

This section has been more or less handicapped by its distance from the railway and lack of facilities for transportation. A good wagon road has now been completed from the railway at Elk Lake, on a branch line of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. The history of the South Lorrain camp, which lies about 18 miles to the southeast of Cobalt, on the shore of lake Timiskaming, is characteristic. It was worked for some time and then closed up, the conclusion having been reached that the camp was worked out. The Keeley mine turned out later to be extremely rich, producing in 1924 nearly 2,000,000 oz. of silver. Other properties in this district controlled by the Mining Corporation are also proving profitable.

British Columbia.—The chief sources of silver in British Columbia have been the silver-lead-zinc ores of the east and west Kootenay districts, supplemented by the silver contained in the gold-copper ores at Rossland and in the Boundary and Coast districts. During the last two or three years this production has been remarkably increased by shipments of rich ores from the Premier mine, near Stewart, and in 1924 these shipments were reported to have contained 3,015,382 oz. of silver.

Production in 1924 amounted to 8,153,003 fine oz., valued at \$5,444,657, as against 6,113,327 fine oz., valued at \$3,965,899, in 1923. Production in 1924 included (a) silver contained in blister copper, 848,142 oz., or 10.4 p.c.; (b) silver in lead and gold bullion, 4,168,464 oz., or 51.3 p.c.; (c) silver in lead and zinc ores and concentrates exported, 379,254 oz., or 4.6 p.c., and (d) silver in gold, silver and copper ores exported, 2,757,143 oz., or 33.7 p.c. Corresponding figures for 1923 were (a) 1,109,905 oz., or 17.9 p.c.; (b) 2,782,932 oz., or 45.6 p.c.; (c) 13,227 oz., or 0.3 p.c.; (d) 2,207,263 oz., or 36.2 p.c.

Yukon Territory.—The production of silver from the Yukon Territory in 1924 amounted to 226,755 fine oz., derived chiefly from the silver-lead ores exported. This was a marked falling-off from the previous year, when the output amounted to 1,914,438 fine oz., valued at \$1,241,953. Owing to the cold climate, trouble is experienced in the mining of the silver in the Keno Hill district. Ores mined late in one season are hauled down by a tractor and piled on the river banks, there to await the spring break-up, when they can be taken to the customs smelters in the United States. Because of this severe climatic condition, it is now proposed to build a concentrating plant underground in one of these mines, in order to avoid the troubles of operating a concentrator in severe weather.

The quantity of silver obtained from placer gold is decreasing. In 1922 it was 12,233 fine oz., as against 14,831 fine oz. in 1921. In 1923 it increased to 13,476 fine oz., but in 1924 only 7,853 fine oz. were credited to the placer workings.

World Production of Silver.—The world production of silver was estimated at 239,068,295 fine oz. for 1924, an increase of 15.5 p.c. over the pre-war figure of 1913, given as 208,690,446 fine oz. The silver production of Canada in 1924 was 19,736,323 fine oz. For the quantity and value of the world's production in 1923 and 1924, see Table 18 of this section.

Statistics of the quantity and value of silver produced in Canada are given for the years since 1887 in Table 19, while statistics of the quantity and value produced in the various provinces are given for 1911 and subsequent years in Table 20.