

9.—Value of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-1929.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 270.
(Value calculated on basis 1 fine oz. = \$20·671834.)

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.....	90,638	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.....	94,305	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	39,814	558	3,721,300	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
1923.....	13,540	13,788	20,086,904	641	—	4,137,261	1,243,287	25,495,421
1924.....	21,643	18,253	25,668,795	24,393	—	5,079,462	719,897	31,532,443
1925.....	33,612	33,116	30,202,357	91,452	—	4,531,824	938,465	35,880,826
1926.....	34,687	76,072	30,950,180	3,886	—	4,669,065	529,220	36,263,110
1927.....	65,137	172,217	33,634,108	3,762	808	3,784,889	639,483	38,300,464
1928.....	26,667	1,240,434	32,629,126	409,571	1,406	4,064,434	710,367	39,082,005
1929 ¹	55,545	1,844,052	33,547,534	464,186	103	3,187,183	742,119	39,807,722

¹ Subject to revision.

With the exception of the years 1891 and 1893, when its output was surpassed by that of Nova Scotia, British Columbia was the chief gold producer for a period of 39 years, or up to the year 1897, when its production was less than that of the Yukon. The latter district held first place until 1907, when British Columbia regained the first rank and continued to lead during the next seven years, with the exception of 1912, when the Yukon was again the greatest producer. As a result of the development of the Porcupine and contiguous areas, Ontario passed the other provinces in 1914, and still holds the first place in gold production.

Ontario.—Though gold had been mined 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 oz., of which more than 40 p.c. was obtained in the year 1912. The production rose from 219,801 fine oz. in 1913 to 492,481 fine oz. in 1916, but fell during the next two years, owing to scarcity of labour. The yield rose to 1,000,340 fine oz. in 1922 and in 1927 reached the record total of 1,627,050 fine oz.

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, an area six miles square.

Ordinarily from 95 to 97 p.c. of the gold in the ores mined at the Porcupine field is extracted chemically by dissolving it in a weak solution of sodium cyanide, the details of the process varying at the different mines. There are five steps in the cyanide process, which are briefly as follows:—(1) reducing the ore to a size where the gold particles are freed from enclosing rock, carried to a point where the ore is ground about as fine as cement; (2) dissolving the gold in sodium cyanide solution; (3) separating the solution containing the dissolved gold from the impoverished