In the Province of British Columbia the Pilot Bay smelter reduces silver lead ores to silver lead bullion, which is shipped to the United States to be refined. The Hall mines smelter at Nelson reduces silver-copper ore to matte, which is shipped to the United States. The Trail Creek smelter treats iron ores (pyrrhotite) containing gold, 3 to 4 per cent copper, and a little silver.

The Federal Parliament, in the session of 1895, passed an Act to encourage silver-lead smelting and the smelting of other ores of gold and silver, to continue in effect till the 1st July, 1900. The bounty is not to be in any one year more than \$30,000, at the rate of 50 cents per ton, nor more than \$150,000 for the whole term of years from July 1st, 1895, to July 1st, 1900. Smelting works to participate in the bounty must be established and in operation before the first day of January, 1897.

746. The following table gives the exports of silver ore during the years 1871 to 1895:—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR. ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	8		Tons.	s
871		595,261	1884	37	12,920
.872		1,087,839	1885	31	7,539
.873		1,379,380	1886	81	25,134
.874	346	407,835	1887	40	24,937
875		443,443	1888	$543\frac{1}{4}$	299,420
.876	691	584,371	1889	$216\frac{3}{2}$	168,265
877	190	122,695	1890	238	201,613
.878		103,681	1891	309	238,367
.879		637,000	1892	325	193,441
880		149,146	1893	418	65,496
.881	[	34,494	1894	* 629,655	423,707
882		15,110	1895	* 1,116,217	651,737
.883	100	14,200	a w hopothon is at a		

<sup>\*</sup> Ounces.

747. The world's production of silver since the discovery of America by Columbus is estimated to be 7,829,328,054 fine ounces.

The production has increased greatly during recent years, as the following table shows:—

	Ounces.
1886	
1887	96,124,000
1888	108,827,000
1889	120,214,000
1890	126,095,000
1891	137,171,000
1892	152,940,000
1893	161,162,000
1894	165,918,338