

region in the first position among the silver camps of the world. An important addition to the output is contributed by the gold-copper ores of British Columbia. A certain amount was also produced until recently by the copper sulphur ores of Quebec. The Yukon has been a steady producer of silver since 1899; its total output until December, 1922, was reported as 3,822,187 ounces.

Ontario.—*Port Arthur.*—The silver mines of the Lake Superior district, while no longer worked on a large scale, were at one time the centre of much activity. The most famous mine, known as the Silver Islet, was abandoned in 1884 after \$3,250,000 of silver had been extracted. The district produced silver from 1868 until 1903, when the last mine closed down. Periodical attempts to find new ore-bodies have not met with much success, although some ore was shipped from the district in 1922.

Cobalt.—The silver-bearing veins of Cobalt, lying about 100 miles north of North Bay, were discovered in 1903. The maximum production of the camp was reached in 1911, when 31,507,791 ounces were reported. The output dropped to 8,279,320 ounces in 1921, when the principal producers were as follows:—Nipissing (3,012,614 ounces), O'Brien (1,408,890 ounces), Coniagas (1,301,860 ounces), Mining Corporation (896,637 ounces) and La Rose (658,423 ounces). Most of the ore in the Cobalt area has come from veins or parts of veins that originally lay beneath the diabase sill or in the footwall. Merchantable ore has not been found at as great a distance beneath the sill as above it and unfortunately, little of the hanging wall remains, erosive agencies having removed it together with much of the sill and the footwall. The exploration of the lower contact of the diabase sill, undertaken by the Colonial and Coniagas companies in 1923, may have important results, since the sill extends over a large area.

Gowganda.—Silver was discovered in 1908 near Miller, Calcite and Gowganda lakes in the vicinity of the village of Gowganda, 56 miles to the northwest of Cobalt. The greatest production was in 1917, when 1,064,635 ounces were reported, and the total quantities shipped from 1908 to 1920 were 5,877,592 ounces. The production of silver in the Gowganda area has been chiefly from veins in the diabase and, as far as can be judged at present, mostly from the upper part of the sill where it has been exposed by erosion of the underlying rocks, and also where it dips gently under the underlying rocks as at the Miller Lake O'Brien mine. On the Castle property, worked by the Trethewey Mining Company, the Keewatin over-lies the diabase sill, which is exposed 100 feet west of the silver-bearing vein.

South Lorrain.—The success of the Keeley mine, which is now being developed by an English company, has tended to renew general interest in South Lorrain. The area first attracted attention in 1907, when native silver was discovered on a claim since known as the Keeley mine, and the Wettlaufer in a few years produced more than 3,000,000 ounces of silver.

British Columbia.—Until recently, about 75 p.c. of the metal produced in the province came from the silver-lead-zinc ores of the East and West Kootenay districts. The remainder was chiefly derived from the copper-gold ores of the Rossland, Boundary and Southern Coast districts as well as from the Premier gold mine, near Stewart and the Dolly Varden silver mine at Alice Arm. The Slocan division was by far the largest producer of silver in British Columbia from 1913 to 1920, accounting for nearly 47 p.c. of the total shipments. The total silver yield of the Premier mine in 1921 was 1,200,000 ounces, which was increased to more than 4,000,000 ounces in 1922, while the Dolly Varden mine produced 831,638 ounces in 1920 and 45,647 ounces in the following year.