

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. Recent development work indicates that the South Lorrain field is likely to play its part in helping to maintain the silver production of Ontario for some years to come.

**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 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, which in 1925 were reported to have contained 2,263,556 oz. of silver.

Production in 1925 amounted to 8,579,458 fine oz., valued at \$5,925,403, as against 8,153,003 fine oz., valued at \$5,444,657, in 1924. Production in 1925 included (a) silver contained in blister copper, 801,809 oz., or 9.3 p.c.; (b) silver in lead and gold bullion 5,314,072 oz., or 62.0 p.c.; (c) silver in lead and zinc ores and concentrates exported 309,065 oz., or 3.6 p.c., and (d) silver in gold, silver and copper ores exported, 2,154,512 oz., or 25.1 p.c. Corresponding figures for 1924 were (a) 848,142 oz., or 10.4 p.c.; (b) 4,168,464 oz., or 51.3 p.c.; (c) 379,254 oz., or 4.6 p.c.; (d) 2,757,143 oz., or 33.7 p.c.

**Yukon Territory.**—The production of silver from the Yukon Territory in 1925 amounted to 904,893 fine oz., derived chiefly from the silver-lead ores exported. 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 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 these climatic and transportation difficulties, the Treadwell Yukon Co. of Keno Hill completed a concentrating plant in the summer of 1925, in order to reduce handling and transportation costs by eliminating much of the waste from their ores. This concentrator has been working to full capacity since completion and treats ore for other mines. This is a great assistance to smaller operators and has resulted in a record silver production of 1,686,106 fine oz. from the Yukon during 1926.

The quantity of silver obtained from placer gold is gradually decreasing. The quantities obtained from this source each year since 1920 have been as follows:—14,831 fine oz. in 1921; 12,233 in 1922; 13,476 in 1923; 7,853 in 1924 and 10,759 fine oz. in 1925.

**World Production of Silver.**—The world production of silver was estimated at 245,138,172 fine oz. for 1925, an increase of 17.4 p.c. over the pre-war figure of 1913, given as 208,690,446 fine oz. The silver production of Canada in 1925 was 20,228,988 fine oz. For the quantity and value of the world's production in 1924 and 1925, 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.