

was 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, 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, although this record was nearly equalled in 1928 with a production of 10,943,367 oz. valued at \$6,366,413. 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 1928 amounted to 2,839,633 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.

World Production of Silver.—The world production of silver was estimated at 257,273,490 fine oz. for 1928, an increase of 23.4 p.c. over the pre-war figure of 1913, given as 208,690,446 fine oz. The silver production of Canada in 1928 was 21,936,407 fine oz. For the quantity and value of the world's production in 1927 and 1928, 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.