

transmission line has been extended from Elk Lake to Gowganda. With these added facilities, a number of mines in the camp are enlarging their operations. 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. 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.—For the first time since 1905 this province has surpassed Ontario in the production of silver. Most of the British Columbia output of silver is now derived from the ores of the Sullivan mine near Kimberley and the Premier mine at Premier. Other sources of silver in this province are the silver-lead-zinc ores of East and West Kootenay, the gold-copper ores of Rossland, the boundary and coast districts.

Production in 1926 amounted to 10,625,816 fine oz., valued at \$6,599,376, as against 8,579,458 fine oz., valued at \$5,925,403, in 1925. Production in 1926 included (a) silver contained in blister copper, 1,235,398 oz., or 11.6 p.c.; (b) silver in lead and gold bullion, 6,770,742 oz., or 63.8 p.c.; (c) silver in lead and zinc ores and concentrates exported 46,948 oz., or 0.4 p.c., and (d) silver in gold, silver and copper ores exported, 2,572,728 oz., or 24.2 p.c. Corresponding figures for 1925 were (a) 801,809 oz., or 9.3 p.c.; (b) 5,314,072 oz., or 62.0 p.c.; (c) 309,065 oz., or 3.6 p.c.; (d) 2,154,512 oz., or 25.1 p.c.

Yukon Territory.—The production of silver from the Yukon Territory in 1926 amounted to 2,095,027 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, which is a great assistance to smaller operators in the district.

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; 10,759 fine oz. in 1925 and 5,702 in 1926.

World Production of Silver.—The world production of silver was estimated at 253,587,088 fine oz. for 1926, an increase of 21.5 p.c. over the pre-war figure of 1913, given as 208,690,446 fine oz. The silver production of Canada in 1926 was 22,371,924 fine oz. For the quantity and value of the world's production in 1925 and 1926, 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.