

road has now been completed from the railway at Elk Lake, on a branch line of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. In addition a hydro-electric power 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.

**British Columbia.**—In 1926 for the first time since 1905 this province surpassed Ontario in silver production. 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 the Rossland, the Boundary and the Coast districts.

Production in 1927 was the greatest on record and amounted to 11,040,445 fine oz., valued at \$6,223,499, as against 10,625,816 fine oz. valued at \$6,599,376, in 1926. Small amounts were recovered with alluvial gold and from gold bullion, but the Sullivan and Premier mines were responsible for the greater part of the output from this province. The Sullivan, primarily noted for its lead and zinc production, is the largest producer of silver in Canada. Silver was also recovered from the copper ores and concentrates which were exported for treatment in foreign smelters and from blister copper made at the Trail and Anyox smelters.

**Yukon Territory.**—The production of silver from the Yukon Territory in 1927 amounted to 1,647,295 fine oz., derived chiefly from the silver-lead ores exported from the Mayo district. For some years the difficulties and high cost of transportation involved in the export of these ores were a serious obstacle to the successful operation of the mines. However, in the summer of 1925 the Treadwell Yukon Co. of Keno Hill, the largest producer in the district, completed a concentrating plant which has since been kept working at full capacity. By eliminating much of the waste from the ores, concentration reduces the transportation costs. Ores from neighbouring mines are treated at this mill and this feature is of great assistance to the 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 in 1925; 5,702 in 1926, and 6,925 in 1927.

**World Production of Silver.**—The world production of silver was estimated at 251,096,555 fine oz. for 1927, an increase of 20.4 p.c. over the pre-war figure of 1913, given as 208,690,446 fine oz. The silver production of Canada in 1927 was 22,736,698 fine oz. For the quantity and value of the world's production in 1926 and 1927, see Table 10 of this chapter.

Statistics of the quantity and value of silver produced in Canada are given for the years since 1887 in Table 11, while statistics of the quantity and value produced in the various provinces are given for 1911 and subsequent years in Table 12.