

recovered from gold-quartz ores and from alluvial gold deposits. For many years the famous camp at Cobalt, Ont., supplied the bulk of Canada's silver, but output from this area has been quite small in recent years. In 1946, 47.7 p.c. of Canada's silver came from British Columbia, 21.0 p.c. from Ontario, 15.3 p.c. from Quebec, 4.2 p.c. from Manitoba, 11.7 p.c. from Saskatchewan and 0.1 p.c. from Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Consumption of silver in Canada has increased substantially in recent years and now amounts to about 8,000,000 fine oz. annually.

16.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced, 1936-46

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 361 of the 1933 Year Book; for the years 1911-28 at p. 344 of the 1939 edition; for 1929-35 at p. 334 of the 1946 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	oz. fine	\$		oz. fine	\$
1936.....	18,334,487	8,273,804	1942.....	20,695,101	8,726,296
1937.....	22,977,751	10,312,644	1943.....	17,344,569	7,849,111
1938.....	22,219,195	9,660,239	1944.....	13,627,109	5,859,656
1939.....	23,163,629	9,378,490	1945.....	12,942,906	6,083,166
1940.....	23,833,752	9,116,172	1946 ¹	12,676,928	10,604,250
1941.....	21,754,408	8,323,454			

¹ Subject to revision.

17.—Quantities of Silver Produced, by Provinces, 1936-46

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 271 of the 1916-17 Year Book; for the years 1911-28 at p. 345 of the 1939 edition; for 1929-35 at p. 334 of the 1946 edition. The relatively small quantities of silver produced in Alberta are not shown in this table.

Year	Average Price per fine oz. (Canadian funds)	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Yukon	North-west Territories
	cts.	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine
1936....	45.13	107,642	724,339	5,219,366	791,489	642,497	9,748,715	783,416	317,014
1937....	44.88	26,990	908,590	4,693,047	905,179	821,818	11,530,177	3,956,504	135,442
1938....	43.48	988	1,189,495	4,318,837	1,198,315	898,413	11,186,563	2,844,659	581,902
1939....	40.49	173,877	1,167,444	4,689,422	1,028,485	1,141,600	10,648,031	3,830,864	483,874
1940....	38.25	725	1,340,450	5,563,101	1,033,512	1,691,540	11,885,556	2,259,343	59,505
1941....	38.26	673	1,657,082	4,977,476	966,105	2,047,164	11,233,788	856,772	15,327
1942....	42.17	446	1,655,042	4,452,787	821,824	2,664,132	10,596,204	482,133	22,531
1943....	45.84	144	2,212,115	2,671,320	587,279	2,812,624	8,995,488	52,348	13,250
1944....	43.00	188	2,500,681	3,143,275	569,873	1,735,773	5,631,572	32,066	13,677
1945....	47.00	112	2,149,570	3,185,369	533,883	1,426,457	5,620,323	25,153	2,033
1946 ¹ ...	83.65	127	1,934,427	2,664,781	530,000	1,483,000	6,049,497	9,727	5,357

¹ Subject to revision.

Subsection 8.—Zinc

Zinc production in Canada in 1946 showed a decrease of 8.8 p.c. over 1945. In the later year, British Columbia accounted for 58 p.c. of the total, Manitoba and Saskatchewan for 23 p.c. and Quebec for about 19 p.c.

The principal zinc-mining regions of British Columbia are situated in the Kootenay district, where there are large deposits of silver-lead-zinc ore. The chief producing mine is the Sullivan near Kimberley, while other mines are located in the