15.—Value of Gold produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-1922.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1911	160,854	12,672	42,625	-	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912	90,635	13,270	1,788,596	-	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	-	-	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	-	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	-	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916	94,365	21,375	10,180,485	-	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	9,095	-	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918	24,310	40,083	8,516,299	139,638	558	3,624,476	2,118,325	14,463,689
1919	17,571	30,388	10,454,553	14,966	500	3,457,406	1,875,039	15,850,423
1920	14,263	19,742	11,679,483	16,145	-	2,580,010	1,504,455	15,814,098
1921	9,075	13,127	14,640,062	4,279	1,013	3,117,147	1,364,217	19,148,920
1922	21,540	-	20,678,862	3,225	-	4,286,718	1,125,705	26,116,050

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 270.

With the exception of the years 1891 and 1893, when its output was surpassed by that of Nova Scotia, British Columbia maintained its position as the chief gold-producer for a period of thirty-nine years, or up to 1897, when its production was outstripped by that of the Yukon. The latter district held first place until 1907, when British Columbia regained the first rank. During the next seven years British Columbia continued to lead with the exception of 1912, when the Yukon was again in the ascendancy. With the development of the Porcupine and contiguous areas, Ontario passed the other provinces and mining districts in 1914 and still holds the first place, so far as the production of gold is concerned.

Ontario.—In spite of the discovery of gold in various parts of the province, the production of the metal was comparatively small until 1912, when the first permanent camp was established in the Porcupine area. The total recorded production of gold in Ontario for the period 1887-1912 was 210,040 fine ounces, of which more than 40 per cent was obtained in the year 1912. The production rose from 219,801 fine ounces in 1913 to 492,481 fine ounces in 1916, but fell during the next two years, owing to scarcity of labour. The yield rose to 1,000,340 fine ounces in 1922 and preliminary figures for later months indicate that production has been well maintained.

Porcupine Area.—The Porcupine district, the most important gold mining area of Canada, lies about 150 miles northwest of Cobalt, the present productive portion being limited to the township of Tisdale with an area six miles square.

The gold deposits seem to be generically related to the porphyries which have intruded the older Keewatin greenstones and also the Timiskaming sediments. Rocks of these series are widely distributed throughout the Porcupine district and it is in them that the gold bearing deposits are found. The theory of deposition is that the intrusion of porphyry fissured the older rocks and opened a way for the circulation of the mineral-bearing siliceous solution which filled the fissures. The use of this theory in guiding the search for new ore bodies has been attended with great success.

The ore bodies themselves are generally lens-shaped fissures filled with quartz veinlets and other highly siliceous matter. Iron pyrite is always present. Mineralized schist on the walls of the veins invariably carries gold values, and as much of this as it is profitable to work is broken down. The irregularity of the ore bodies