	8	4	(a)
Marbuan Gold Mines Ltd. ....	59,380	59,380	8,145	160	(c)
Matachewan Consolidated Mines Ltd. ...	49,847	48,362	10,114	100	(c)
McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. ....	869,100	869,100	245,206	2,000	(c)
McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd. ....	42,113	36,117	15,113	125	(c)
McLaren-Porcupine Gold Mines Ltd. ....	4,000	600	109	10-15	(a)
McMartin, J. Bruce ....	(b)	3,295	1,378	20	(c)
McMillan Gold Mines Ltd. ....	34,447	40,215	7,777	140	(a) (c)
Minto Gold Mines Ltd. ....	34,890	34,890	5,571	100	(c)
Moffat-Hall Mines Ltd. ....	7,912	7,912	2,243	...	(c)

**Table 9 - PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA BY PRINCIPAL MINES, 1955 (continued)**

Property and Province	Ore		Gold shipped	Mill	See foot-note
	raised Tons	treated Tons		Capacity 24 hrs. Tons	
			Fine ounces		
<b>ONTARIO - concluded</b>					
Naybob Gold Mines Ltd. ....	12,522	10,681	671	100	(c)
Northern Empire Mines Co. Ltd. ....	45,673	45,736	18,278	175	(c)
North Shore Gold Mines Ltd. ....	1,404	1,404	834	25	(b)
Parkhill Gold Mines Ltd. ....	20,871	20,871	9,619	75	(c)
Paymaster Consolidated Mines Ltd. ....	80,780	79,845	16,028	500	(c)
Pickle Crow Gold Mines Ltd. ....	31,533	37,277	24,925	150	(a) (c)
St. Anthony Gold Mines Ltd. ....	(b)	34,538	8,584	125	(c) (j)
S. B. Smith Mine ....	7,946	7,946	1,392	50	(a)
Sol d'Or Gold Mines Ltd. ....	(b)	119	41	5	(a)
Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd. ....	151,440	152,281	54,356	400	(c)
Tashota Goldfields Ltd. ....	14,136	12,827	2,158	50	(a) (e)
Teck-Hughes Gold Mines Ltd. ....	376,588	376,588	138,987	1,300	(c) (k)
Toburn Gold Mines Ltd. ....	(b)	35,360	20,200	100	(c)
Wright-Hargreaves Mines Ltd. ....	361,149	361,149	213,471	1,000	(c)
Young-Davidson Mines Ltd. ....	229,251	229,793	20,150	600	(c)
Other gold mines ....	...	(b)	1,322	...	
Nicked-copper mines ....	...	...	69,201	...	
<b>TOTAL - ONTARIO</b> ....	...	...	<b>2,220,336</b>	...	
<b>MANITOBA -</b>					
Central Manitoba Mines Ltd. ....	45,346	41,485	10,997	400	(a) (c)
Diana Gold Mines Ltd. ....	17,825	13,114	3,657	200	(a)
Forty Four Mines Ltd. ....	1,068	1,068	241	...	(l)
God's Lake Gold Mines Ltd. ....	(b)	14,423	3,779	450	(a) (c)
Island Lake Mines Ltd. ....	2,349	1,635	3,159	50	(a) (e)
San Antonio Gold Mines Ltd. ....	102,691	102,712	32,009	350	(a) (c)
Vanson Manitoba Gold Mines Ltd. ....	(b)	15	5	15	(a)
Copper-gold-silver ores ....	...	...	88,766	...	
<b>TOTAL - MANITOBA</b> ....	...	...	<b>142,613</b>	...	
<b>SASKATCHEWAN -</b>					
Copper-gold-silver ores ....	...	...	14,323	...	
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA -</b>					
Abco Mines Ltd. ....	160	45	143	...	(f)
Ashloo Gold Mines Ltd. ....	383	8	33	...	(f)
Bayonne Consolidated Mines Ltd. ....	35	35	120	...	(f)
Bralorne Mines Ltd. ....	145,113	145,113	47,023	450	(a) (e)
Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. Ltd. ....	43,269	43,417	17,026	150	(c)
Danzig Mines Inc. ....	(b)	24	33	...	(f)
Dentonia Mines Ltd. ....	32,447	32,447	12,012	100	(f)
Evening Star Syndicate ....	(b)	624	469	...	(f)
Franklin River Gold Mines, B.C. ....	15	15	66	...	(f)
Gold Fern Mines Ltd. ....	2	2	12	...	(f)
Granby Point Mine ....	(b)	8,907	705	...	(f)
Grandoro Mines Ltd. ....	7,972	7,972	1,635	40	(a) (c) (e)
Grange Mines Ltd. ....	4,402	4,300	664	50	(a) (e)
Island Mountain Mines Co. Ltd. ....	30,340	30,340	18,209	100	(c) (e)
I. X. L. Leasors Ltd. ....	(b)	165	484	...	(f)

Table 9 - PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA BY PRINCIPAL MINES, 1935 (concluded)

Table 3 - PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA BY PRINCIPAL MINES, 1933 (concluded)					
Property and Province	Ore	Ore	Gold	Mill	See
	raised	treated	shipped	capacity	
	Tons	Tons	Fine ounces	24 hrs. Tons	foot-note
BRITISH COLUMBIA (concluded)					
Kootenay Belle Gold Mines Ltd. ....	17,100	14,650	5,845	50	(a) (e)
Kelowna Exploration Co. Ltd. ....	55,314	54,032	14,021	200	(c) (e)
Livingstone Mining Co. Inc. ....	833	600	233	(b)	(a) (e)
Loughborough Gold Mines Ltd. ....	62	62	62	...	(f)
Mak Siccar Gold Mines Ltd. ....	(b)	110	94	...	(f)
McArthur, W. E. (Skylark) ....	230	230	101	...	(f)
McArthur, W. E. (No. 7) ....	2,296	2,296	463	...	(f)
McCarthy, J. F. (Union Mine) ....	8,530	8,530	1,164	200	(f) (g)
Midnight Syndicate ....	95	95	50	...	(f)
Minto Gold Mines Ltd. ....	20,558	20,558	4,225	50	(a) (e)
O. K. Leasing Co. ....	55	55	102	...	(f)
Olalla Gold Mines Ltd. ....	50	20	15	...	(f)
Oscarson Bros. (Arlington) ....	364	341	617	...	(f)
Osoyoos Mines Ltd. ....	3,600	3,550	678	25	(f)
Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd. ....	135,781	135,647	87,700	300	(c)
Pre Cambrian Gold Mines ....	1,838	1,838	259	30	(f)
Premier Gold Mining Co. Ltd. ....	149,672	149,671	32,120	500	(f)
Relief Arlington Mines Ltd. ....	16,799	12,998	4,209	70	(c) (e)
Reno Gold Mines Ltd. ....	39,917	39,862	21,528	120	(a) (c) (e)
Riegel Mines Ltd. ....	908	908	502	...	(f)
Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd. ....	28,197	28,197	9,081	150	(c)
Timmins N. A. Corp. (Surf Point) ....	12,113	7,075	4,384	20	(f) (h)
Vancouver Island Gold Mines Ltd. ....	75	75	100	...	(f)
Velvet Gold Mining Co. ....	3,000	2,850	536	50	(f)
Venus-Juno (Gormley, G. F. ) ....	93	93	205	...	(f)
Vidette Gold Mines Ltd. ....	7,330	7,052	4,278	35	(f)
Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. .	...	2,693	826	20	(a)
Wilcox Mining Syndicate ....	1,595	(b)	628	20	(a) (e)
Windpass Gold Mining Co. Ltd. ....	14,535	15,732	6,347	60	(f)
Ymir Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. ....	...	11,450	2,175	100	(a) (e)
Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines Ltd. ....	(b)	31,480	8,075	100	(c) (e)
Placer gold ....	...	...	24,744	...	
Copper-gold-silver-lead- and other mines ....	...	...	57,632	...	
TOTAL - BRITISH COLUMBIA ....	...	...	391,633	...	
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES -					
Burwash Yellowknife Mines Ltd. ....	16	16	200	...	(f)
YUKON TERRITORY -					
Placers ....	...	...	35,707	...	(i)
ALBERTA -					
Placers ....	...	...	150	...	
TOTAL - ALBERTA AND TERRITORIES ....	...	...	36,057	...	
GRAND TOTAL - CANADA ....	...	...	3,284,890	...	

The following footnotes refer to Table 9:-

- (a) Amalgamation.
- (b) Information not available.
- (c) Cyanidation.
- (e) Includes gold in concentrates shipped to smelter.
- (f) Represents gold in crude ore or concentrates shipped.
- (g) In addition, 6,207 tons of tailings were retreated.
- (h) 5,038 tons of waste rock hand sorted.
- (i) Includes a small quantity of gold contained in silver-lead ores.
- (j) In addition, 10,012 tons of tailings were retreated.
- (k) In addition, 41,529 tons of tailings were retreated.
- (l) Treated at other properties.

NOTE - In addition to the ounces of gold recorded as being shipped, a relatively few operators reported gold as contained in concentrates or crude bullion held at the mine

Table 10 - GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD(a), 1933 - 1935. (✓)  
(in fine ounces)

	1933	1934	1935
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>			
United States .....	2,536,913	2,916,373	3,618,843
Canada .....	2,949,309	2,972,074	3,283,121
Mexico .....	637,727	661,390	682,319
Newfoundland .....	15,689	12,000	15,000
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA .....	6,139,638	6,561,837	7,599,283
CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES ...	87,075	130,000	150,000(x)
<u>SOUTH AMERICA:</u>			
Chile .....	147,392	237,656	264,398
Brazil .....	122,534	113,621	125,000
Colombia .....	298,242	344,140	328,991
Ecuador .....	60,667	66,427	70,000(x)
Peru .....	96,781	98,861	110,000(x)
Guiana - British .....	23,352	27,510	30,000(x)
Dutch .....	10,000	9,600	10,000(x)
French .....	42,456	47,454	50,000(x)
Venezuela .....	95,720	109,053	115,000
Other South America .....	33,871	65,501	65,000(x)
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA .....	931,015	1,119,823	1,168,389
<u>EUROPE:</u>			
Czechoslovakia .....	3,803	7,587	8,000(x)
France .....	94,521	100,597	100,000(x)
Jugoslavia .....	70,344	71,342	76,485
Rumania .....	142,585	111,496	145,000
Russia and Siberia .....	2,667,100	4,262,770	5,500,000
Sweden .....	288,643	246,687	230,000
Other Europe .....	19,186	31,558	30,000(x)
TOTAL EUROPE .....	3,286,182	4,832,037	6,089,485

Table 10 - GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD(a), 1933 - 1935 (✓). (concluded)  
(in fine ounces)

	1933	1934	1935
<b>OCEANIA:</b>			
New South Wales .....	29,252	58,123	50,000
Queensland .....	91,997	115,471	102,990
Victoria .....	58,183	70,275	87,600
Western Australia .....	637,207	651,338	649,049
Tasmania .....	6,673	5,622	8,343
New Guinea .....	150,000	200,000	280,000
New Zealand .....	161,755	160,248	158,000
Other Oceania .....	18,800	22,500	30,000
TOTAL OCEANIA .....	1,153,867	1,261,577	1,365,982
<b>ASIA:</b>			
British India .....	336,108	322,143	325,000
China .....	150,000	150,000	150,000(x)
Chosen (Korea) .....	328,040	350,000	400,000
Netherlands India .....	78,829	71,765	70,000
Formosa .....	72,242	121,518	100,000(x)
Japan .....	441,387	471,394	572,000
Other Asia .....	50,000	86,700	77,000
TOTAL ASIA .....	1,456,606	1,573,520	1,694,000
<b>AFRICA:</b>			
Belgian Congo .....	283,144	337,382	370,000
French West Africa .....	68,737	97,706	115,000
Madagascar .....	13,374	15,979	20,000(x)
Rhodesia .....	645,087	693,265	727,927
British West Africa (b) .....	338,110	384,268	425,000
Tanganyika .....	32,516	42,606	51,300
Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal ...	11,013,713	10,479,857	10,773,991
Other Africa .....	53,700	100,000	110,000
TOTAL AFRICA .....	12,448,381	12,151,063	12,593,218
TOTALS FOR WORLD .....	25,502,764	27,629,857	30,660,357

(a) In compiling this table free use has been made of the reports of the Director of the Mint, especially for earlier years. The 1935 compilation contains some preliminary data and conjectural figures(x) have been inserted where necessary. Production of the Philippine Islands is included with the United States.

(b) Including Gold Coast.

(✓) Supplied by the "American Bureau of Metal Statistics."

Table 11 - COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF GOLD PRODUCTION FOR THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, TRANSVAAL, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Period	Transvaal since the commencement of Fields(b)	United States (x) (a)	Canada since the recording of production in 1858	(a) World since the discovery of America
	Fine ounces	Fine ounces	Fine ounces	Fine ounces
1493 - 1600 .....	...	...	...	24,266,820
1601 - 1700 .....	...	...	...	29,330,445
1701 - 1800 .....	...	...	...	61,088,215
1801 - 1840 .....	...	...	...	20,488,552
1841 - 1850 .....	...	1,187,170(c)	...	17,605,018
1851 - 1860 .....	...	...	220,039	64,482,933
1861 - 1870 .....	...	58,279,778(d)	1,477,999	61,098,343
1871 - 1880 .....	...	15,281,264(e)	904,093	55,670,618
1881 - 1890 .....	1,070,651	15,808,339	584,102	51,280,184
1891 - 1895 .....	6,870,158	9,106,834	291,564	39,412,823
1896 - 1900 .....	12,578,869	15,728,572	3,469,791	62,234,698
1901 - 1905 .....	13,632,908	19,393,722	4,592,261	78,033,650
1906 .....	5,792,823	(	556,415	19,471,080
1907 .....	6,450,740	(	405,517	19,977,260
1908 .....	7,056,266	(22,993,218	476,112	21,422,244
1909 .....	7,295,108	(	453,865	21,965,111
1910 .....	7,527,108	(	493,707	22,022,180
1911 .....	8,249,461	4,687,053	473,159	22,397,136
1912 .....	9,107,512	4,520,719	611,885	22,605,068
1913 .....	8,798,336	4,299,784	802,973	22,928,579
1914 .....	8,394,322	4,572,976	773,178	21,875,618
1915 .....	9,093,902	4,887,604	918,056	23,010,348
1916 .....	9,296,618	4,479,057	930,492	22,400,370
1917 .....	9,018,084	4,051,440	738,831	20,457,475
1918 .....	8,418,292	3,320,784	699,681	18,701,294
1919 .....	8,331,294	2,918,628	766,764	17,376,201
1920 .....	8,158,226	2,476,166	765,007	16,130,273
1921 .....	8,128,681	2,422,006	926,329	16,006,695
1922 .....	7,009,767	2,363,075	1,263,364	15,576,270
1923 .....	9,148,771	2,502,632	1,233,341	17,977,807
1924 .....	9,574,918	2,528,900	1,525,382	18,667,063
1925 .....	9,597,573	2,411,987	1,735,735	18,734,102
1926 .....	9,954,762	2,335,042	1,754,228	19,251,794
1927 .....	10,122,459	2,197,125	1,852,785	19,180,231
1928 .....	10,354,157	2,233,251	1,890,592	19,399,124
1929 .....	10,412,326	2,208,386	1,928,308	19,585,536
1930 .....	10,716,349	2,285,603	2,102,068	20,836,318
1931 .....	10,877,708	2,395,878	2,693,892	22,329,525
1932 .....	11,557,858	2,449,032	3,044,387	24,150,761
1933 .....	11,012,340	2,556,246	2,949,309	25,367,395
1934 .....	10,479,194	3,091,183	2,972,074	27,930,463
1935 .....	10,773,041	3,618,843(f)	3,284,890	30,680,357(f)
TOTAL .....	304,854,391	235,592,297	52,561,675	1,193,385,977

(x) Including Philippine Islands production received in United States.

(f) Preliminary estimate - American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

(a) Supplied by United States Mint.

(b) Supplied by Department of Mines,  
Union of South Africa.

(c) 1792 - 1847.

(d) 1848 - 1872.

(e) 1873 - 1880.

Table 12 - ESTIMATED AVERAGE MONTHLY VALUE OF AN OUNCE OF FINE GOLD, EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN FUNDS

Month	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January .....	20.71	24.24	23.64	33.05	34.95
February .....	20.67	23.67	24.74	35.29	35.05
March .....	20.67	23.11	24.78	35.08	35.40
April .....	20.68	22.98	25.33	34.93	35.18
May .....	20.68	23.38	27.75	34.94	34.95
June .....	20.73	23.83	28.24	34.73	35.05
July .....	20.74	23.73	30.58	34.59	35.08
August .....	20.73	23.61	30.09	34.19	35.09
September .....	21.55	22.88	31.79	34.18	35.28
October .....	23.22	22.65	31.48	34.27	35.49
November .....	23.22	23.73	32.68	34.16	35.37
December .....	25.01	23.85	32.14	34.57	35.33
Yearly Average ....	21.55	23.47	28.60	34.50	35.19

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, 1935.

(INTERNAL TRADE BRANCH - DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

The promise of returning stability held out by exchange movements in the latter part of 1934, failed to materialize. Recurrent pressure upon the remaining 'gold bloc' currencies gave warning of their continued precarious positions. The group was reduced late in March, when Belgium devalued its currency by approximately 28 p.c. following a flight of capital and serious gold losses. Later on, the position of the Dutch guilder and the French franc became critical. These currencies were successfully defended, although in the last four months of the year, gold shipments from France approximated \$500,000,000. The £ sterling was subject to speculative selling late in February which spread from a local disturbance in commodity markets. Montreal quotations on sterling dropped approximately 9 cents to \$4.80 $\frac{3}{4}$  at this time, but gradual recovery carried the market upward again until sterling was quoted between \$4.99 and \$5.00 during August. Considerable purchases of silver in London by the United States Treasury were a factor in the strength shown by sterling during the summer. In September, gold commenced to flow from London to New York to meet seasonal commitments, but no appreciable reaction in sterling rates occurred. Rates on Canadian dollars reflected to some extent movements in sterling, but remained fairly stable for the greater part of the year. Temporary weakness in October advanced the premium on New York funds to 2 p.c. but this was gradually reduced again to about 1 p.c. Considerable interest was attracted by the abandonment of the silver standard by China during November, and devaluation of the China (Shanghai) dollar to a level approximating 30 cents in Canadian funds. Earlier in the year, this unit had been quoted around 37 cents. Another event of importance in exchange markets was the restoration of unrestricted exchange movements by Austria. There followed a considerable repatriation of funds to that country. The Italian lira which had commenced to slip from the ranks of the gold group in the latter part of 1934, continued to weaken gradually during 1935, and was quoted upon a nominal basis in the closing months of the year.

Table 13 - EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS AT MONTREAL, 1935.

Month	Union of S. Africa (Pound) 4.8666	New York funds	London Sterling 4.8666	France Franc .0392	Germany Reichs- mark .2382	Italy Lira .0526	Japan Yen .4985	Australia (Pound) 4.8666
January .....	4.8746	.9986	4.8870	.0658	.4003	.0852	.2853	3.9035
February ...	4.8696	1.0013	4.8833	.0661	.4019	.0850	.2852	3.9013
March .....	4.8119	1.0097	4.8247	.0669	.4079	.0844	.2838	3.8527
April .....	4.8488	1.0049	4.8622	.0663	.4047	.0834	.2858	3.8821
May .....	4.8824	1.0015	4.8958	.0660	.4030	.0825	.2888	3.9100
June .....	4.9325	1.0014	4.9426	.0662	.4046	.0827	.2915	3.9492
July .....	4.9558	1.0022	4.9674	.0664	.4045	.0826	.2928	3.9685
August .....	4.9708	1.0027	4.9850	.0664	.4046	.0824	.2946	3.9808
September ..	4.9592	1.0080	4.9701	.0665	.4057	.0822	.2925	3.9761
October ....	4.9716	1.0141	4.9778	.0668	.4079	.0824	.2908	3.9823
November ...	4.9716	1.0105	4.9776	.0665	.4065	.0819	.2902	3.9823
December ...	4.9693	1.0093	4.9755	.0666	.4059	.0816	.2902	3.9804

NOTE - The nominal closing quotations in Canadian funds upon which these averages are based have been supplied by the Bank of Montreal.

Table 14 - IMPORTS INTO CANADA AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, 1934 and 1935.  
(EXTERNAL TRADE BRANCH - DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

Items	1934	1935
<b>IMPORTS -</b>	\$	\$
Coins and bullion -		
Coins, British and Canadian and foreign gold coins ...	714,496	847,123
Gold in bars, blocks, ingots, drops, sheets or plates, unmanufactured, n.o.p. ....	56,343	366,750
TOTAL .....	770,839	1,213,873
Gold, other -		
Bullion fringe or gold fringe .....	8,456	15,771
Manufactures of gold and silver, leaf gold, silver and Dutch or schlag metal .....	61,908	62,430
Sweepings Gold and silver .....	140	...
Manufactures, n.o.p. ....	23,860	24,285
Electroplated ware and gilt ware, n.o.p. ....	384,400	439,613
Gold, unmanufactured, for commercial purposes .....	157,691	137,427
TOTAL .....	636,455	679,526
<b>EXPORTS -</b>		
Coin and bullion -		
Gold coin -		
Canadian .....	...	...
Foreign .....	83,480	9,601,367
Gold bullion -		
Canadian, n.o.p. - To United Kingdom .....	26,762,697	3,395,500
United States .....	78,570,316	92,594,734
Total Canadian bullion (a) .....	105,333,013	95,990,234
Foreign .....	...	...
TOTAL - Canadian coin and bullion .....	105,333,013	95,990,234
Foreign coin and bullion .....	83,480	9,601,367
GRAND TOTAL - COIN AND FINE GOLD BULLION .....	105,416,493	105,591,601
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets and crude bullion obtained direct from mining operations .....	3,997,992	4,316,421(b)
Jewellers' sweepings (gold, silver and platinum) .....	520,067	772,725
TOTAL ORE, SWEEPINGS, ETC. ....	4,518,059	5,089,146
(a) Metal content, 1935 - 2,746,411 fine ounces gold and 1934 - 3,044,808 fine ounces.		
(b) Metal content, 1935 - 125,434 fine ounces gold.		

MONETARY AND NON-MONETARY GOLD IN TRADE STATISTICS

The Bureau of Statistics has experienced considerable difficulty in recent years in connection with the treatment of gold in trade statistics, especially in the case of exports. In former times there was some movement of gold as merchandise; for example, Canada exported gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, and bullion obtained direct from mining operations to the United States for refining purposes. These exports were recorded as merchandise. When the Royal Mint began refining gold in Ottawa, this gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc., began to be exported in the form of gold bullion, and to be recorded under the "coin and bullion" section. The question of recording gold in import and export trade came up for discussion at the conference of Commonwealth Statisticians which met in Ottawa last fall, when the following resolution was passed:-

- (a) Imports and exports of gold should be published according to countries, by quantities in fine ounces and values in the currency used in the national statistics.
- (b) Total imports and total exports of gold should be classified into -
  - (i) Gold metal -
    - (a) In bars (in the form accepted in inter-bank transactions).
    - (b) Other unworked gold.
  - (ii) Gold coin.
- (c) As far as practicable, the imports and exports of gold for monetary purposes should be indicated.

The Bureau has since been in conference with the Bank of Canada and the Department of National Revenue, and has developed a policy whereby all gold bullion which goes out of the country as "merchandise" will be entered as such and will be recorded in total commodity exports. This will make a considerable difference in the ordinary trade figures of "favourable" or "unfavourable" trade balances, as the bullion exports have grown to nearly \$100,000,000 a year.

From April 1, 1936, exports of Canadian gold bullion, non-monetary, formerly included under "Coin and bullion" will be recorded as "Merchandise". This will necessitate a revision of Canada's "Merchandise," and "Coin and Bullion" exports, from about 1920 to date.

- - - - -

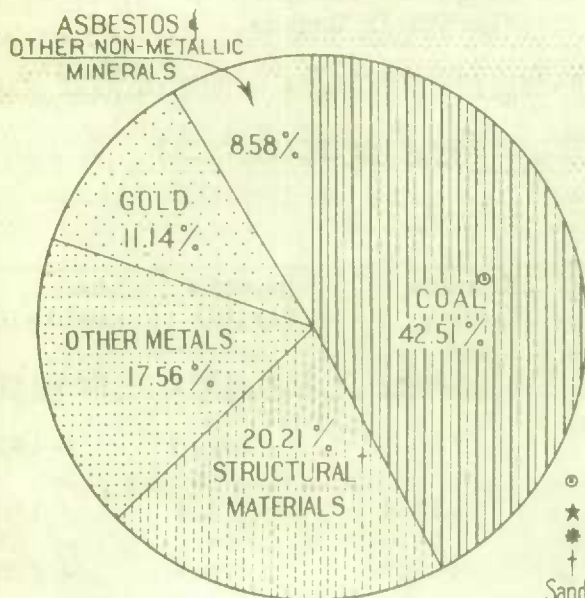
The following remarks refer to the chart on the next page: The total values of exports do not include those of gold coin also the values for non-ferrous metals and "other commodities" contain those of such products that might be fabricated from crude material of foreign origin (i.e. aluminium in the non-ferrous metals group). It is also to be noted that in the calendar year 1934 the value of gold bullion exported from Canada totalled \$105,333,013 as compared with \$95,990,234 in 1935, whereas the value of foreign gold coin exported from Canada in 1934 amounted to only \$83,480 as compared with \$9,601,367 in 1935.

# PERCENTAGE VALUE OF GOLD

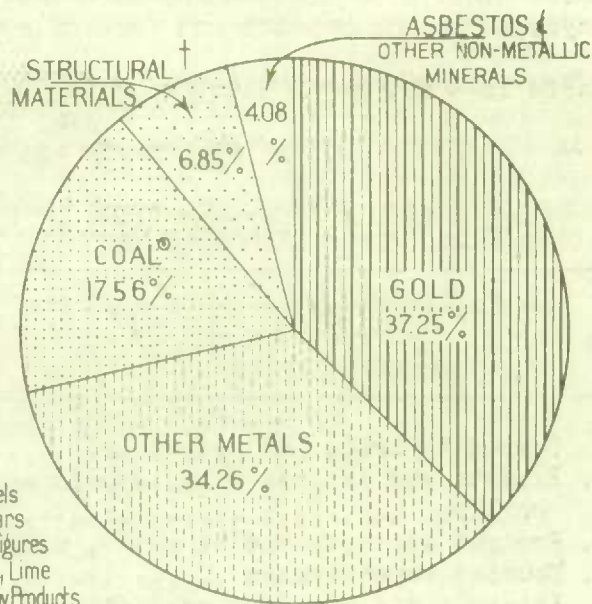
PRODUCED IN CANADA DURING 1921-1935 ★

IN RELATION TO THE

## VALUE OF TOTAL MINERAL OUTPUT



TOTAL VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION  
1921 - \$ 171,923,342



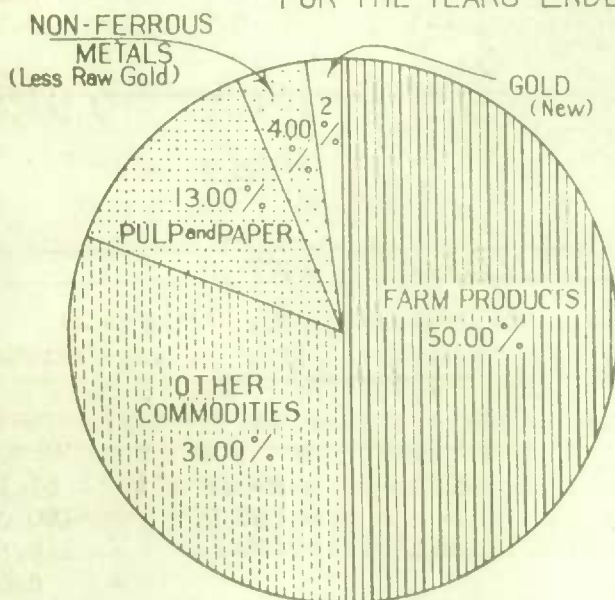
TOTAL VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION  
1935 - \$ 310,162,455 \*

⊙ and Other Fuels  
★ Calendar Years  
\* Preliminary Figures  
† Cement, Stone, Lime  
Sand & Gravel and Clay Products

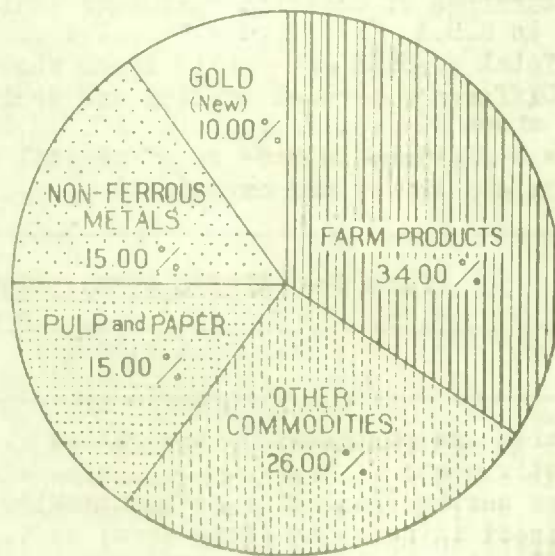
## PERCENTAGE VALUE OF CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS

BY CERTAIN MAIN GROUPS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1921 & MARCH 31, 1936



TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS  
1921 - \$ 1,213,454,547



TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS  
1936 - \$ 849,030,417 \*

The preliminary statement of the estimated balance of international payments for Canada in 1935 shown in the following table presents estimates of Canada's trade in goods, services and gold with other countries. The significance of gold in Canada's international transactions is made apparent from this table. The three most important items producing a credit balance during the year were the commodity trade, the tourist trade and net gold exports. The surplus of credits furnished by these classes of transaction more than offset the large net interest and dividend payments to the British and foreign owners of investments in Canada.

Table 15 - ESTIMATED BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS FOR CANADA - PRELIMINARY STATEMENT FOR 1935.

(INTERNAL TRADE BRANCH - DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

Part A - Current Items of Goods, Services and Gold.

(In millions)

	Exports Visible and Invisible	Imports Visible and Invisible	Net Debit (-) or Credit (+)
1. Commodity trade (adjusted) .....	740.0	542.0	/ 198.0
2. Exports and imports of gold coin and bullion .....	112.4	1.7	/ 110.7
3. Freight receipts and payments, n.o.p. ....	55.0	84.0	- 29.0
4. Tourist expenditures .....	202.3	79.4	/ 122.9
5. Interest and dividend receipts and payments .....	98.0	317.0	- 219.0
6. Immigrant remittances .....	6.0	6.7	- 0.7
7. Government expenditures and receipts ....	5.9	10.0	- 4.1
8. Charitable and missionary contributions ..	2.6	1.5	/ 1.1
9. Insurance transactions (net figure) .....	-	8.0	- 8.0
10. Advertising transactions .....	2.0	1.5	/ 0.5
11. Motion picture earnings .....	-	2.8	- 2.8
12. Capital of immigrants and emigrants .....	1.8	3.0	- 1.2
13. Earnings of Canadian residents employed in U.S.A. (net figure) .....	1.2	-	/ 1.2
14. Total credits and debits shown above ....	1,227.2	1,057.6	/ 169.6
15. Difference between credits and debits as above .....		169.6	
(This difference is made up of capital move- ments and errors and omissions) .....			
	1,227.2	1,227.2	

Part B - CAPITAL ITEMS, 1935.

(In millions)

	Cr.	Dr.	
1. Sales and purchases of securities .....	301.8	250.7	/ 51.1
2. Retirements .....	-	190.0	- 190.0
3. New series (including refinancing) .....	116.5	-	/ 116.5
4. Direct investments (long-term) .....	6.0	-	/ 6.0
5. Balancing item - Net outflow of capital funds	16.4		
	440.7	440.7	- 16.4

Table 16 - AVERAGE COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD FOR EACH SPECIFIED YEAR SINCE 1700.

(Supplied by United States Mint)

Year		Year		Year	
1700 .....	14.81	1885 .....	19.41	1920 .....	20.28
1750 .....	14.55	1890 .....	19.75	1925 .....	29.78
1800 .....	15.68	1895 .....	31.60	1930 .....	53.74
1850 .....	15.70	1900 .....	33.33	1931 .....	71.25
1875 .....	16.64	1905 .....	35.87	1932 .....	73.29
1880 .....	18.05	1910 .....	38.22	1933 .....	59.06
		1915 .....	40.48	1934 .....	72.49
				1935 .....	54.31

Table 17 - WORLD'S MONETARY STOCKS OF GOLD AT THE CLOSE OF 1933 and 1934 (Subject to Revision)  
(Compiled by United States Mint from Available Data)  
(Stated in United States Money)

Country	Total Gold Stock Value, 1933(x)	Per Capita	Total Gold Stock Value, 1934(y)	Per Capita
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States .....	4,322,599,000	34.63	8,237,967,000	65.38
Canada .....	115,880,000(f)	10.97	205,120,000	19.06
Belgium .....	379,960,000	46.56	589,880,000	71.52
Denmark .....	35,689,000	9.94	60,396,000	16.59
France .....	3,022,242,000	72.24	5,444,828,000	129.95
Germany .....	109,411,000(e)	1.69	61,402,000(e)	0.94
Great Britain .....	932,843,000(f)	20.19	1,584,512,000(h)	33.99
Italy .....	466,280,000(e)	11.15	517,803,000	12.26
Netherlands .....	370,615,000	45.29	573,090,000	69.13
Norway .....	38,404,000(e)	13.64	61,113,000(e)	21.38
Poland .....	53,359,000(e)	1.66	95,579,000	2.89
Portugal .....	34,080,000(e)	5.07	67,568,000	9.53
Rumania .....	59,373,000(e)	3.26	103,879,000(e)	5.53
Russia (Soviet Union) .....	415,622,000(b)(g)	2.51	744,030,000(a)	4.43
Spain .....	436,448,000	18.52	740,812,000(e)	30.56
Sweden .....	99,416,000(e)	16.06	159,616,000(e)	25.69
Switzerland .....	385,628,000	93.60	623,910,000(e)	150.88
British India .....	164,148,000(e)	0.46	274,532,000(e)	0.76
Japan (including Chosen, Taiwan, Kwantung) (c) .....	211,894,000(b)	2.29	393,643,000	4.09
Netherland East Indies .....	43,568,000	0.71	77,249,000	1.22
Egypt .....	30,848,000	2.06	54,776,000	3.60
Australia .....	2,433,000	0.37	21,546,000(i)	3.24
New Zealand .....	24,600,000(c)	16.91	24,733,000	16.00
Union of South Africa .....	126,412,000(e)	15.54	192,086,000(e)	22.79
Other countries .....	754,974,000	-	1,076,300,000	-
TOTAL .....	12,634,726,000	6.31(d)	21,986,370,000	10.91(e)

(x) 1 ounce fine gold - \$20.67

(y) 1 ounce fine gold - \$35.

(a) On Jan. 1, 1934 and Jan. 1, 1935.

(b) Incomplete.

(c) Gold and silver

(d) World population, principally from U.S. Commerce Yearbook.

(e) In part held abroad.

(f) Contains some silver coin.

(g) World population figures are principally from Statistical Yearbook of the League of Nations, 1934-35.

(h) On December 26, 1934.

(i) Average for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1934, and includes some silver.

Table 18 - GOLD HELD BY THE CANADIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE, CALENDAR YEARS 1919-1934(✓)

Calendar Year	Gold Reserve		Gold Held for Redemption of Dominion Notes	Total Gold held by Minister of Finance
	Held on Postal Savings Bank Deposits (a)			
	\$	\$		\$
1919 .....	4,909,675	118,489,692		123,399,367
1920 .....	4,067,897	98,751,773		102,819,670
1921 .....	3,666,009	84,568,064		88,234,073
1922 .....	3,293,287	89,939,108		93,232,395
1923 .....	3,154,358	120,851,627		123,805,985
1924 .....	3,308,575	107,257,428		110,566,003
1925 .....	3,241,490	119,744,819		122,986,309
1926 .....	3,162,930	109,369,550		112,532,480
1927 .....	3,083,440	107,417,631		110,501,071
1928 .....	2,994,001	89,218,454		92,212,455
1929 .....	2,709,169	59,345,233		62,054,402
1930 .....	2,483,959	79,000,297		81,484,256
1931 .....	2,405,030	74,209,510		76,614,540
1932 .....	2,324,246	66,854,214		69,178,460
1933 .....	2,311,866	69,793,861		72,105,727
1934 .....	2,257,367	70,249,952		72,507,319

(✓) Yearly averages.

(a) In the Savings Bank Act (c.15, R.S.C., 1927) it is provided that the Minister of Finance shall hold 10 per cent gold reserve against postal savings bank deposits.

The establishment of the Bank of Canada on March 11, 1935, with the consequent changes in the method of holding gold reserves, renders impossible the presentation of a figure for 1935 which would be comparable with those in the above table. A ten-months average from March to December, 1935, shows the following amounts of gold held, in thousands of fine ounces: gold reserves of the Bank of Canada, 5,157; gold reserves of the chartered banks, chiefly gold held abroad, 160; and miscellaneous government gold reserves, 223.

#### RECENT PRICE MOVEMENTS - GENERAL

##### (INTERNAL TRADE BRANCH)

Recovery in commodity prices broadened out perceptibly during 1935, extending to the European countries still adhering to the gold standard. Only two major currency adjustments occurred during the year. On March 30, the Belgian belga was devalued by approximately 28 p.c., and subsequently the Belgian wholesale price index advanced over 23 p.c. On November 4, the Chinese Government issued a decree announcing currency devaluation and abandonment of the silver standard. This occurred after a fall in wholesale prices amounting to 8 p.c. in the Shanghai index in the earlier part of the year. A decline of roughly 20 p.c. in the China (Shanghai) dollar preceded the intimation that it would be stabilized at a level approximating 30 cents in Canadian funds.

Wholesale price index numbers in most parts of the world advanced from one to five per cent during 1935. More appreciable increases, however, were noted for Belgium (over 23 p.c.), Italy (over 20 p.c.), and Hungary (over 13 p.c.). Minor declines were noted for Argentina, Egypt, China, and South Africa.

The principal support for price advances came from non-ferrous metals and textiles. Silk and wool made substantial gains, the former rising sharply in the last quarter of the year. Silver was the exception to the rule among non-ferrous metals, declining roughly 15 cents per ounce in the final month of the year. Wheat averaged higher than in 1934, but coarse grain prices were mostly lower. Livestock and meats generally, were firm.

# CANADA - WHOLESALE PRICES, 1935.

Wholesale price levels continued to make gradual gains during 1935, as indicated by the Bureau's general wholesale price index number which mounted from 71.1 in December, 1934, to 72.6 in December, 1935. The corresponding index for December, 1933, was 69.0. This advance has been due largely to the irregular rise in prices for primary products which influenced the general index more than minor declines among manufactured goods. The continued improvement in primary product price levels relative to those for manufactured goods has restored to a considerable extent price group relationships existing prior to the prolonged decline beginning in 1929. That recession created much economic distress by destroying equilibrium which had not been disturbed seriously for nearly a decade. The extent of the subsequent corrective movement which dates from February, 1933, may be gauged from the brief table following. Although prices are still materially below levels of the base year 1926, their group relationships one to another have been restored to a considerable extent. Farm products are still at a relative disadvantage, but the amount is smaller than it has been since the first half of 1930.

Table 19.

	February 1933	December 1933	December 1934	December 1935
All Commodities .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Producers' Goods .....	91.5	93.2	96.1	95.6
Consumers' Goods .....	108.2	106.2	102.5	102.3
Raw and Partly Manufactured				
Materials .....	79.7	85.4	90.4	92.7
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured				
Materials .....	105.2	104.3	102.0	100.4
Building Materials .....	117.6	116.8	114.5	114.6
Canadian Farm Products .....	67.6	77.7	86.6	90.1

Table 20 - PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN WHOLESALE PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES, BETWEEN  
DECEMBER, 1934, and DECEMBER, 1935.

Beef Hides .....	/ 50.0	Raw Rubber .....	/ 5.3
Raw Silk .....	/ 48.6	Hogs .....	/ 4.6
Pig Lead .....	/ 44.6	Raw Cotton .....	- 3.4
Copper .....	/ 28.6	Pig Iron .....	unchanged
Cattle .....	/ 20.4	Steel Bars .....	unchanged
Wheat .....	/ 6.9	Oats .....	- 34.3

The Canadian cost of living index number continued to move gradually upward during 1935, advancing irregularly from 78.9 in December, 1934, to 80.8 in December, 1935. When it is recalled that the extreme low point of the recent decline was 76.6 for June of 1933, the moderate proportions of subsequent increases may be better appreciated. The rise in living costs in the past three years relative to improvement in primary product prices has been smaller than in many other countries.

Table 21 - SECURITY PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1930 - 1935.  
(1926 = 100)

Canadian Common Stocks							Dominion of Canada Long Term Bond Yields
Month	(a) Industrials and Utilities			(b) Mines			
	Common Stocks Total	Indus- tri-als	Util- ities	Mines Total	Gold	Base Metals	
1930							
December ....	103.1	120.3	104.7	59.2	57.8	...	93.9
1931							
December ....	64.8	74.3	59.3	59.0	59.0	...	111.7
1932							
December ....	52.2	58.9	45.7	63.1	62.7	...	99.4
1933							
December ....	75.3	111.4	47.8	105.1	100.4	127.1	95.1
1934							
January .....	81.6	118.6	55.5	108.9	104.7	128.3	93.2
July .....	81.3	116.6	50.6	137.2	133.3	158.3	80.1
December ....	86.2	125.6	47.5	124.9	124.7	129.6	71.3
1935							
January .....	88.6	129.7	50.4	124.3	123.2	132.4	70.9
February ....	87.8	128.8	49.4	124.2	123.4	131.2	73.2
March .....	84.4	125.6	45.1	128.2	127.5	135.3	71.4
April .....	86.4	130.8	43.8	128.7	124.5	140.1	72.2
May .....	93.6	144.4	44.4	128.3	121.4	159.2	71.4
June .....	93.8	145.2	45.0	123.0	116.3	153.2	73.4
July .....	92.4	143.8	44.7	117.9	110.1	151.9	72.1
August .....	94.7	146.1	47.7	115.6	106.2	155.4	71.6
September ...	93.6	147.1	46.3	119.1	109.5	159.6	79.8
October .....	96.1	152.9	45.6	118.6	106.3	169.7	78.9
November ....	105.8	170.3	50.9	125.5	111.8	181.9	74.5
December ....	107.4	178.2	50.1	133.6	116.9	201.7	75.5

After an uncertain start in the first quarter of 1935, common stock prices moved forward sharply to levels not hitherto touched during the current recovery movement. The first stage of this advance ended in the latter part of May, and was followed by over four months of rather aimless fluctuation during which time price ranges generally were narrow. Early in October a second rise commenced which carried markets precipitately upward in a sustained movement which did not lose momentum until the close of the year.

In the mining section, gold stocks and base metals behaved quite differently. The gold group remained comparatively inactive for the first four months of the year, and then commenced to lose ground until August. Subsequent recovery was spasmodic and an index for the group was 116.9 in December, materially below the preceding December level of 124.7. Base metals broke away in March from the inertia which characterized all security markets in the early months of the year. Their advance was interrupted in June and July, but gathered momentum again in the fall months. The December index was 201.7 as compared with 159.2 in May and 129.6 in December, 1934. A composite price index of mining stocks showed a moderate increase for the year, being 124.9 in December, 1934, and 133.6 in December, 1935.

High grade long-term bond prices reached a peak for the past thirty-five years in January, 1935. For the balance of the year prices held fairly firm with the exception of a temporary reaction in August and September. An index of Dominion of Canada long-term bond yields moving conversely to prices, remained between 70.9 and 73.4 from January until September, then mounted to 79.8, falling back finally to 75.5 in December. (Internal Trade Branch - Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT - The Ottawa Mint, established as a branch of the Royal Mint under the (Imperial) Coinage Act, 1870, and opened up on January 2, 1908, was by 21-22 Geo. V, C.48, constituted a branch of the Department of Finance and since December 1, 1931 has operated as the Royal Canadian Mint. The great development of the gold mining industry in Canada has resulted in gold refining becoming one of the principal activities of the Mint. Gold coins have never been a popular medium of exchange in Canada and have not been struck since 1919, most of the fine gold produced from the rough shipments from the mines being delivered to the Department of Finance in the form of bars, the rest being sold in convenient form to manufacturers.

The domestic gold currency of Canada, as at present authorized by the Currency Act, consists of \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$2-1/2 gold pieces, 900 millesimal fineness (only \$10 and \$5 pieces have been issued). Gold was used only to an insignificant extent as a circulating medium in Canada, its monetary use being practically confined to reserves; \$5 and \$10 gold pieces weighing respectively 129 and 258 grains, 9/10ths pure gold by weight, have been coined, the Canadian gold dollar thus containing 23.22 grains of pure gold. The \$5, \$10 and \$20 gold coins of the United States, which contain exactly the same weight of gold as Canadian gold coins of these denominations, are legal tender for their face value only, as are the British sovereigns, which are legal tender for \$4.86 2/3, their equivalent in Canadian gold dollars.

The regulations in part for the receipt of gold bullion at the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, are as follows:- Each parcel of bullion for which a separate assay is required shall be regarded as a separate deposit, and no ingot exceeding 1,500 ounces troy, gross weight, will be accepted. All deposits shall be dealt with in the order in which they are received. Deposits containing, by assay, less than 200 parts of gold in 1,000, or appearing, either before or after melting and assaying, to be unsuitable for treatment by the refining process in use, may be rejected. A deposit so rejected shall be returned to the depositor on payment by him of any costs incurred for melting and assaying.

The Mint charges, to be calculated on the gross weight of the deposit after melting, shall be as follows:-

- (a) For melting and assaying - one dollar for the first four hundred ounces or part thereof and twenty-five cents for each additional one hundred ounces or part thereof
- (b) For refining - when the deposit contains not more than 5 per cent base metal, 5 cents the ounce.  
Over 5 per cent but not over 10 per cent base metal, 3-1/2 cents the ounce.  
Over 10 per cent but not over 15 per cent base metal, 4-1/4 cents the ounce.  
Over 15 per cent but not over 20 per cent base metal, 5 cents the ounce.  
On deposits which contain over 20 per cent base metal, or which require other treatment a charge not exceeding 10 cents the ounce, to be determined by the cost of treatment.

The minimum charge for refining shall be two dollars for each deposit and the charge for refining shall apply to all deposits containing by assay less than 995 parts fine gold in 1,000.

An additional handling charge at the rate of 35 cents the ounce fine, to cover costs of realization in a market outside Canada, shall be made on all newly mined Canadian gold deposited with the Mint, and this charge shall be increased to \$1.00 the ounce fine on all other gold accepted as a deposit.

The gross value of gold deposited for sale with the Royal Canadian Mint or the Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Vancouver, shall be the market price of gold in the country to which the Government is at the time of the receipt of the deposit exporting gold, converted into Canadian funds at the average of the buying rates of exchange of that country reported to the Department of Finance by the Bank of Canada at 11 a.m. daily during the week in which the gold is deposited with the Mint or Assay office.

In addition to newly-mined Canadian gold there may be accepted at the Mint gold (over 1 ounce troy - fine) in the following forms:- old jewellery and dental scrap, provided it has not been melted or otherwise treated in any way to prevent its origin being readily recognized; scrap from manufacturers and refiners the result of processes carried out by them in the ordinary course of their business; gold coin which when of full weight and fineness, is not legal tender in Canada. Satisfactory evidence as to the origin of the gold shall be furnished by the depositor if required.

Delivery of deposits shall be accepted at the Mint counter only, free of all charges, and when bullion is forwarded by mail or express the original packages will not ordinarily be opened until an invoice of the description and weight of their several contents has been received. When there is a serious discrepancy between the actual and invoice weights of any deposit, further action in regard to it will be deferred pending communication with depositor.

The gross value of a deposit shall be calculated at a rate of one dollar for each 23.22 grains fine gold contained therein (equivalent to \$20.6718<sup>4</sup> the ounce fine) and at a rate for all silver in excess of one per centum of the weight of the deposit after melting to be determined by the Minister of Finance - the rate to be paid for silver in any week shall be one cent below the average for that week of the daily London quotation for standard silver from Monday to Friday, inclusive, converted into the equivalent for fine silver in Canadian funds at the average of the daily rate of exchange between Montreal and London, calculated to the nearest one-eighth of a cent.

- - - - -

THE ALLUVIAL GOLD MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935.

Placer gold was reported in Canada as early as 1823 when the metal was discovered on the Chaudiere river, Quebec. Later, in 1855, alluvial gold was found at the mouth of Pend d'Oreille river, B.C., by the ex-servants of the Hudson's Bay Company and by 1859 placer miners had penetrated to Cariboo and Quesnel. Later years witnessed many important discoveries of placer gold in both British Columbia and the Yukon, the most outstanding of which was the finding of the sensationally rich Klondike deposits in 1896. At the present time the greater part of the Canadian production of alluvial gold comes from the Yukon Territory and British Columbia; smaller amounts are recovered in Alberta and Quebec.

QUEBEC - The only placer gold mining operations reported in the province of Quebec in 1935 were those conducted at Riviere des Plantes by Geo. A. Dion. This property was active from May to September inclusive and the operations yielded a small quantity of crude gold which was held for future shipment.

ALBERTA - Placer gold was discovered on the North Saskatchewan river in 1859 or 1860 and mining has been carried on, chiefly by hand methods and partly by the use of dredges, at intervals down to the present time. The two principal alluvial gold operators in Alberta, the McLeod River Mining Corporation and the Peers Placer Gold Co. Ltd., were both inactive during 1935 and the gold production credited to this province represents the fine metal contained in crude gold shipped to the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - In 1935 the British Columbia Department of Labour created a plan whereby unmarried physically fit, unemployed men between the ages of 21 and 25 years, were given an opportunity to learn placer mining. Four placer mining training camps were established; these were located on the Nanaimo river, Emory creek, Cherry creek, and on the Fraser river 10 miles north east of Quesnel. Gold recovered whilst in training was shared amongst the trainers. The British Columbia Department of Mines reported that placer gold mining and prospecting by individuals, syndicates, and substantial company interests increased during 1935 in No. 1 district, especially in the Atlin area, where a feature has been the inauguration of increased steam-shovel operations and the successful reopening by individuals of old drift workings; facilities for aeroplane transportation were also improved in the district. In district No. 2 a marked growth of activity reflected in the output, featured the year and there was every indication of a sustained increase. The two major operations now in progress, namely, those of Consolidated Gold Alluvials of B.C. Ltd., and Bullion Placers Ltd., exemplify, respectively, the largest "deep-lead" and the largest hydraulic enterprise in the province. Cedar creek witnessed a revival and while placer activity centred mainly in the Cariboo district, in the Omineca mining division, the Manson section was busier than for some years past. Other points at which work was carried on were: Two Brothers Lake area; McConnell creek; McDougall river; Lorne, Hankin, and Sauchi creeks.

In districts Nos. 3 and 4 placer prospecting and small-scale individual placer mining operations were about the same as in previous years. The larger operations on Rock creek, Midway creek, and in the Similkameen-Tulameen areas did not report a particularly successful year. Renewed interest has been taken in the old high-bench channels on Scotch creek and Woods Lake benches, where more extensive testing has recently been started.

Placer mining, although it did not contribute greatly to the output of district No. 5, is a matter of widespread interest. The production was largely the recovery made by individual miners or partnerships and in most cases represented hard-earned wages.

For more complete details relating to placer mining in this province communicate with the British Columbia Department of Mines, Victoria, B.C.

YUKON - The Comptroller of the Yukon, through the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, submits the following information relating to mining during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936: The amount of placer gold mined during the year in the Territory on which royalty export tax was paid was 44,564.19 ounces, as follows - Dawson district, 43,137.98 ounces; Mayo district, 736.56 ounces, and Whitehorse district, 689.65 ounces. The royalty collected was \$16,711.69. In the Dawson district sixty-three new placer location grants, fifty-four relocation grants, and two thousand four hundred and eighty-four renewal grants were issued. Five dredging leases were renewed covering forty-eight miles. Seven hydraulic leases were renewed. In the Dawson district there is a larger area of alluvial deposits being mined, or being held in good standing for development, than for many years past. The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corp. Ltd. continued prospect drilling operations from early in April till late in October using two Keystone 71 gasoline drills continuously and one steam drill part of the time; 816 holes were drilled having a footage of 28,276. On the Klondike river area three 16 cubic foot dredges Nos. 2, 3 and 4 operated during the season. No. 1, a 7½ cubic foot dredge, operated on upper Dominion; No. 5, also a 7½ cubic foot dredge, operated at Granville, and No. 7, a 5 cubic foot dredge, operated during the latter part of the season on Quartz creek. A total of 5,222,144 cubic yards was dredged from May 20 to October 25, the shut-down date. Construction work was completed on the 5 cubic foot dredge, designated as No. 7, on Quartz creek, and the boat placed in operation on August 2nd. A large area of practically virgin ground will be prospected by the Company during 1936, and it is reported that the Company expects to undertake a large program of expansion and modernization which will involve an expenditure of several million dollars within the next few years.

The Holbrook Dredging Company continued operations on the Sixty Mile river with a steam dredge, commencing on June 15 and continuing to October 25. During the year there was an increase in individual mining on the old placer creeks throughout the whole Territory and a greater number of individuals continued winter operations than in previous years. Prospecting for placer gold has continued generally throughout the Territory and considerable attention is being given to the remoter parts where planes have been used to transport prospectors and their supplies.

For information relating to mining laws or to geology, etc., of the Yukon, communicate with the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Table 22 - SUMMARY STATISTICS OF ALLUVIAL GOLD MINING IN CANADA, 1934 and 1935.

	1	9	3	4		1	9	3	5	
	British Columbia		Yukon		Quebec and Alberta	British Columbia		Yukon		Quebec and Alberta(d)
Number of firms and individual operators (A) .....	85		4		4	80		3		(c)
Time in operation - months .....	6-10		6-8		6-8	6-8		6-8		6-8
Capital employed .....	\$ 2,074,138	10,117,273		2,124,290	4,725,869	4,472,664				(c)
Number of employees .....	352		248		15	422		280		(c)
Salaries and wages paid .....	\$ 442,957	571,423		13,189	547,479	680,492				(c)
Fuel and electricity used .....	\$ 29,334	42,139		5,142	32,302	38,232				(c)
Electricity generated for own use K.W.H. ....	325,000	11,926,000		100,000	325,000	13,200,810				(c)
Crude gold recovered - crude ounces ...	25,181	48,379		293	30,929	44,632				197
Platinum recovered - crude ounces ...	53	...		...	39	...		...		...
Value of platinum recovered .....	\$ 2,051	...		...	780	...		...		...
Quantity of material handled - cu. yds. ....	2,034,522	6,315,070		155,000	1,855,937	5,442,861				(c)
Length of ditches .....	124	25		...	79	70				(c)
Total value of alluvial products(a) ... \$	430,128	822,443		7,912	897,721	1,294,328				5,713

(A) In addition to the number shown in the table, there were several other small operators from whom no returns were obtainable.

(a) Value of crude gold based on statutory price of the metal in 1934 (\$20.67) and estimated at \$17.00 per crude ounce, and \$29.00 per crude ounce in 1935, Canadian funds.

(b) Includes flume.

(c) Information not available.

(d) Recoveries in this column represent receipts of crude gold from Alberta at the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.

## THE AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY

The great part of the gold of Canada comes from the Canadian Shield, an immense area of precambrian rocks extending from the Labrador Coast westward almost to the mouth of MacKenzie river. The area of the shield is roughly 1,825,000 square miles, almost half of Canada. The deposits of the shield are of two main types, namely quartz veins, from which most of the gold, up to the present time, has been won, and sulphide deposits which produce a smaller but increasing proportion. The second great source of gold in Canada has been the Western or Cordilleran section, comprising British Columbia and Yukon territories, the gold production from this section was largely of placer origin until recent years. The third principal area in which gold deposits occur is the Acadian region of Eastern Canada, the metal occurring principally in Nova Scotia where it has been mined since 1862.

The regular annual survey of the operations conducted at lode gold or auriferous quartz mines, as completed for 1935, reveals the increasing economic importance of this industry. These mines now produce approximately 80 per cent of Canada's total gold output. The number of employees engaged in this industry totalled 19,834 in 1935 and salaries and wages paid amounted to \$31,523,907. Fuel, electricity and process supplies purchased for these mines were evaluated at \$16,594,031 in 1935 while in the preceding year the value of these same items together with the cost of new plant equipment, freight, insurance, etc., reached the impressive total of \$23,993,873. The tonnage of ore treated in 1935 totalled 8,907,610 as compared with 7,524,803 in 1934 and 6,480,164 in 1933. It is interesting to note here that the average gold content of quartz ores treated has shown a decrease from .41 fine ounces per ton in 1929 to .30 fine ounces in 1935. This decrease results directly from the milling of lower grade ores made economically permissible by the increase in the price of gold and also to a lesser degree by the increasing efficiency in extraction. Dividends reported as being distributed by the auriferous quartz mines in 1935 totalled \$29,430,401 compared with \$27,888,731 in 1934 and \$20,030,200 in 1933.

A communication from the Department of Mines, Ottawa, states that large areas of territory favourable to prospecting for gold will be brought to the attention of prospectors and the mining fraternity as a result of the 1935 Geological Survey work. Exploratory surveys in one area of the North West Territories have brought to light some 2,900 square miles of excellent prospecting ground for precious metal deposits. An early result reported from one of the Manitoba projects was the mapping of 200 square miles of favourable gold prospecting ground. Some prospecting areas were also found in Northern Saskatchewan while a British Columbia party found that tests should be made of Tertiary gold-bearing gravels previously overlooked. Favourable zones for prospecting were mapped in the Desbouches district of Northern Quebec and geological mapping in the Malartic and Lake Chibougamau districts contributed structural information of great value in connection with the development of gold and gold-copper occurrences. Of 2,100 square miles mapped in the Lake Chibougamau-Waswanipi area, it is expected that 40 per cent will be shown as favourable to occurrences of gold and copper.

NOVA SCOTIA - During 1935 official returns were received from 24 active auriferous quartz mines in Nova Scotia. The number of employees totalled 365 and salaries and wages disbursed amounted to \$317,633. Mining operations were conducted at properties located in the counties of Guysboro, Halifax, Hants, Lunenburg and Queens, while sampling was carried out on auriferous lodes occurring in Victoria county.

A large amount of technical service in all phases of gold mining was rendered during the year to those directly interested in Nova Scotia gold fields and many surveys were carried out for the establishment of permanent base lines in the various gold districts.

The increase in gold production from 3,525 fine ounces in 1934 to 9,376 fine ounces in 1935 reflects the general expansion and renewal of interest in Nova Scotia gold mining and it was predicted that several operators will increase their production during the year 1936. During the period 1862 - 1935, 2,276,985 tons of gold ore were crushed in Nova Scotia for the recovery of 987,964 ounces of gold.

For particulars relating to geology, mining laws, etc., communicate with the Department of Public Works and Mines, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

QUEBEC - Gold production in Quebec during 1935 totalled 470,552 fine ounces representing a 21 per cent increase over the preceding year. This province now ranks second in importance among the gold producing provinces of the Dominion and shows every indication of an increasing output in the near future.

A relatively large proportion of the Quebec gold output is derived from the copper-gold ores of the Horne (Noranda) mine, however, the successful development of auriferous quartz lodes during recent years is becoming an ever important factor in increasing the gold production of the province.

In Western Quebec three new mines came into production in 1935 - the Arntfield, the Canadian-Malartic, and the Lamaque. Several others were nearing the production stage such as the Shawkey, the Stadacona-Rouyn, and the Beauplace, the latter being the property developed in Guillet township by the McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.

Exploration and development work was actively carried on in the two mineralized fields discovered in 1934 - Currie township or Madeleine Lake, 70 miles north of Senneterre, and Guillet township, 60 miles south of Rouyn.

In the Chibougamau region and in Opemiska area, much work was accomplished in development and exploration. Opemiska Copper Mines Ltd., controlled by Ventures, Ltd., holds promising properties in Levy township, 30 miles west of McKenzie township in Chibougamau. A winter road, 150 miles long, was opened from Langlade station to Levy township, in order to facilitate hauling in a mining plant.

For information relating to geology, mining laws, etc., communicate with the Bureau of Mines, Quebec, Quebec.

ONTARIO - The number of auriferous quartz mines reported as active in Ontario during 1935 totalled 120 as compared with 115 in 1934. Salaries and wages paid to 12,778 employees in 1935 amounted to \$21,365,098 as against \$18,918,830 paid to 11,627 employees in the preceding year. The Ontario Department of Mines reports that important developments were undertaken in all gold fields during 1935. In South-eastern Ontario there was a pronounced revival of interest in the older mines located in the gold-bearing belt extending westward from North Lennox-Addington and Frontenac counties to Peterborough county, while in Larder Lake, after several years of idleness, the Omega property, comprising 22 mining claims and formerly owned by the Crown Reserve Consolidated Mines, Associated Goldfields, and Kitchener Kirkland Mines, was taken over and equipment rehabilitated by Castle-Trethewey Mines Ltd. This one operation has stimulated interest in an area very prominent before the investing public during the past two decades. The Eastern Kirkland area (Gull Lake) was also active; at the Lake Shore mine, a new shaft, completed to the bed of the lake, will be sunk to depth; a new internal shaft was under construction at the Wright-

Hargreaves and at the western edge of the camp, the Macassa was developing to 3,000 feet in depth. In the Matachewan area a deep shaft was being sunk at the Young Davidson property; the two other producers in this field were the Ashley and Matachewan Consolidated.

At Porcupine one of the most important developments was the work undertaken by Noranda Mines in the eastern section of the area, where the Pamour property, formerly owned by the Three Nations Mining Company, has responded favourably to a campaign of deep diamond drilling carried on during the summer of 1935. During the latter part of the season the Ontario Department of Mines made a special survey of this section of the area, using the aerial service in preparing the map.

Progress in the mining of auriferous quartz ores throughout the province in 1935 was perhaps most outstanding in the northwestern part of the province where twenty-eight mines, and including such properties as Little Long Lac, Northern Empire, McLeod-Cockshutt, Minto, Parkhill, Pickle Crow, Tashota, Central Patricia, Howey, and McKenzie Red Lake, were active.

Exploration of virgin areas during the year was featured by the discovery of gold-bearing veins on the Sachigo river, located some 40 miles due east of the Ontario-Manitoba boundary and in about the same latitude as God's Lake in Manitoba. This area is roughly 250 miles north of Superior Junction on the Canadian National Railway.

Prospecting and developing was carried on extensively throughout the province, and the Department of Mines for Ontario states that a pleasing feature was the interest maintained in the old established camps where extensions of ore deposits have been generally noted.

For particulars relating to geology, mining laws, etc., communicate with the Ontario Department of Mines, Toronto, Ontario.

MANITOBA - The production of gold in Manitoba during 1935 totalled 142,613 fine ounces, an 8 per cent increase over that in 1934. A relatively large proportion of this metal came from the copper-gold ores of the Flin Flon mine, however, as in the province of Quebec, the successful development of auriferous quartz mines is a factor of increasing importance in the gold production of this province.

The number of employees engaged in auriferous quartz mining and milling totalled 770 in 1935 and salaries and wages amounted to \$1,195,234. The Department of Mines and Natural Resources of the province reported that gold mining again experienced considerable activity in 1935 though prospecting fell off to a great extent. The San Antonio Gold Mines Ltd. continued its dividends during the year while the Central Manitoba and other properties in the Rice, Beresford and Herb Lakes districts reported encouraging results from exploratory operations. God's Lake Gold Mines Ltd. was added to the producers in 1935 and should make an important contribution to the provincial gold output in 1936. Gunnar Gold Mines Ltd. also came into production early in 1936 and the prospects for an increased gold output in Manitoba for 1936 are considered very favourable.

For particulars relating to geology, mining laws, etc., communicate with the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**SASKATCHEWAN** - Gold production credited to Saskatchewan came almost entirely from that part of the Flin Flon mine located west of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary. During recent years considerable work, chiefly of an exploratory nature, was conducted in Saskatchewan on various auriferous quartz veins occurring in the area contiguous to the Flin Flon camp. In 1935, however, attention was principally focussed on the new lode gold discoveries of the Lake Athabasca district. This new goldfield is located on the northeast shore of the Lake and is quite accessible by rail from Edmonton to Waterways then by river and lake to the properties. A report by Dr. F. J. Alcock of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, states - "The rocks of the region are all of pre-Cambrian age. They include sediments belonging to three different series, granites of two ages and at least one series of basic intrusive rocks. The gold deposits under development are related to the younger granite. The gold occurs in small quartz veins and stringers cutting the granite and also in the granite itself ... It would appear that there are distinct possibilities that several large tonnage deposits may be found of sufficient grade to mine profitably. "The type of deposit is new in the pre-Cambrian in Canada and alters some of our conceptions regarding the mineral possibilities of the northern country."

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada operating one of the new properties, the Box, situated at Beaverlodge Lake (Lake Athabasca field) reported for the year ending December 31, 1935 - "that some 10,300 feet of diamond drilling explored for a length of 3,600 feet along the strike, and to a depth of 500 feet along the dip, the mass of granite porphyry which intrudes and is conformable to the series of hornblende schist quartzites. Development is being carried on through 2 shafts, 1,270 feet apart, and it is the intention to continue this exploration to a depth of 500 feet. Results to date are encouraging, and while values are by no means constant, the selection of areas of commercial grade is possible and a position has now been attained where a mill of sufficient capacity to handle the current development stock is justified."

For particulars relating to mining laws, etc., communicate with the Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Saskatchewan.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA** - The auriferous quartz mines of British Columbia were largely responsible for the 32 per cent increase in the provincial gold output in 1935. Production from this source has largely compensated for the decline in gold recoveries from copper-gold ores suffered as the result of the cessation of mining at Anyox. The lode gold mines of the province provided employment for 2,952 persons in 1935 and distributed \$4,412,634 in salaries and wages.

The British Columbia Department of Mines reported that in District No. 1 normal production was continued at the Premier mine since March 9, 1935, and towards the end of the year an agreement embracing the Silbak-Premier Mines Ltd. was consummated whereby the Premier Company undertakes the further development and operation of the adjoining B. C. Silver and Sebakwe Company holdings. A feature in the Stewart area has been the increasing interest in small operations by individuals or syndicates aiming at small tonnage production of high-grade shipping ore. Interest in this phase of operating is also materializing in the Alice Arm area. Active exploration was carried out on many properties throughout the district and encouraging results indicative of possible production in the near future were achieved at the Big Missouri and Whitewater; other important operations included exploration of the Salmon Gold at Stewart and the McKay Syndicate property, Unuk river.

In District No. 2 the producing lode-gold properties in the Cariboo district, namely, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Island Mountain, increased their respective rates of milling during the year and it is stated that the results secured by these companies may be considered a sound argument for further well-directed development at other points within the Barkerville gold belt. In the Omineca mining division activities took place on the Zymoetz river; in the vicinity of Usk; at several points on the Hudson Bay Mountain, near Smithers; on Dome and Grouse Mountains, near Telkwa; in Whitesail Lake area; and at Aiken Lake, where the most northerly lode mining operations in this district are carried on. Individual owners were particularly active developing their properties and making small shipments of ore.

Major interest in Nos. 3 and 4 districts (southern and central) was centred in the search for gold properties and, stimulated by favourable mining developments in the Hedley camp, much old and new ground was re-examined and prospected. The result was the re-establishment of Hedley as a gold mining camp of importance, with one property (re-opened) producing at the rate of 210 tons or more per day; another property being equipped with mining and milling machinery; and the announcement that one and possibly two new miling plants will be built and placed in operation during 1936. Similar prospecting but on a reduced scale was done in the Osoyoos, Oliver-Fairview, Lightning Peak, Monashee, Vernon, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Summerland-Peachland, Nicola and Windpass areas, and some encouraging gold discoveries were reported.

Development and exploration of lode gold deposits in district No. 5 occurred in the Cranbrook area; at Southern Kootenay Lake; in the vicinity of Nelson and Ymir; at Erie Creek and in other parts of the district. At Ymir, the Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines Ltd., after shipping fluxing ore to the Trail smelter, was equipped with a mill which came into production on January 18, 1935. A new mill was completed at the Second Relief mine and milling commenced on December 20th. Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd. commenced production at the old Queen Mine on May 20th, 1935, the new cyanide mill being used and 125 to 130 tons of ore were treated daily. Other important mining operations included those of the Gold Belt Mining Co., Kootenay Belle Gold Mines, Ltd., Wesko Exploration and Development Co. Ltd., Wilcox and Reno.

During the period under review most of the mining activity in the Western or No. 6 mineral survey district was concerned with lode gold exploration, development and production. Productive and exploratory operations in the Bridge River camp continue to provide employment for a large aggregate number of men. Work was suspended at some outlying properties, promoted during the boom period, due to lack of funds or other reasons, but geological investigations which have been made may lead to resumption of work in some cases. Prospecting by individuals, partnerships, and syndicates was generally conducted throughout the district. Total development work at the Pioneer Mine during the year consisted of 6,978 feet of drifting and 2,350 feet of crosscutting, 1,510 feet of raising and 794 feet of shafting. A consolidation of Bralorne Mines Ltd., and Bradian Mines Ltd. was effected in July, 1935. In July, construction was started on a new 100 ton mill by Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. Other important mining operations included those of Pacific Eastern Gold Ltd., B.R.X. Gold Mines Ltd., Congress Gold Mines, Ltd., Minto Gold Mines Ltd., Federal Gold Mines Ltd., Olympic Gold Mines Ltd., and Grange Mines Ltd.

For particulars relating to geology, mining laws, etc., communicate with the British Columbia Department of Mines, Victoria, British Columbia.

YUKON AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES - One hundred and eighty-six quartz grants were issued in the Dawson District during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936. The claims represented by these grants are principally in the Carmacks area. Four hundred and thirty-six claims were renewed.

The N. A. Timmins Corp. relinquished their options on claims on Mount Free Gold, and the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, Ltd., took over the equipment and an option on the "La Forma" group, where the Timmins Corp. had run a tunnel. Fifteen to twenty men were employed throughout the winter carrying on exploratory work on the property. It was reported early in 1936 that the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corp. had now discontinued work at Mount Free Gold.

Two or three small syndicates, and several individuals, prospected on other claims in the district throughout the year. About four hundred claims are being held in good standing in the Mount Free Gold district.

At Yellowknife Bay, Great Slave Lake district in the North West Territories, the property of the Burwash Yellowknife Mines Ltd. was active from April until the end of 1935, both surface and underground operations were conducted and a shipment of crude gold ore was made to the Trail smelter for testing purposes. The Northern Miner, Toronto, states - "Mainland stakings last season were largely confined to the vicinity of Rocher River and to isolated sections on the north-eastern coast of Great Slave Lake. Stakings in the Yellowknife area show virtually the entire shore line of Yellowknife Bay staked to a depth of several miles .... work was continued on Outpost Island throughout the winter months and diamond drilling has borne out the regularity of the structure. A shaft has been started with handsteel on the original Shunsby discovery on Number 13 claim of Slave Lake mines ....."

For information relating to geology, mining laws, etc., communicate with the Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Table 23 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1923 and ALTERNATE YEARS TO 1933 - 1935.

	No. of active opera- tors	No. of opera- ting plants or mines	Capital employed \$	Number of employ- ees	Salaries and wages \$	Cost of fuel and elec- tricity \$	Value of bullion, ore, concen- trates or resi- dues shipped from mines \$
1923 .....	65	65	77,574,976	5,524	8,961,434	1,497,197	25,021,837
1925 .....	52	52	84,964,062	7,052	11,931,948	1,836,050	35,035,361
1927 .....	72	76	118,381,468	8,022	12,935,719	2,222,085	37,452,995
1929 .....	80	85	135,166,105	8,660	14,258,733	2,579,481	37,275,986
1931 .....	68	69	109,953,164	9,636	16,467,165	2,700,326	49,144,578
1933 .....	214	216	158,599,931	12,823	20,536,012	3,330,137	69,151,535
1934 .....	408	416	214,068,359	17,762	27,156,887	4,249,296	83,761,440
1935 -							
Nova Scotia ....	24	24	670,795	365	317,633	60,972	162,523
Quebec .....	106	106	30,336,792	2,910	4,153,178	668,198	5,242,732
Ontario .....	116	120	130,985,377	12,778	21,365,098	3,651,634	63,730,054
Manitoba .....	20	20	8,882,553	770	1,195,234	204,298	665,749
Saskatchewan ...	3	3	(a)	59	80,130	5,347	...
Br. Columbia, Yukon and N.W.Terri- tories .....	108	111	22,853,285	2,952	4,412,634	411,825	5,333,748
CANADA .....	377	384	193,728,802	19,834	31,523,907	5,002,274	75,134,806

NOTE - The value of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies used were deducted from the value of shipments for the first time, in 1935; this was done in order to attain a more accurate approximation of a net value, however, freight and treatment charges on all shipments of ores and concentrates have been deducted for all years shown. (a) Data not available.

Table 24 - FUEL AND ELECTRICITY USED BY AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1934 and 1935.

Kind	Unit of measure	1934		1935	
		Quantity	Cost at plant \$	Quantity	Cost at plant \$
Bituminous coal (a) From Canadian mines . short ton		14,988	133,711	8,958	75,665
(b) Imported short ton		11,550	111,511	19,370	185,267
Anthracite coal (a) From United States(c) short ton		870	12,654	1,136	12,046
(b) Other .. short ton		...	...	517	9,426
Lignite coal (a) From Canadian mines . short ton		369	3,440	...	...
Coke (for fuel only) ..... short ton		269	4,037	267	3,976
Gasoline (exclusive of that used in motor cars or trucks) ..... Imp. gal.		348,584	116,269	380,658	116,702
Kerosene or coal oil ..... Imp. gal.		41,310	8,215	29,870	7,070
Fuel oil and diesel oil ..... Imp. gal.		3,076,092	371,662	3,139,542	433,153
Wood (cords of 128 cu.ft. piled wood) ..... cords		108,984	395,908	102,749	434,637
Gas - Manufactured ..... M cu.ft.		30	466	144	1,630
Other fuel ..... xxx		...	276	...	539
Electricity purchased, including service charges ..... k.w. h.		415,570,129	3,091,147	464,146,582	3,722,163
TOTAL ..... xxx		...	4,249,296	...	5,002,274
Electricity generated for own use ..... k.w. h.		29,745,373	...	36,215,740	...

(c) Information relating to origin of imported anthracite in 1934 not available.

PROCESS SUPPLIES (except as shown in Table 24) used during 1935: explosives, chemicals, drill steel, lubricants, etc., \$11,591,757. These particular data for previous years are not available.

Table 25 - POWER EQUIPMENT (including stand-by or emergency equipment) USED BY THE AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935.

	Ordinarily in use		In reserve or idle	
	No. of units	Total (x)horse power	No. of units	Total (x)horse power
1. Steam engines and steam turbines .....	66	3,398	47	1,763
2. Diesel engines .....	108	13,688	20	2,552
3. Gasoline, gas and oil engines, other than diesel engines .....	144	4,125	69	4,679
4. Hydraulic turbines or water wheels ....	24	11,770	9	1,375
5. Electric motors - (a) Operated by purchased power .	4,071	142,327	214	9,630
Total (1), (2), (3), (4) and 5(a) ....	4,413	175,308	359	19,999
(b) Operated by power generated by the establishment .	563	10,577	43	1,238
All boilers .....	190	14,369	63	4,391 b.h.p.

(x) According to manufacturers' rating.

Table 26 - WAGE-EARNERS, BY MONTHS, in the AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1931-1935.

Month	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January .....	8,273	9,476	10,764	13,329	16,356
February .....	8,482	9,494	10,815	13,540	16,342
March .....	8,681	9,383	10,808	13,897	16,737
April .....	8,746	9,557	10,918	14,516	17,207
May .....	9,030	9,819	11,229	15,556	17,656
June .....	9,319	9,984	11,836	16,404	18,281
July .....	9,345	10,118	12,381	17,145	18,784
August .....	9,285	10,171	12,754	17,734	19,372
September .....	9,391	10,168	12,636	18,187	19,270
October .....	9,524	10,292	13,060	18,342	19,770
November .....	9,496	10,373	12,841	17,712	19,292
December .....	9,323	10,255	12,443	16,938	18,645

Table 27 - ORES MINED AND MILLED, CRUDE BULLION RECOVERED AND CRUDE BULLION AND CONCENTRATES SHIPPED IN THE AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1934 and 1935.

(Ton - 2,000 pounds)

	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Br. Columbia Yukon and North West Territories	CANADA
<u>1934</u>						
Number of producing mines	10	10	42	5	81	148
Ore mined ..... Tons	20,400	653,035	6,451,743	132,545	589,131	7,846,854
Ore milled ..... Tons	14,687	621,984	6,290,836	120,424	427,347	7,475,278
Tailings retreated . Tons	...	...	9,092	...	18,143	27,235
Concentrates produced ..... Tons	126	24,895	304	348	22,875	48,548
Gold content of ores and concentrates shipped ..... fine oz.	192	50,072	4,214	338	103,875	158,691
Bullion recovered by amalgamation .. crude ounces	3,775	95,778	191,317	17,744	51,171	359,785
Bullion recovered by cyanidation ... crude ounces	...	19,645	2,609,813	34,086	143,089	2,806,633
Bullion shipped. crude ounces	3,775	115,423	2,784,296	62,040	211,592	3,177,126
Content of bullion shipped -						
Gold ..... fine oz.	3,132	98,166	2,039,445	39,217	151,862	2,331,822
Silver ..... fine oz.	56	8,061	418,115	6,433	31,081	463,746
Value ..... \$	62,377	2,032,084	42,362,320	813,687	3,153,879	48,424,347
Exchange premium on bullion ..... \$	41,616	1,283,535	26,497,278	539,376	2,084,059	30,445,864
Value of ores, slags and residues sold . \$	6,300	1,307,820	140,585	10,880	3,425,644	4,891,229
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL SHIPMENTS ..... \$	110,293	4,623,439	69,000,183	1,363,943	8,663,582	83,761,440

Table 27 - ORES MINED AND MILLED, CRUDE BULLION RECOVERED AND CRUDE BULLION AND CONCENTRATES SHIPPED IN THE AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1934 and 1935.

(concluded)

(Ton - 2,000 pounds)

	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Br.Columbia, Yukon and North West Territories	CANADA
<u>1935</u>						
Number of producing mines	12	14	57	7	79	169
Ore mined ..... Tons	55,366	918,884	6,874,357	183,716	800,578	8,832,901
Ore milled ..... Tons	36,544	902,842	6,981,936	174,451	792,556	8,888,129
Tailings retreated . Tons	...	...	51,341	250	6,207	57,798
Concentrates produced ..... Tons	415	23,622	1,074	71	29,131	54,313
Gold content of ores and concentrates shipped ..... fine oz.	284	20,750	7,467	1,513	123,500	153,514
Bullion recovered by amalgamation .. crude ounces	8,679	116,783	234,016	26,856	53,867	440,201
Bullion recovered by cyanidation ... crude ounces	...	124,490	2,587,401	52,025	197,910	2,961,826
Bullion shipped. crude ounces	9,609	238,369	2,827,885	78,760	242,352	3,396,975
Content of bullion shipped -						
Gold ..... fine oz.	8,760	187,167	2,143,176	52,575	100,467	2,492,145
Silver ..... fine oz.	264	31,434	427,611	7,750	23,179	490,238
Value ..... \$	181,242	3,888,947	44,576,965	1,091,694	2,090,274	51,829,122
Exchange premium on bullion ..... \$	122,859	2,705,555	30,224,568	315,098	1,391,006	34,759,086
Value of ores, slags and residues sold . \$	6,564	414,788	238,527	35,686	4,431,032	5,126,597
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL SHIPMENTS ..... \$	310,665	7,009,290	75,040,060	1,442,478	7,912,312	91,714,805
Value of fuel, electricity and process supplies used ..... \$	148,142	1,766,558	11,310,006	776,729	2,578,564	16,579,999
NET VALUE OF SHIPMENTS ..... \$	162,523	5,242,732	63,730,054	665,749	5,333,748	75,134,806

NOTE - The value of fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies used, was deducted from the value of shipments for the first time, in 1935; this was done in order to attain a more accurate approximation of a net value, however, freight and treatment charges on all shipments of ores and concentrates have been deducted for all years shown.

Table 28 - GOLD CONTENT OF BULLION, ORES, CONCENTRATES, ETC., SHIPPED AND ORE MILLED BY AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINES IN CANADA, WITH AVERAGE PRICE OF GOLD IN CANADIAN FUNDS, 1929 - 1935.

Year	Tonnage treated	Gold content fine oz.	Oz. of fine gold per ton	Average price of Gold
1929 .....	4,371,143	1,771,526	.41	\$ 20.67
1930 .....	4,429,906	1,884,791	.43	\$ 20.67
1931 .....	5,526,379	2,271,278	.41	\$ 21.55
1932 .....	5,997,492	2,502,327	.42	\$ 23.47
1933 .....	6,480,164	2,455,365	.38	\$ 28.60
1934 .....	7,524,803	2,490,513	.33	\$ 34.50
1935 .....	8,907,610	2,645,659	.30	\$ 35.19

Table 29 - SPECIFIED COSTS PER TON OF ORE MILLED AT CERTAIN OF THE PRINCIPAL AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINES IN CANADA.

Name of mine	Development and exploration	Mining	Milling	Other	Total Cost per ton
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Teck Hughes .....	0.78	2.55	1.08	0.76	5.17(c)
Sylvanite .....	1.37	2.26	1.08	0.91	5.62(d)
Lake Shore .....	0.40	3.51	1.26(a)	0.32	5.49(b)
Hollinger .....	(x)	3.25	0.65	0.58	4.48(e)
Dome .....	1.20	1.33	1.00(f)	0.61	4.14(e)
McIntyre .....	0.67	2.86	0.70	0.12	4.35(d)
Howey .....	(x)	0.96	0.45(f)	0.33	1.74(e)
Pickle Crow .....	2.00	2.92	2.12(g)	1.03	8.07(e)
Siscoe .....	1.05	1.10	1.12	1.74	5.01(e)
Lamaque .....	5.42	1.00	0.97	3.74(h)	11.13(e)
Beattie .....	0.47	0.66	0.96	0.23	2.32(e)
Arntfield .....	0.98	2.49	1.04	1.36	5.87(e)
San Antonio .....	(x)	3.33	1.40	(x)	4.73(e)
Premier .....	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	5.00

NOTE - The particulars relating to costs have been compiled from the annual printed reports of the various mining companies and the total costs per ton should not be interpreted as being generally comparable as depreciation and certain charges including those for predevelopment, exploration, marketing, taxation, etc., are often treated differently and may or may not be included in the total. The fact that some of the mines listed above commenced milling for the first time in 1935 should also be recognized.

- (a) Includes refining.
- (b) Year ending June 30, 1935.
- (c) Year ending August 31, 1935.
- (d) Year ending March 31, 1936.
- (e) Year ending December 31, 1935.
- (f) Does not include crushing and conveying or ore sorting (Howey).
- (g) Includes ore sorting.
- (h) Includes depreciation.
- (x) Not reported separately.

THE COPPER-GOLD-SILVER MINING INDUSTRY

The mining of copper-gold-silver ores in 1935 was confined to the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. It is to be noted, however, that a considerable quantity of gold is recovered from copper-nickel ores mined in the Sudbury area of Ontario; statistics relating to this industry are contained in the bulletin "Nickel-Copper Mining and Smelting." A summarized review of the copper-gold mining industry in Canada, by provinces, follows -

QUEBEC - At Eutis, in the Eastern Townships, the Consolidated Copper and Sulphur Co. operated its mine and mill throughout the entire year; 74,073 tons of ore were raised and milled, from which was produced 9,849 tons of copper concentrates and 35,742 tons of iron pyrites concentrates. The mill products of this company are exported to the United States and no gold values are reported as contained in the shipments.

No underground work since February, 1935, was carried on at the property of the Normetal Mining Corp. Ltd., located in Desmeloizes township, Abitibi county. Further metallurgical tests were made and early in 1936 a complete geological examination by an independent engineer was being made. Plans were then being formulated so that the mine could be put into production when conditions warrant, with a minimum of delay.

In Montbray township, Robb-Monthray Mines Ltd. conducted some underground operations early in the year and a shipment of crude ore was made to the Noranda smelter.

At the Horne mine, Noranda Mines Ltd. completed a new five compartment shaft from the surface to a depth of 2,164 feet which is being extended full size to the 2,975 foot level. Ten thousand one hundred and sixty-eight feet of drifting, 4,471 feet of raising in rock and 47,257 feet of diamond drilling were completed and 267,733 cubic feet of rock excavated in cutting stations and widening drifts and ore passes. General exploration was somewhat curtailed and was largely confined to the search for and development of silicious gold ore which is used for flux in the smelter. Further exploration of the "lower H." orebody was carried out by driving a number of parallel crosscuts through it on the 2,725 foot and 2,975 foot levels and this more detailed work confirmed the general situation indicated by diamond drilling done in 1935. On the 2,725 foot level the massive sulphide ore averaged 6.11 per cent copper and 0.32 oz. gold per ton over a length of 500 feet and average width of 105 feet. A zone approximately 500 feet long and 400 feet wide underlying the "lower H" orebody was partially explored to a depth of about 500 feet below the 2,975 foot level by eleven diamond drill holes in most of which scattered gold assays indicating fluxing ore were obtained. When the new No. 5 shaft is completed to the 2,975 foot level, sinking will be resumed and further exploration of the ground below the 2,975 foot level will be undertaken.

From the information obtained in drifting, diamond drilling and other openings in various orebodies, there is now indicated above the 2,975 foot level the following tonnage of ore:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Copper</u> <u>per cent</u>	<u>Oz. Gold</u> <u>per ton</u>
Sulphide ore over 4% copper .....	7,333,000	7.54	0.174
Sulphide ore under 4% copper .....	20,457,000	0.99	0.190
Silicious fluxing ore .....	3,239,000	0.73	0.137

The tonnage and average grade of ore delivered from the Horne mine to the smelter and concentrator in 1935 were as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Copper</u> <u>per cent</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>oz. per ton</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>oz. per ton</u>
Direct smelting sulphide ore .....	429,178	3.08	0.250	0.38
Concentrating sulphide ore .....	1,050,151	2.52	0.133	0.35
Silicious fluxing ore .....	427,352	0.51	0.129	0.12
TOTAL .....	1,906,681			

During 1935 the smelter treated 1,076,232 tons of ore, concentrates and refinery slag and produced 77,027,969 pounds of anodes, the average analysis of which was 99.37 per cent copper, 6.97 oz. gold per ton, and 14.95 oz. silver per ton but after deducting the amount of copper, gold and silver in the refinery slag that was smelted, the estimated net production of new copper, gold and silver was 74,478,436 pounds of fine copper, 265,538 ounces of gold, and 544,559 ounces of silver.

In 1935 the Noranda concentrator treated 1,048,806 tons of ore from the Horne mine from which 213,487 tons of concentrates were produced and sent to the smelter. The new 500 ton cyanide mill, designed to treat the pyrite portion of the flotation mill tailing, was completed during the year and started up in May; this plant recovered 4,597 ounces of gold from 89,610 tons of pyrite treated.

The Bagamac Rouyn Mines Ltd. completed a considerable amount of diamond drilling at its property in Rouyn township and in the Chibougamau district, Lake Dore Mines Ltd. was active from March to October. The Waite Amulet and Aldermac Mines remained closed during the year; at the Opemiska Mine prospecting resulted in the discovery of a new copper zone about 2,000 feet east of the known showings; the shaft at this property was started in March, 1936, and will be sunk to the 150 foot level from where will be developed the North and No. 1 zones; No. 2 zone will either be developed or diamond drilled from the 150 foot level.

MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN - Production of copper-gold-silver ores in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan during 1935 came entirely from the Flin Flone mine of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. This property is rather unique in that the interprovincial boundary between the provinces passes through the deposit and production by the company is divided between Manitoba and Saskatchewan, according to the location of ore mined.

There was no production at the Sherritt Gordon mine in Manitoba in 1935 but it was reported early in 1936 that the company would sink the main or central shaft a further 300 feet to a depth of 1,100 feet and establish a level at 1,000 feet. The work was to be commenced in May.

In 1935 the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. completed a very considerable amount of work at the Flin Flon mine in order to prepare for eventually producing the entire tonnage from underground and at the end of the year approximately 45 per cent of the tonnage treated per day came from underground. The average daily tonnage of ore mined throughout the year from underground was 1,950 tons and there was delivered from underground to the mill during the year, 711,918 tons of ore; the average daily tonnage of ore mined throughout the year from the open pit was 2,488 tons and there was delivered from the open pit to the mill during the year, 903,340 tons of ore and in addition, 4,945 tons of direct smelting ore was sent direct to the smelter as fettling material.

There was treated by the concentrator during 1935 an average daily tonnage of 4,431 tons of ore or a total for the year of 1,617,438 tons, or approximately the same as in 1934. This ore averaged - gold, .089 fine oz., silver, 1.31 fine oz., copper, 1.89 per cent, and zinc, 4.2 per cent. From this tonnage was produced 291,459 tons of copper concentrates assaying - gold, 0.318 oz., silver, 4.52 oz., copper, 9.06 per cent, and 93,220 tons of zinc concentrates assaying - gold, .070 oz., silver, 1.81 oz., copper, 0.85 per cent, and zinc, 45.2 per cent.

There was treated by the cyanide annex in 1935, 1,043,944 tons of sulphide ore tailings from which was recovered, in the form of zinc dust precipitate, 12,476 oz. gold, 135,438 oz. silver, and 58,298 pounds of copper; this material was sent to the copper converters.

There was treated by the zinc plant during the year, 88,862 tons of zinc concentrates from which was produced for sale, 60,104,700 pounds of zinc.

The final experimental work was done on the cadmium precipitate during the year and there was designed a plant to recover the metals contained in the cadmium precipitate; this plant will start production in 1936.

The copper smelter was operated continuously during 1935 and there was treated in the reverberatory, 301,790 tons of Flin Flon ore and concentrates and in addition, 232 tons of miscellaneous customs ores and concentrates. There were produced and shipped, 24,950.12 tons of blister copper containing - gold, 104,218 fine oz., silver, 1,407,235 fine oz., copper, 49,267,196 pounds, selenium, 78,006 pounds, and tellurium, 9,411 pounds. The average tonnage of new material treated per day by the smelter was 894 tons.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - The Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd., is now the principal producer of copper ores and concentrates in British Columbia. The Britannia mine, located on Howe Sound, operated continuously during 1935 and, as in the preceding year, a great part of the tonnage was mined from the East Bluff section by the low-cost Britannia method of powder-blast mining. This production represented 72 per cent of the total, with Victoria, West Bluff, and Fairview mines producing the balance. A total of 817,250 tons was mined and milled. Total production was 14,306,105 pounds of copper, 11,649 ounces of gold, and 71,357 ounces of silver. The pyrite-concentrate production amounted to 39,582 tons and the zinc concentrate production totalled 3,191 tons, yielding 3,606,436 pounds of zinc. Development work totalled 9,541 feet and early in 1935 the 4,100 haulage adit to develop the property about 200 feet above sea level was recommenced.

Ores of the Rossland camp are valued chiefly for their gold content, silver is also present, usually with low values in copper. Production in 1935 by lessees at the Rossland mines of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company was approximately 32,900 dry tons, containing \$680,000 gross value in gold and silver. Some 120 individuals and partnerships, leasing sections of company mines, made shipments to the smelter. Production from these leases and from independent mines in the vicinity reached very considerable proportions exceeding the volume of such ore which could be handled economically at Trail, and resulted in the accumulation of Rossland ore in the yards at the smelter.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. Ltd. closed down its Anyox operations in August, 1935, and the company went into voluntary liquidation. The cessation of operations by this old company will result in a very heavy decrease in both the volume and value of British Columbia copper production.

Table 30 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE COPPER-GOLD-SILVER MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA,  
1923 and alternate years to 1933 - 1935.

Year	No. of active opera- tors	No. of operating plants or mines	Capital employed	Number of employ- ees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Value of ores and concen- trates shipped by mines
			\$		\$	\$	\$
1923 ..	14	14	19,108,072	1,790	3,004,292	334,696	4,361,486
1925 ..	40	41	23,200,580	2,374	3,555,844	413,767	7,758,990
1927 ..	118	125	24,232,169	4,083	5,260,095	596,137	9,822,881
1929 ..	144	152	52,546,697	5,243	8,498,755	1,035,133	21,859,907
1931 ..	53	56	37,127,920	3,351	4,958,317	726,502	15,951,103
1933 ..	28	29	40,228,626	2,841	3,938,778	404,625	7,703,570(a)
1934 ..	21	23	39,892,387	3,169	4,869,801	542,670	8,265,071
1935 ..	16	18	38,461,682	3,430	5,040,196	534,152	13,243,163(b)

- (a) The considerable decrease in the value of 1933 and 1934 shipments as compared with those for previous years results largely from low copper prices and through companies reporting costs rather than estimates of market prices for metal contents. This practice of reporting costs is confined to some of the larger base metal mining companies which operate both mines and metallurgical plants. Decreases of this nature in the value of mine products are compensated for by increases in the non-ferrous smelting and refining industry and thereby do not affect the grand total representing the value of Canadian mineral sales.
- (b) The cost of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies was deducted for the first time, in 1935, however, values for all years are less freight and treatment charges.

Table 31 - DETAILS OF FUEL AND ELECTRICITY USED IN THE COPPER-GOLD-SILVER MINING  
INDUSTRY, 1934 and 1935.

Kind	Unit of measure	1 9 3 4		1 9 3 5	
		Quantity	Cost at plant \$	Quantity	Cost at plant \$
Bituminous coal (a) From Canadian mines .....	short ton	6,843	51,804	3,392	26,884
(b) Imported ...	short ton	...	...	78	949
Anthracite coal (a) From United States .....	short ton	75	1,384	71	1,334
Coke (for fuel only) .....	short ton	84	1,157	82	1,136
Gasoline (exclusive of that used in motor cars or trucks) .....	Imp. gal.	46,478	13,937	40,943	12,093
Kerosene or coal oil .....	Imp. gal.	5,214	1,230	2,682	760
Fuel oil and diesel oil .....	Imp. gal.	455,032	28,140	317,724	19,621
Wood (cords of 128 cubic feet of piled wood) .....	cord	1,335	3,451	972	4,162
Other fuel .....	xxx	...	650	...	...
Electricity purchased, including service charges .....	k. w. h.	91,206,159	440,917	92,936,681	467,213
TOTAL .....	xxx	...	542,670	...	534,152
Electricity generated for own use .....	k. w. h.	32,425,684	...	34,494,941	...

PROCESS SUPPLIES (except as shown in Table 31) used during 1935: explosives, chemicals, drill steel, lubricants, etc., \$2,899,132.

Table 32 - POWER EQUIPMENT (including stand-by or emergency equipment) IN THE COPPER-GOLD-SILVER MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935.

Description	Ordinarily in use		In reserve or idle	
	No. of units	Total horse power(x)	No. of units	Total horse power(x)
1. Steam engines and steam turbines ...	1	3,500	...	...
2. Diesel engines .....	...	...	...	...
3. Gasoline, gas and oil engines, other than diesel engines .....	1	5	3	190
4. Hydraulic turbines or water wheels .	7	9,300	...	...
5. Electric motors:- (a) operated by purchased power .	1,440	62,442	20	787
Total (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5a) .	1,449	75,247	23	977
(b) operated by power generated by the establishment	258	11,280	...	...
All boilers .....	5	408	2	135

b.h.p.

(x) According to manufacturers' rating.

Table 33 - WAGE-EARNERS BY MONTHS IN THE COPPER-GOLD-SILVER MINING INDUSTRY, 1931-1935.

Month	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January .....	3,198	3,099	2,657	2,813	3,238
February .....	3,098	3,137	2,298	2,827	3,327
March .....	3,142	3,114	2,398	2,817	3,323
April .....	3,063	3,089	2,565	2,856	3,318
May .....	3,089	3,067	2,651	2,958	3,408
June .....	3,139	3,039	2,678	2,928	3,456
July .....	3,099	2,804	2,726	2,985	3,310
August .....	3,139	2,795	2,867	3,104	2,947
September .....	3,094	2,775	2,826	3,122	2,938
October .....	3,123	2,837	2,878	3,088	3,004
November .....	3,139	2,706	2,807	3,147	3,023
December .....	3,106	2,666	2,798	2,930	3,033

Table 34 - SHIPMENTS FROM COPPER-GOLD-SILVER MINES OF CANADA, 1934 and 1935.

	Quantity	Value	Total metal content as determined by settlement assay				
			Gold	Silver	Copper	Sulphur	Zinc
1934	Tons	(a) \$	fine oz.	fine oz.	pounds	tons	pounds
8 mines shipped to Canadian plants -							
Ores .....	868,467	829,308	162,797	282,391	33,173,070	...	...
Copper concentrates .....	553,515	5,769,226	194,664	1,918,638	120,185,486	...	...
Zinc concentrates.	76,149	451,563	5,417	144,559	1,324,297	...	69,331,636
Iron pyrites concentrates .....	1,199	3,769	...	...	...	593	...
3 mines shipped to foreign plants -							
Ores .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper concentrates .....	31,866	1,039,511	11,261	79,358	15,348,073	...	...
Zinc concentrates.	5,889	72,493	...	...	...	...	5,374,023
Iron pyrites concentrates .....	35,957	99,201	2,889	...	84,697	4,908	...
TOTAL .....	1,573,042	8,265,071	377,028	2,424,946	170,115,623	5,501	74,705,659

Table 34 - SHIPMENTS FROM COPPER-GOLD-SILVER MINES OF CANADA, 1934 and 1935 (concluded)

	Quantity	Value (a)	Total metal content as determined by settlement assay				
			Gold	Silver	Copper	Sulphur	Zinc
	Tons	\$	fine oz.	fine oz.	pounds	tons	pounds
<u>1935</u>							
9 mines shipped to Canadian plants -							
Ores .....	900,761	1,523,517	184,410	306,978	33,243,785	...	...
/ Copper concen- trates .....	578,307	11,256,751	216,014	1,889,856	123,827,169	...	...
Zinc concentrates.	93,195	2,414,721	6,482	168,298	1,591,696	...	84,283,903
Iron pyrites con- centrates .....	1,149	3,710	...	...	...	580	...
2 mines shipped to foreign plants -							
Ores .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
/ Copper concen- trates .....	62,356	1,356,861	13,826	86,864	19,410,963	...	...
Zinc concentrates.	3,191	49,696	...	...	...	...	3,606,436
Iron pyrites con- centrates .....	28,056	71,191	...	...	...	13,942	...
TOTAL .....	1,667,015	16,676,447	420,732	2,451,996	178,073,613	14,522	87,890,339
Value of Process Supplies, etc. ..	...	3,433,284	...				
NET VALUE .....	...	13,243,163	...	...	...	...	...

/ Includes some cyanide precipitate.

(a) See footnotes under Table 30.

## GENERAL NOTES RELATING TO GOLD PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

At the annual general meeting of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines held in Johannesburg, March 30, 1936, Mr. W. A. MacKenzie, Chairman, spoke, in part, as follows: "The heavy current demand for gold has resulted, as you are aware, in a very large increase in the reserves of profitable ore in our mines; so that the estimated future average life of the industry has increased very materially as compared with the position in 1932. Not only have present circumstances led to this expansion of the life of the industry as we have known it here for many years past, but conditions are now favourable for the establishments of new mines; even more than that, we are once again encouraged to undertake the investigation of areas where there are indications that gold in payable quantities may exist. As an instance of this we have only to point to the large development and the formation of new companies in the Far East Rand and Far West Rand, which have justified the hope that in these areas large producers will be established...."

Table 35 - PROGRESS OF THE WITWATERSRAND GOLD MINING INDUSTRY (LARGE MINES) 1930-1935.  
(Taken from the Annual Report of the Government Mining Engineer, Department of Mines, Union of South Africa, 1935.)

Year	Tons Treated	RECOVERY		Working Costs ( as declared by Chamber of Mines	
		Total	Per ton	Per ton	
		£	dwt.	s.	d.
1930 .....	31,343,903	43,471,146	6.530	19	5
1931 .....	32,201,447	43,916,203	6.421	19	4
1932 .....	34,645,543	47,217,058	6.331	19	0
1933 .....	36,588,091	64,739,822	5.674	19	3
1934 .....	39,371,017	67,721,715	4.986	19	3
1935 .....	43,746,129	70,816,538	4.558	18	8

## RUSSIA

The following particulars are from a paper prepared by M. W. von Bernewitz of the United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. - "The output of Russian gold, as officially reported by Soviet authorities, has increased by leaps and bounds since 1929, and even more astonishing is the forecast made by A. P. Serebrovski, Chief of Glavzoloto, that within three or four years at most the Russian output will exceed that of the Transvaal. On the other hand, the South African Government expects that the Rand can produce in eight years more gold than could come out of Russia if all known deposits - even those that are quite remote from transportation - were exhausted. Instead of Russia displacing the Rand as the world's premier producer of this major money metal, say conservative economists and mining men, it will be more likely that the Soviet output actually will not exceed 2.5 million ounces a year while the estimate for the Rand is 11 million. Even Soviet leaders appear to be in disagreement not only as regards future possibilities but as to recently reported production ... all gold produced in the U.S.S.R. at state enterprises or by private prospectors is turned over to Glavzoloto and is included in the annual production figures of this organization. Gold and gold articles received from the population in exchange for manufactured articles through Torgsin Stores or bought by State Bank offices was never, we learn, included in the production figures of Glavzoloto, or in the gold production figures published in previous years by the Soviet Press ... It is fairly safe to say that the bulk of the Russian gold is recovered from alluvial

deposits and part from ores. By-product gold cannot be much of a factor in the total output ... The 22 trusts and combines are mostly in Southern Siberia, from west to east. Several lie in the Urals and others between the Black and Caspian seas. At about mid-southern U.S.S.R. is a field considered the richest of all, which is termed the "Soviet Transvaal." These deposits are alleged to extend 600 kilometers or 400 miles, six times the linear extent of the Witwatersrand ... small quantities of gold are coming from other parts of the U.S.S.R., namely, Donetz Basin, Central Volga region, the Tajik district of Central Asia, and along the Enisei, Anaba, and Kolyma rivers of Northern Siberia."

### UNITED STATES

A preliminary report of the mine production of gold in the United States in 1935 as issued by the United States Bureau of Mines, states:- "The total mine production of gold in the United States (territories included) amounted to 3,596,991 fine ounces in 1935 which represented an increase of 485,171 fine ounces or 16 per cent over the 1934 production of 3,111,820 fine ounces. Based on the average annual value of \$35 per fine ounce, the 1935 production was worth \$125,894,685 which was \$17,136,626 or almost 16 per cent greater than the 1934 figure of \$108,758,059, based on the 1934 average of \$34.95 per fine ounce. The following table gives the mine production, by states, for 1934 and 1935.

Table 36 -- MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES, 1934 and 1935.

	1 9 3 4	1 9 3 5
	Fine ounces	Fine ounces
<u>WESTERN STATES AND ALASKA --</u>		
Alaska .....	537,282(x)	453,294(x)
Arizona .....	167,024	226,500
California .....	719,064	869,400
Colorado .....	324,923	351,347
Idaho .....	84,817	83,800
Montana .....	97,446	147,850
Nevada .....	144,275	178,800
New Mexico .....	27,307	33,560
Oregon .....	33,712	51,800
South Dakota .....	486,119	563,952
Texas .....	359	622
Utah .....	136,582	184,950
Washington .....	8,302	9,900
Wyoming .....	4,871	4,112
	<u>2,772,083</u>	<u>3,159,887</u>
<u>EASTERN STATES --</u>		
Alabama .....	2,781	2,262
Georgia .....	970	994
North Carolina .....	509	562
Pennsylvania .....	623	600
South Carolina .....	642	1,065
Tennessee .....	455	425
Virginia .....	667	477
	<u>6,647</u>	<u>6,385</u>
<u>CENTRAL STATES --</u>		
Michigan .....	59	...
Philippine Islands .....	332,974(x)	430,655(x)
Puerto Rico .....	57	64
<u>TOTAL .....</u>	<u>3,111,820</u>	<u>3,596,991</u>

(x) Refinery receipts.

GOLD COAST COLONY

At the close of the year ending March 31, 1936, eight companies were producing gold as compared with five at the end of the previous year, the new entrants into this class being Gold Coast Banket Areas Ltd., (Fanti Mine), Tarkwa Southern Mines, and Nangodi (in the Northern Territories). The total quantity of gold won from all mines amounted to 337,065 fine ounces having a value (at par) of £1,431,852, which shows an increase of 28,105 fine ounces and £119,381, respectively, over the previous year. This improvement is due mainly to the increased tonnage mined and treated by the larger producing mines and in a smaller measure to the entry into the list of the three mines already mentioned.

AUSTRALIA

L. M. Cosgrave, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, reports on Australian gold mining as follows:- "Production of gold in Australia in 1935 showed an increase of nearly 21,000 ounces compared with that of the previous year. Strikes and labour disturbances in Western Australia, and shortage of water in certain districts in Queensland, tended to curtail operations. A number of treatment plants came into operation, particularly in Victoria, during the year under review, and the leading mines in New South Wales also showed substantially greater output and more economic handling. The average price of gold in sterling in 1935 was about £7 2s. 1½d. per fine ounce compared with £6 17s. 7¼d. in 1934. Of the total output of 899,873 fine ounces in 1935, Western Australia contributed 644,875 fine ounces and Queensland, 105,461 fine ounces.

Production of some of the principal mines in Western Australia during 1935, was:-

	Ore Tons	Gold Fine ounces
Lake View and Star .....	493,265	140,545
Wiluna .....	470,205	108,405
North Kalgurli .....	104,944	32,662
Great Boulder .....	127,498	55,053
Sons of Gwalia .....	94,513	35,769
Boulder Perseverance .....	80,651	29,642

RHODESIA

The gold premium taxation Act was re-enacted in 1935 with certain modifications which gave some slight relief to tax-paying mines of low grade and the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines states that the inequitable incidence of the tax still, however, remains and it is difficult to see how this can be removed until the tax is based on profits earned. In order to increase the speed of regional geological mapping of Southern Rhodesia by more rapid provision of topographical maps, an experimental contract was given for the aerial survey of two thousand square miles in the Lomagundi and Hartley districts. The area was photographed during June and July, 1935, and the photographs on a scale of approximately 1 : 10,000 were received before the end of November.

BRAZIL

Lester G. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, submitted the following data relating to production of gold in Brazil during 1935:-

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Ore treated</u> Tons	<u>Gold recovered</u> Grams
St. John Del Rey Mining Co. Ltd.....	223,441	3,296,733
Companhia Minas da Passagem .....	51,800	374,873
St. George Gold Mine .....	293	32,746
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>275,534</b>	<b>3,704,352</b>

The quantity of ore treated by the St. George Gold Mine was calculated on the basis of some data given by the company to the second section of the Departamento de Estatistica da Produccao Extractiva.

INDIA

The following information from "Indian Engineering" was supplied through R. T. Young, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, India:- The gold production in India and Burma is centred almost exclusively in Mysore and of the four mines that were producing gold in the Kolar Gold field, the Champion Reef and the Ooregum Mines, the two deepest on the field, reached vertical depths of 7,604 and 7,562 feet, respectively, below field datum on the 31st December, 1934. The development in depth has disclosed the continuity of the reef and a number of shoots of payable ore have been opened up. At these depths the dip of the reef is almost vertical. The ore is not refractory and yields its gold to blanket concentration and cyaniding. "All-sliming" practice is becoming general. The concentrates are pan or plate-amalgamated. The rock temperature at the 80th level Champion Reef mine was 129.0 deg. F.

The Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives in Mysore tabulates 1935 production as follows:-

**Table 37 - TONNAGE TREATED AND FINE GOLD EXTRACTED DURING THE YEAR 1935 in MYSORE STATE.**

Name of Mine	CURRENT ORE			RETREATMENT OF TAILINGS		
	Tons	Fine Gold	%	Tons	Fine Gold	Total Fine
	Treated	Extracted		Treated	Extracted	Gold Extracted
		Ozs.			Ozs.	Ozs.
Mysore .....	189,004	94,711.35				94,711.35
Champion Reef .....	136,100	66,385.07		81,583	1,681.80	68,066.87
Ooregum .....	148,707	40,439.44		249,000	11,904.42	52,343.86
Nundydroog .....	235,400	108,388.23		63,250	2,768.74	111,156.97
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>709,211</b>	<b>309,924.09</b>		<b>393,833</b>	<b>16,354.96</b>	<b>326,279.05</b>

NEW ZEALAND

C. M. Croft, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Auckland, New Zealand, supplied the following information relating to production of the principal lode gold mines in New Zealand during 1935:-

<u>Mine</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Tonnage treated</u>	<u>Gold</u> fine oz.	<u>Silver</u> fine oz.
Martha (Waihi)	Waihi	177,121	52,541	399,444
Waihi Grand Jct.	Waihi	20,314	5,897	17,641
Talisman-Dubbo	Karangahake	2,818	2,504	11,357
Golden Dawn	Owharoa	8,645	5,411	7,718
Black Water	Waiuta	45,600	21,216	...
Alexander	Alexander River	3,008	2,552	...
Big River	Big River	2,431	2,324	...

Information utilized in the preparation of this bulletin, as supplied by the various Canadian mining companies, Provincial and Federal Departments of Mines, American Bureau of Metal States, Royal Canadian Mint, Canadian Trade Commissioners, Department of Finance, United States Bureau of Mines and Mint, the Technical Press, and various other contributors, is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

DIRECTORY

PRINCIPAL CANADIAN ALLUVIAL GOLD OPERATORS, 1935.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>QUEBEC -</u>		
Dion, Geo. A.	19 Rue St. Etienne, Levis	Riviere des Plantes
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA -</u>		
Alberta Pacific Cons. Oils Ltd.	302 Toronto General Trusts Bldg., Calgary, Alberta	Lillooet M.D.
Anderson, Oliver	Fort Steele	Fort Steele M.D.
Andrews, C. Y.	Fort St. James	Omineca M.D.
Antler Placer Mines Ltd.	724 Nelson St., Vancouver	Cariboo Dist.
Baker & Peeling	Keithley Creek	Quesnel M.D.
Brown, E. J.	Wrangell, Alaska	Clearwater
Boquist, T.	Atlin	Atlin Lake
Bride, Maurice	Atlin	Spruce Creek
Brusset, J. A.	Box 1116, Kelowna	Osoyoos M. D.
Bullion Placers Ltd.	501 Vancouver Block, Vancouver	Quesnel River
Campbell, Robert	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Dist.
Cariboo Northern Development Co. Ltd.	1405 Douglas St., Victoria	Omineca and Cariboo
Cedar Creek Hydraulic Mines Ltd.	323 Gayward Bldg., Victoria	Quesnel M. D.
Chadsey, Wm.	Howser	(a)
Chouse, John	Barkerville	Little Summit Creek
Clarke, F.	Quesnel	Quesnel River
Columbia Development Co. Ltd.	410 King St. S., Kitchener, Ont.	Atlin Dist.
Compagnie Francaise Des Mines du Canada	19 Rue D'Aumale, Paris, France	Otter Creek
Consolidated Gold Alluvials of B. C. Ltd.	708 Vancouver Block, Vancouver	Cariboo Dist.
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd.	Trail	Omineca M.D., Fort Steele M.D. Atlin, M.D. Quesnel River Ft. Steele M.D. Cariboo M.D.
Daem, John	Beavermouth	
Drayton, Wm. A.	Fort Steele	
Drinkwater, A.	Wells	
Eastman Red Gulch Placers Ltd.	Barkerville	Red Gulch Creek
Eldorado Placers Ltd.	1044 Beach Ave., Vancouver	(a)
Falck, Emil M.	Van Winkle	Anderson Creek
Falconer, E. K.	Atlin	Spruce Creek
Ford and MacDougall	Barkerville	Dragon Creek
Fowler, Luke	Hazelton	Omineca M. D.
French Creek Hydraulic Placers Ltd.	410 Lancaster Bldg., Calgary, Alberta	Cariboo Dist.
Gold Run Exploration Co. Ltd.	509 Union Bldg., Victoria	Atlin Dist.
Hagberg, H. A.	Pinmoore	Omineca Dist.
Hill, C.	Atlin	Atlin Dist.
Hixon Creek Gold Ltd.	475 Howe St., Vancouver	Cariboo M. D.

PRINCIPAL CANADIAN ALLUVIAL GOLD OPERATORS, 1935. (continued).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA (concluded)</u>		
Hodges & Moran	Atlin	Wright Creek
Huffman, Robt.	Atlin	Atlin Dist.
Johnson, G.	Atlin	Spruce Creek
Keller, E.	Lumberton	Moyie River
Kennedy, Wm.	Atlin	Pine Creek
Ketch Hydraulic Mine	Van Winkle	Devils Canyon
Kidson, F. A.	Agassiz	Fraser River
Kutchan, Geo.	Horsefly	Cariboo Dist.
Langevin, D. J.	Box 722, Cranbrook	Perry Creek
Larder, Capt. G. S. M.	908 Thurlow St., Vancouver	Arrow Lakes
Le Doux, Eugene	Quesnel	Fraser and Parsnip Rivers.
Lykegard, Carl	Atlin	Spruce Creek
Mahaffy, Wm. A.	Brennan Flat via Hudson Hope	Peace River
Maley, Len.	Revelstoke	McCulloch Creek
Marshall, H. G.	Atlin	Spruce Creek
McDonald & Sandstrom Co.	Atlin	Birch Creek
McKinnon, Chas. E.	Atlin	Spruce Creek
Mew, Ed. L.	914 E. 15th Ave., Vancouver	Clinton M.D.
Morrison and McKay	Atlin	Ruby Creek
Morse, McKechnie & Bratt	Atlin	Spruce Creek
Murphy, Gertrude	Van Winkle	Cariboo M.D.
Murphy, Nathan	Atlin	O'Donnell River
Northern Reef Gold Mines Ltd.	704 Bank of Toronto Bldg., Victoria	McDougall River
Northern Ventures Ltd.	Besner Block, Prince Rupert	Vital Creek
Nyman, R., and Co.	Atlin	Atlin Dist.
Perret, F.	Quesnel	Fraser and Parsnip Rivers.
Pine Creek Mining Co. Ltd.	837 Hastings St., Vancouver	Pine Creek
Placer Engineers Ltd.	304-535 Georgia St.W., Vancouver	Quesnel M.D.
Papich, Tom.	Atlin	O'Donnell River
Porter and Condit	220 Symons Bldg., Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.	Greenwood M.D.
Powell, Julius	Van Winkle	Cariboo M.D.
Queen City Mining Co.	501-1411 4th Ave. Bldg., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	Cariboo M.D. (a)
Roach, Eli.	Skookumchuck	Cariboo M.D.
Slade-Cariboo Gold Placers Ltd.	1410 Howe Bldg., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	Atlin M.D.
St. Quentin Mining Co.	Atlin	Peace River M.D.
Strandberg, Ludwig	Hudson Hope	Donovan Creek
Sundberg, Magnus	Wingdam	Fort Steele M.D.
Suran, A. and J.	Cranbrook	Ashcroft Dist.
Thompson River Dredging Co. Ltd.	163 Hastings St.W., Vancouver	Cariboo M.D.
Trehouse Hydraulic Mining Co.	Barkerville	Atlin M.D.
Turnquist, Emil	Atlin	Liard M.D.
Wing, David L.	Box 113, Wrangel, Alaska	Atlin M.D.
Wooden, E. H.	Atlin	

PRINCIPAL CANADIAN ALLUVIAL GOLD OPERATORS, 1935. (concluded).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>YUKON -</u>		
Holbrook Dredging Co.	Glacier Creek P.O.	Dawson M.D.
Inca Mining Co.	Carcross P.O.	Iron Creek
McCormick and Stewart	Glacier Creek P.O.	Glacier Creek
Yukon Consolidated Gold Corp. Ltd.	140 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont.	Dawson M.D.

NOTE - In addition to the operators listed, there were numerous others from whom official returns were not received.

PRINCIPAL OPERATORS(x) IN CANADIAN AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1935.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>NOVA SCOTIA -</u>		
/Avon Gold Mines Ltd.	407-276 St. James St., Montreal, P.Q.	Oldham
/Benvie Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	Middle Musquodoboit	Moose River Dist.
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.	215 St. James St. W., Montreal, P.Q.	Caribou Dist.
Corwin Gold Mines Ltd.	Oldham	Oldham
Deal, Andrew	Fairview	Centre Rawdon
Douglas, L. H.	Caledonia	Queens Co.
Eureka Mines Ltd.	Malaga	Queens Co.
Foot, C. & G.	75 Chebucto Rd., Halifax	Halifax Co.
Giffin Gold Mines Ltd.	530 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	Goldboro
Gold River Mining Synd. Ltd.	Box 715, Halifax	Lunenburg Co.
Guysborough Mines Ltd.	25 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Goldenville
Higgins & Lawlor	Box 74, Shubenacadie	Moose River Dist.
Horne, Ed.	Enfield	Hants Co.
Lake Thomas Syndicate Ltd.	412 Roy Bldg., Halifax	Waverley
McDonnell, E.	South Uniacke	South Uniacke
Montague Gold Mines Ltd.	Box 100, Dartmouth	Halifax Co.
/Montreal Mining Co. Ltd.	Mt. Uniacke	Hants Co.
/Nova Scotia Gold Mines Ltd.	Tangier	Halifax Co.
/Nugold Mining Corp. Ltd.	85 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Lunenburg Co.
Queens Mines Ltd.	297 Agricola St., Halifax	Mt. Uniacke
/Salmon River Gold Syndicate	Goldboro	Port Dufferin
Seal Harbour Gold Mines Ltd.	5-7 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Goldboro
Thompson, J. H.	Box 98, Oxford	Moose Head
United Goldfields of Nova Scotia Ltd.	Liverpool	Queens Co.
<u>QUEBEC -</u>		
/Adanac Gold Mines Ltd.	601 - 350 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Rouyn
/Beaufor Mining Corp.	1208 Aldred Bldg., Montreal	Pascal Tp.
/Anglo-Canada Mineral Explorers	276 St. James St., Montreal	(a)
Arntfield Gold Mines Ltd.	Arntfield	Beauchastel Tp.
/Ascot Gold Mines Ltd.	357 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Malartic and Varsan Tps.
/Astoria Rouyn Mines Ltd.	70 St. Paul St., Quebec	Rouyn Tp.

PRINCIPAL OPERATORS(x) IN CANADIAN AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1935 (continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>QUEBEC - (continued)</u>		
/Austin Rouyn Gold Mines Ltd.	21 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.	Rouyn
/Avocalon Mining Synd. Ltd.	67 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.	Vaquelin Tp.
Beattie Gold Mines Ltd.	25 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Duparquet Tp.
/Bidlamaque Gold Mines Ltd.	713-320 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Bidlamaque Tp.
/Blake Chibougamau Mining Corp.	65 St. Anne St., Quebec	Obalski and McKenzie Tps.
/Birrell Gold Mines Ltd.	518-371 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Duprat Tp.
/Bouchard Clericy Gold Mines Ltd.	715 Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	Clericy Tp.
/Bourbeau Lake Chibougamau Mines Ltd.	New Liskeard, Ont.	McKenzie Tp.
/Bruell Gold Syndicate Ltd.	302-330 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Vanquelin Tp.
Bussieres Mining Co. Ltd.	110-215 St. James St. W., Montreal	Louvicourt Tp.
Canadian Malartic Gold Mines Ltd.	2800 - 25 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Fourniere Tp.
/Canadian Pandora Gold Mines Ltd.	New Liskeard, Ont.	Cadillac Tp.
/Central Gold Mines Ltd.	Picton, Ont.	Dasserat Tp.
/Chieftain Gold Mines Ltd.	210-26 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont.	Franquet Tp.
/Churchill Mining & Milling Co. Ltd.	1206 Central Bldg., 45 Richmond St., Toronto, Ont.	Cadillac Tp.
/Colonial Gold Syndicate Ltd.	1101 Castle Bldg., Montreal	Dalquier Tp.
/Coniagas Reduction Co. Ltd.	510 - 320 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Guillet Tp.
/Cons. Chibougamau Goldfields Ltd.	276 St. James St., Montreal	Chibougamau Tp.
/Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.	215 St. James St. W., Montreal	Chibougamau Dist. and Vanquelin Tp.
/Crossroads Gold Mines Ltd.	c-o McIntosh & McDonald, Continental Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	Dubuisson Tp.
/Del Rio Mining Co. Ltd.	506 - 56 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.	Destor Tp.
/Dorrington Mining Syndicate	2408 Stanley St., Niagara Falls, Ont.	Beauchastel Tp.
/Dubuisson Mines Ltd.	25 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Abitibi Dist.
/Duparquet Mining Co. Ltd.	204 Hospital St., Montreal	Duparquet Tp.
/Duquesne Mines Ltd.	1305 - 80 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Duparquet and Destor Tps.
/East Malartic Mines Ltd.	913 Royal Bank Bldg., Montreal	Fourniere Tp.
/Engineers Exploration Co. Ltd.	Box 310, Noranda	Various
/Erie Canadian Mines Ltd.	Box EX, Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Dasserat Tp.
/Fleming Mines Ltd.	215 St. James St. W., Montreal	Louvicourt Tp.
/Fleming-Thompson Mines Ltd.	Box 308, Rouyn	Duparquet Tp.
/Florence River Gold Mines Ltd.	320 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Desjardins and Franquet Tps.
/Francoeur Gold Mines Ltd.	941 Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal	Boischatel Tp.
/Gains-Moor Gold Mines Synd. Ltd.	411 Transportation Bldg., Montreal	Guillet Tp.
/Gale Gold Mines Ltd.	459 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, Ont.	Dubuisson Tp.
/Galatea Gold Mines Ltd.	1305 - 80 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Duparquet and Destor Tps.
/Garth-Chiboug Gold Synd. Ltd.	Canada Permanent Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	McKenzie Tp.

PRINCIPAL OPERATORS (x) IN CANADIAN AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1935 (continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
QUEBEC -- continued		
Granada Gold Mines Ltd.	Rouyn	Rouyn
Green Stabell Mines Ltd.	1406 - 100 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Dubuisson Tp.
/Harricana Amalgamated Gold Mines Ltd.	220 Grande-Allee, Quebec	Dubuisson and Bourlamaque Tps.
/Inspiration Mining & Dev. Co. Ltd.	Amos	McKenzie Tp.
/Kirkland-Hudson Bay Mines Ltd.	New Liskeard, Ont.	Blondeau and Guillet Tps.
/Lacoma Gold Mine Ltd.	629 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	Tavernier Tp.
/Lake Fortune Gold Mines Ltd.	941 Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal	Boischatel Tp.
Lamaque Gold Mines Ltd.	Bourlamaque	Bourlamaque Tp.
/Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines Ltd.	25 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Cadillac Tp.
/La Sarre Gold Mines Ltd.	314 C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	LaSarre Tp.
/Syndicate Launayor Ltd.	445 St. Francois-Xavier, Montreal	Launay Tp.
/L. B. United Mines Ltd.	767 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.	Tiblemont Tp.
/Legault Gold Mines	Amos	Dubuisson Tp.
/McDonald Gold Mines Ltd.	Elmira, Ont.	Duparquet Tp.
/Malartic Goldfields Ltd.	824 Royal Bank Bldg., Montreal	Fourniere Tp.
/McDonough Mining Synd. Ltd.	67 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.	Various
/McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	Schumacher, Ont.	Guillet Tp.
McWatters Gold Mines Ltd.	Box 689, Rouyn	Rouyn Tp.
/Manley Quebec Gold Mines Ltd.	304 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	La Reine Tp.
/Maritime Cadillac Synd.	Box 173, Moncton, N.B.	Cadillac Tp.
/McKay Exploration Ltd.	276 St. James St., Montreal	Chibougamau Tp.
/Midland Mining Corp. Ltd.	231 Notre Dame W., Montreal	Desmeloizes Tp.
/Mines Development Corp.	189 St. Jean, Quebec	Tannay and Landrienne Tps.
Monarch Mines Ltd.	14 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.	Dasserat Tp.
/Mooshla Gold Mines Ltd.	25 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Bousquet Tp.
/Murwood Gold Mines Ltd.	304 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Tiblemont Tp.
/Northern Quebec Goldfields and Exploration Co.	Three Rivers	Bousquet Tp.
/North King Gold Synd.	213 - 414 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Haig and Tavernier Tp.
/Nortrac Mining Co. Ltd.	210 St. James St. W., Montreal	Dalquier Tp.
/Nu Sigma Gold Synd. Ltd.	809 - 465 St. John St., Montreal	Bourlamaque Tp.
O'Brien Gold Mines Ltd.	Kewagama	Cadillac Tp.
/O'Leary Malartic Mines Ltd.	Box 120, Noranda	Various claims
/O'Neil Thompson Gold Mines Ltd.	Ottawa, Ont.	Rouyn Tp.
/Pan-Canadian Gold Mines Ltd.	c-o National Fireworks Inc., West Hanover, Mass., U.S.A.	Cadillac Tp.
/Payore Gold Mines Ltd.	357 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Bourlamaque Tp.
Perron Gold Mines Ltd.	Perron	Pascalis Tp.
/Pontiac Rouyn Mines Ltd.	59 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.	Rouyn Tp.
/Pre-Cambrian Prospectors Ltd.	Box 479, Rouyn	Various
/Prospectors Airways Co. Ltd.	80 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Various
/Quebec Gold Mining Corp.	110 - 215 St. James St., Montreal	Fourniere
Quebec-Lapauze Gold Mines Ltd.	409 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal	LaPauze Tp.
/Renault, Auguste	Kanasuta	Dasserat Tp.
/Riverside Gold Mines Ltd.	Rouyn	Beauchastel Tp.
/Rosco Development Co. Ltd.	210 St. James St. W., Montreal	Rouyn Tp.

PRINCIPAL OPERATORS(x) IN CANADIAN AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1935 (continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
<b>QUEBEC - concluded</b>		
/San Pedro Gold Mining and Prospecting Corp.	6720 Sherbrooke E., Montreal	Tibblemont Tp.
/Sanvar Mines Ltd.	606 - 407 McGill St., Montreal	Siscoe
/Sigma Mines Ltd.	Bourlamaque	Bourlamaque Tp.
/Siscoe Extension Gold Mines Ltd.	231 St. James St. W., Montreal	Varsan and Dubuisson Tps.
Siscoe Gold Mines Ltd.	907 Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal	Varsan and Dubuisson Tps.
/Sladen-Malartic Mines Ltd.	63 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.	Fourniere Tp.
/South Tibblemont Gold Mines Ltd.	205 - 200 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Tibblemont Tp.
/Stadacona Rouyn Mines Ltd.	719 Tramways Bldg., Montreal	Rouyn Tp.
/Standard Gold Mines Ltd.	Amos	Bourlamaque
Sullivan Consolidated Mines Ltd.	1213 Aldred Bldg., Montreal	Dubuisson Tp.
/Thompson Cadillac Mining Co. Ltd.	1835 Beaver Hall Bldg., Montreal	Amos
/Tibblemont Island Mining Co. Ltd.	Senneterre	Senneterre
United Gold Exploration Ltd.	276 St. James St. W., Montreal	Laverlochere Tp.
/United Gold Mines Ltd.	5126 Iberville St., Montreal	Rouyn Tp.
/Valco Mines Co. Ltd.	8 Sault-au-Matlot, Quebec	Cadillac and Malartic Tp.
/Val d'Or Mineral Holdings Ltd.	1406 - 100 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Various
/Vicour Gold Mines Ltd.	Fort Erie, Ont.	Louvicourt Tp.
/West Shore Malartic Gold Mines Ltd.	816 Keefer Bldg., Montreal	Dubuisson and Malartic Tps.
<b>ONTARIO -</b>		
/Afton Mines Ltd.	403 - 217 Bay St., Toronto	Long Lake Dist.
Algold Mines Ltd.	1206 Central Bldg., Toronto	Goudreau
Algoma Summit Gold Mines Ltd.	514 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto	Goudreau
Anglo-Huronian Ltd.	80 King St. W., Toronto	Porcupine
/Arbade Gold Mines Ltd.	10 Adelaide St. E., Toronto	Matachewan
Ardeen Gold Mines Ltd.	132 St. James St. W., Montreal, P.Q.	Kashabowie
/Argosy Gold Mines Ltd.	8 Wellington St. E., Toronto	Dist. of Patricia
Ashley Gold Mining Corp. Ltd.	350 Bay St., Toronto	Matachewan
/Atnel Mines Ltd.	612 Queen St. E., Sault Ste. Marie	Michipicoten
/Bankfield Gold Mines Ltd.	1006 Concourse Bldg., Toronto	Geralton
Barry-Hollinger Mines Ltd.	57 Bloor St. W., Toronto	Boston Creek
Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines Ltd.	Kirkland Lake	Lebel Tp.
/Big Master Cons. Gold Mines Ltd.	112 Yonge St., Toronto	Kenora M.D.
/Bilmac Gold Mines Ltd.	364 Bay St., Toronto	Shiningtree
/Bob Tough Gold Mines Ltd.	207 Turner Bldg., Hamilton	Lee Valley
/Bramer Mining Ltd.	514 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto	Westree
/Brennan and Kenty Prospecting Co. Ltd.	401 - 68 King St. E., Toronto	(a)
Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines Ltd.	1728 Rand Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	S. Porcupine
/Buffalo-Beardmore Gold Mines Ltd.	47 Wellington St. E., Toronto	Thunder Bay M.D.
Canusa Gold Mines Ltd.	416 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.	S. Porcupine
/Canyon Creek Gold Mines Ltd.	1108 - 330 Bay St., Toronto	Shiningtree
/Casey Contact Gold Mines Ltd.	1501 - 67 Yonge St., Toronto	Jellicoe
/Central Matachewan Mining Corp.	330 Bay St., Toronto	Matachewan
Central Patricia Gold Mines Ltd.	1001 Federal Bldg., Toronto	Dist. of Patricia

PRINCIPAL OPERATORS(x) IN CANADIAN AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1935 (continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
ONTARIO - continued		
/Central Porcupine Mines Ltd.	1620 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Toronto	Porcupine
/Cincinnati-Porcupine Mines Ltd.	1202 - 302 Bay St., Toronto	Porcupine
Clark Gold Mines Ltd.	7411 Delar audiere St., Montreal, P.Q.	Meglund Tp.
/Clifton Cons. Mines Ltd.	503 - 357 Bay St., Toronto	Sturgeon Lake
Concordia Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	Insurance Exchange Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.	Porcupine
Coniaurum Mines Ltd.	25 King St. W., Toronto	Porcupine
/Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd.	215 St. James St., Montreal, P.Q.	Temagami Cordova Mines
/Coulson Cons. Gold Mines Ltd.	1809 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto	Coulson Tp.
Darwin Gold Mines Ltd.	304 Bay St., Toronto	Michipicoten
/Delnite Mines Ltd.	603 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto	Porcupine
Dome Mines Ltd.	36 Toronto St., Toronto	Porcupine
/Dumond Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd.	Haileybury	Jellicoe
Duport Mining Co. Ltd.	215 Public Utilities Bldg., Port Arthur	Shoal Lake
/Edgelake Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	Schumacher	Tashota
Gillies Lake-Porcupine Gold Mines Ltd.	20 - 9 Toronto St., Toronto	Porcupine
/Gilmour Gold Mines Ltd.	409 - 21 King St. E., Toronto	Hastings Co.
/Golden Arm Mines Ltd.	Red Lake	Dist. of Patricia
/Golden Gate Mining Co. Ltd.	59 Yonge St., Toronto	Swastika
/Golden Summit Mines Ltd.	2374 Bloor St. W., Toronto	Sesekinika
/Gomak Mines Ltd.	1113 - 320 Bay St., Toronto	Dhester Tp.
/Goward Gold Mines Ltd.	100 Adelaide St. W., Toronto	Thomas and Strathy Tps.
/Grierson Sturgeon River Mines Ltd.	710 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto	Sturgeon Lake
Halcrow Swayze Mines Ltd.	1821 - 25 King St. W., Toronto	Halcrow Tp.
/Hard Rock Gold Mines Ltd.	603 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto	Geraldton
Harkness-Hayes Gold Mines Ltd.	611 Sterling Tower, Toronto	Schreiber
/Hillside Gold Mines Ltd.	Wawa	Michipicoten
Hollinger Cons. Gold Mines Ltd.	Timmins	Porcupine, Hislop Tp.
Howey Gold Mines Ltd.	Red Lake	Red Lake
/Hudson Patricia Gold Mines Ltd.	213 Brock Bldg., Toronto	Dist. of Patricia
/Hutchison Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	200 Bay St., Toronto	Hutchison Lake
J. M. Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd.	1116 Federal Bldg., Toronto	Dist. of Patricia
/Jellicoe Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	85 Richmond St. W., Toronto	Errington Tp.
/Kaw-Crow Patricia Gold Mines Ltd.	304 Bay St., Toronto	Dist. of Patri
Kenora Prospectors & Miners Ltd.	25 King St. W., Toronto	Kenora Dist.
/Kirkland Gold Rand Ltd.	Kirkland Lake	Kirkland Lake
/Kirkland-Hudson Gold Mines Ltd.	Box 700, New Liskeard	Kirkland Lake
Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	930 Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., Toronto	Kirkland Lake
/La Fond Gold Mines Ltd.	701 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto	Skead Tp.
/Lake Caswell Mines Ltd.	1465 Yonge St., Toronto	Shiningtree
Lake Shore Mines Ltd.	Kirkland Lake	Kirkland Lake
/L. B. United Mines Ltd.	767 Yonge St., Toronto	Dist. of Algoma
/Leitch Gold Mines Ltd.	1213 - 320 Bay St., Toronto	Thunder Bay Dist.
Little Long Lac Gold Mines Ltd.	25 King St. W., Toronto	Geraldton
Lucky Coon Mine (R. Cone)	Mine Centre	Mine Centre

PRINCIPAL OPERATORS (x) IN CANADIAN AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1935 (continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
ONTARIO - continued		
/Macandrew Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	100 Adelaide St. W., Toronto	Dist. of Patricia
Macassa Mines Ltd.	85 Richmond St. W., Toronto	Kirkland Lake
Mac-Auer Gold Mines Ltd.	105 University Tower, Montreal, P.Q.	Crerar
/Macjoe Sturgeon Gold Mines Ltd.	67 Yonge St., Toronto	Jellicoe
/MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines Ltd.	1001 - 85 Richmond St. W., Toronto	Geraldton
/Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	67 Yonge St., Toronto	Dist. of Patricia
/Magnet Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	1005 Federal Bldg., Toronto	Errington Tp.
/Magwell Long Lac Gold Mines Ltd.	465 Bay St., Toronto	Long Lac Dist.
Marbuan Gold Mines Ltd.	1728 Rand Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	Porcupine
Matachewan Cons. Mines Ltd.	25 King St. W., Toronto	Matachewan
/McDonough Mining Synd. Ltd.	67 Yonge St., Toronto	(a)
McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	Schumacner	Porcupine
McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	507 National Bldg., Toronto	Dist. of Patricia
McLaren-Porcupine Gold Mines Ltd.	Box 907, South Porcupine	Porcupine
McMartin, J. Bruce	Jellicoe	Jellicoe
McMillan Gold Mines Ltd.	Sudbury	Mongowin Tp.
Miller Independence Mines Ltd.	c/o M. G. Hunt, Kirkland Lake	Boston Creek
/Milmac Mines Ltd.	612 Queen St. E., Sault Ste. Marie	Michipicoten
Minto Gold Mines Ltd.	Wawa	Michipicoten
Moffat-Hall Mines Ltd.	Haileybury	Kirkland Lake
/Morris Kirkland Gold Mines Ltd.	Kent Bldg., Toronto	Kirkland Lake
Naybob Gold Mines Ltd.	Timmins	Porcupine
/New Golden Rose Mines Ltd.	806 - 302 Bay St., Toronto	Temagami
Northern Empire Mines Co. Ltd.	Empire	Empire
-/Northern Canada Mining Corp. Ltd.	68 King St. W., Toronto	Long Lac Dist.
North Shore Gold Mines Ltd.	1022 Federal Bldg., Toronto	Schreiber
/Omega Gold Mines Ltd.	15 King St. W., Toronto	Larder Lake
/Oro Plata Mining Co. Ltd.	85 Richmond St. W., Toronto	Various
/Pamour Porcupine Mines Ltd.	215 St. James St. W., Montreal, P.Q.	Porcupine
Parkhill Gold Mines Ltd.	1835 Beaver Hall Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.	Michipicoten
Paymaster Cons. Mines Ltd.	South Porcupine	Porcupine
Pickle Crow Gold Mines Ltd.	1406 Concourse Bldg., Toronto	Dist. of Patricia
/Plymouth Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	605 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.	Rainy River Dist.
/Porcupine Peninsular Gold Mines Ltd.	80 King St. W., Toronto	Cody and Macklem Tps.
Red Crest Gold Mines Ltd.	Phillips Square, Montreal, P.Q.	Red Lake
/Red Lake Gold Shore Mines Ltd.	244 Bay St., Toronto	Red Lake
/Rickard Ramore Gold Mines Ltd.	601 Concourse Bldg., Toronto	Rickard Tp.
/Rich Rock Gold Mines Ltd.	902 Star Bldg., Toronto	Lennox and Addington Cos.
/Roche Long Lac Gold Mines Ltd.	372 Bay St., Toronto	Little Long Lac Dist.
/Sand River Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	1116 Federal Bldg., Toronto	Sturgeon River area
St. Anthony Gold Mines Ltd.	159 Bay St., Toronto	Sturgeon Lake
S. B. Smith Mine	Goldpark	Goldpark
/Schreiber Pyramid Gold Mines Ltd.	372 Bay St., Toronto	Schreiber
Sol d'Or Gold Mines Ltd.	505 - 140 Wellington St., Ottawa	Narrow Lake
/Shiningtree Gold Mines Ltd.	32 Imperial Bank Bldg., Toronto	Shiningtree area

PRINCIPAL OPERATORS (x) IN CANADIAN AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1935 (continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>ONTARIO - concluded</u>		
/South Shore Gold Syndicate	67 Yonge St., Toronto	Porcupine
/Split Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	1104 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto	Split Lake Emo
/Straw Lake Beach Gold Mines Ltd.	67 Yonge St., Toronto	Sturgeon Lake
/Supreme Gold Mines Ltd.	314 Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto	Kirkland Lake
Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd.	Kirkland Lake	Tashota
Tashota Goldfields Ltd.	Tashota	Matheson
Tellaurum Gold Mines Ltd.	Box 341, Haileybury	Kirkland Lake
Teck-Hughes Gold Mines Ltd.	Kirkland Lake	Kirkland Lake
Toburn Gold Mines Ltd.	217 Bay St., Toronto	Little Long Lac
/Vanguard Long Lac Gold Mines Ltd.	710 Excelsior Bldg., Toronto	Vermillion Tp.
Vermillion Operating Co.	Sioux Lookout	Thunder Bay Dist.
/Wells Long Lac Mines Ltd.	347 Bay St., Toronto	Lake of Woods
/Wendigo Gold Mines Ltd.	701 Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto	Beardmore
/Wilport Gold Mines Ltd.	347 Bay St., Toronto	Kirkland Lake
Wright-Hargreaves Mines Ltd.	Fort Erie	Matachewan
Young Davidson Mines Ltd.	Timmins	
<u>MANITOBA -</u>		
/Brooks God's Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	726 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	God's Lake (a)
/Canadian Minerals Ltd.	611 Paris Bldg., Winnipeg	Wadhope
Central Manitoba Mines Ltd.	308 Paris Bldg., Winnipeg	Rice Lake Dist.
/Cons. Goldfields of Manitoba Ltd.	941 Somerset Block, Winnipeg	Rice Lake Dist.
Diana Gold Mines Ltd.	67 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.	Rice Lake Dist.
Forty Four Mines Ltd.	237 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg	Rice Lake Dist.
/Gabrielle Mines Ltd.	903 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg	Beresford Lake
-/Gunner Gold Mines Ltd.	2001 Star Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	The Pas M.D.
/Gurney Gold Mines Ltd.	341 Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg	God's Lake
God's Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	395 Main St., Winnipeg	Herb Lake
Hackett Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	The Pas	Island Lake
Island Lake Mines Ltd.	Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg	God's Lake
/Jowsey Island Gold Mines Ltd.	395 Main St., Winnipeg	Knee Lake
Knee Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	306 Main St., Winnipeg	Herb Lake
/Laguna Gold Mines Ltd.	350 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	God's Lake area
/Little God's Lake Synd. Ltd.	1116 Federal Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	Rice Lake M.D.
/Mandalay Gold Mines Ltd.	207 Avenue Block, Winnipeg	Rice Lake M.D.
/Packsack Mines Ltd.	306 Main St., Winnipeg	Rice Lake M.D.
/Ranger Gold Mines Ltd.	941 Somerset Block, Winnipeg	Rice Lake M.D.
San Antonio Gold Mines Ltd.	237 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg	Stevenson Lake
/Stevenson Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	306 Main St., Winnipeg	
Vanson Manitoba Gold Mines Ltd.	209 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Winnipeg	Rice Lake M.D.
<u>SASKATCHEWAN -</u>		
/Athabaska Beaverlodge Gold Mines Ltd.	330 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Lake Athabaska
/Athona Mines Ltd.	244 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Lake Athabaska
/Athabasca Portal Gold Mines Ltd.	710 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	Lake Athabaska
/Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd.	Trail, B.C.	Lake Athabaska
/Flin Flon Mining Synd. Ltd.	310 Avenue Block, Winnipeg	Douglas Lake

PRINCIPAL OPERATORS(x) IN CANADIAN AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1935 (continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA -</u>		
Abco Mines Ltd.	210 - 602 Hastings St.W., Vancouver	Clayoquot M.D.
Ashloo Gold Mining Syndicate	411 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Vancouver	Squamish
Bayonne Cons. Mines Ltd.	1007 Royal Bank Bldg., Vancouver	Tye
/Blue Hawk Gold Mines Synd.	2083 Byron St., Victoria	Vernon M.D.
/Bonanza Cache Gold Mines Ltd.	736 Granville St., Vancouver	Lillooet M.D.
Bralorne Mines Ltd.	555 Burrard St., Vancouver	Lillooet M.D.
/B.R.X. Gold Mines Ltd.	616 Stock Exchange Bldg., Vancouver	Bridge River
/Buena Vista Mining Co. Ltd.	Trail	Stewart
Campbell, S. F.	Smithers	Omineca M.D.
Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. Ltd.	615 Bower Bldg., Vancouver	Wells
Clubine Comstock Gold Mines Ltd.	Box 1091, Nelson	Salmo
/Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Trail	Portland Canal M.C.
Danzig Mines Inc.	806 - 37 D Ave., Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.	Nootka
Dentonia Mines Ltd.	706 Credit Foncier Bldg., Vancouver	Greenwood M.D.
/Dictator Gold Mines Ltd.	304 - 1030 Georgia St.W., Vancouver	Greenwood M.D.
/Durango Gold Mines Ltd.	Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver	Nelson M.D.
Evening Star Syndicate	Rossland	Rossland
/Fairview Amalgamated Gold Mine Ltd.	208 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver	Osoyoos M.D.
/Fawn Mining Co. Ltd.	808 Pender St. W., Vancouver	Nelson M.D.
Franklin River Gold Mines	615 - 402 Pender St.W., Vancouver	Alberni Canal
Fried, A.O., and Penney, M.	Rossland	Trail Creek M.D.
/Gem Gold Mines Ltd.	36 - 955 Thurlow St., Vancouver	Texada Island
/Gold Belt Mining Co. Ltd.	616 Stock Exchange Bldg., Vancouver	Nelson M.D.
Gold Fern Mines Ltd.	72 Queen St.W., Toronto, Ont.	Nelson M.D.
/Golden Eagle Mines Ltd.	826 Birks Bldg., Vancouver	Hedley
Gormley, G. T., & Sons	Nelson	Nelson M.D.
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. Ltd.	789 Pender St.W., Vancouver	Nass River M.D.
Grandoro Mines Ltd.	102 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver	Osoyoos M.D.
Grange Mines Ltd.	831 Marine Bldg., Vancouver	Clinton
/Hedley Mascot Gold Mines Ltd.	110 Water St., Vancouver	Osoyoos M.D.
Henderson, Geo.	Slocan City	Kootenay Dist.
Island Mt. Mines Co. Ltd.	Wells	Cariboo M.D.
I. X. L. Leasors Ltd.	Rossland	Trail Creek M.D.
Kerr, James	Carmi	Greenwood M.D.
/Kimberley Goldfields Cons. Ltd.	Hanson Block, Cranbrook	Fort Steele M.D.
Kootenay Belle Gold Mines Ltd.	708 Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver	Nelson M.D.
Legiest, R.	510 Hastings St.W., Vancouver	Carmi
Kelowna Exploration Co. Ltd.	Hedley	Osoyoos M.D.
Livingstone Mining Co. Inc.	Blewett	Kootenay M.D.
Loughborough Gold Mines Ltd.	222 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver	Vancouver M.C.
/Lytton Gold Mines Ltd.	1110 E. 15th Ave., Vancouver	Lytton
MacInnes, Geo. L.	413 Granville St., Vancouver	Lillooet
Mak Siccar Gold Mines Ltd.	Box 1013, Vancouver	Similkameen
/Martel Gold Mines Ltd.	607 Standard Bank Bldg., Vancouver	Ashcroft M.D.
McArthur, W. E., Jr.	Box 629, Greenwood	Greenwood M.D.
McCarthy, James F.	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
Midnight Syndicate	Rossland	Rossland
Minto Gold Mines Ltd.	Minto Mine	Bridge River

PRINCIPAL OPERATORS(x) IN CANADIAN AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1935 (continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u> -- concluded		
Morning Star Gold Mines Ltd.	25 Howe St., Vancouver	Osoyoos M.D.
Mullen, J. F.	Juneau, Alaska	Taku River
Munro, P. M.	Slocan City	Slocan City
National Gold Mines Ltd.	502 Pacifid Bldg., Vancouver	MacGillivray Falls
Nicholson Creek Mining Corp.	700 Insurance Bldg., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	Omineca M.D.
Noble Five Mines Ltd.	Nelson	Nelson M.D.
O. K. Leasing Co.	Box 167, Rossland	Rossland
Olalla Gold Mines Ltd.	417 Vancouver Block, Vancouver	Osoyoos M.D.
Oscarson Bros.	Erie	Nelson M.D.
Osoyoos Mines Ltd.	Bank of Toronto Bldg., Calgary, Alberta	Osoyoos M.D.
Pacific Eastern Gold Ltd.	304 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver	Lillooet M.D.
Patterson, Frank	Refuge Bay	Skeena M.D.
Perrier Gold Mines Ltd.	Nelson	Nelson M.D.
Pickering, B.A.	Box 857, Nelson	Nelson M.D.
Pilot Gold Mines Ltd.	5 - 410 Seymour St., Vancouver	Lillooet M.D.
Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. Ltd.	605 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver	Lillooet M.D.
Pre Cambrian Gold Mines	1319 Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	Ewings Landing
Premier Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	Royal Trust Bldg., Vancouver	Portland Canal M.D.
Relief-Arlington Mines Ltd.	Erie	Erie
Reno Gold Mines Ltd.	Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver	Nelson M.D.
Riegel Mines Ltd.	Grand Forks	Grand Forks M.D.
Salmo-Malartic Mines Ltd.	159 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Nelson M.D.
Salmon Gold Mines Ltd.	800 Hall Bldg., Vancouver	Portland Canal M.D.
Santiago Mines Ltd.	3690 Selkirk Ave., Vancouver	Phillips Arm
Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd.	616 Stock Exchange Bldg., Vancouver	Nelson M.D.
Surf Inlet Cons. Gold Mines Ltd.	3857 Pt. Grey Rd., Vancouver	Surf Inlet
Timmins, N.A., Corp.	1010 Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.	Porcher Island
Trites Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	744 Hastings St.W., Vancouver	Ymir
Tyee Cons. Mining Co. Ltd.	475 Howe St., Vancouver	Vancouver Island
Ural Mine	Box 389, Trail	Trail
Vancouver Island Gold Mines Ltd.	854 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver	Alberni M.D.
Velvet Gold Mining Co.	5001 - 1st Ave.S., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	Rossland
Vidette Gold Mines Ltd.	404 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver	Savona
Wayside Cons. Gold Mines Ltd.	Wayside, Bridge River	Bridge River Dist.
Wesko Mines Ltd.	Box 544, Nelson	W. Kootenay
Wilcox Mining Syndicate	Ymir	Ymir
Windpass Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	608 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver	North Thompson area
Woogman, Max & Partners	Rossland	Rossland
Ymir Cons. Gold Mines Ltd.	601 Lumberman's Bldg., Vancouver	Ymir
Ymir Dundee Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	Box 246, Nelson	Ymir
Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines Ltd.	Ymir	Ymir
Young, Wm. (Roadside Mine)	Cranberry Lake	Lund

PRINCIPAL OPERATORS (x) IN CANADIAN AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING INDUSTRY, 1935 (concluded)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>YUKON AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES -</u>		
Burwash Yellowknife Mines Ltd.	1112 - 85 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Great Slave area.
/Carmacks Mining Syndicate	Carmacks, Y.T.	Carmacks
Slave Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	601 - 244 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Great Slave area
/Yukon Cons. Gold Corp. Ltd.	140 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont.	Carmack

OPERATORS IN CANADIAN COPPER-GOLD-SILVER MINING INDUSTRY, 1935.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>QUEBEC -</u>		
/Bagamac Rouyn Mines Ltd.	Haileybury, Ont.	Rouyn Tp.
Consolidated Copper and Sulphur Co.	Eustis	Eustis
/James Patrice Gold Mines Ltd.	Rouyn	Guerin Tp.
/Joannes Mine Corp. Ltd.	276 St. James St. W., Montreal, P.Q.	Joannes Tp.
-/La Compagnie Miniere d'Amos Ltd.	1410 Stanley St., Montreal	Dalquier Tp.
/Lake Dore Mines Ltd.	1001 Federal Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	Chibougamau area
Noranda Mines Ltd.	804 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	Rouyn Tp.
/Normetal Mining Corp. Ltd.	602 - 350 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Desmeloizes Tp.
/Opemiski Copper Mines Ltd.	25 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Levy Tp.
Robb-Montbray Mines Ltd.	1001 85 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Montbray Tp.
<u>MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN -</u>		
Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd.	404 Dundas St., Woodstock, Ont.	Flin Flon
Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. (d)	25 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Sherridon, Man.
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA (c) -</u>		
Britannia Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd.	Britannia Beach	Britannia Beach
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Trail	Rossland
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. Ltd. (b)	789 West Pender St., Vancouver	Anyox
Jumbo Leasing Syndicate	Box 105, Rossland	Trail Creek
/Sunloch Mines Ltd.	Trail	Jordan River

(a) Information not available.

(b) Now out of business.

(c) In addition to the companies listed, there were numerous operators working under lease on the LeRoy, Centre Star and other mines.

(/) Active but not producing.

(x) In addition to the operators listed, there were numerous active properties for which official returns were not received - Auriferous Quartz Mining Industry.

(d) Idle in 1935 but may operate in 1936.



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010670629