

PRODUCTION

1916, was \$70,317,419, as compared with \$61,294,330 in 1915, an increase of \$9,023,089, or 14.7 p.c. The aggregate production of structural materials showed a slight decrease, the value in 1916 being \$17,301,726, as against \$17,920,759 in 1915. The total of all other non-metallics increased from \$43,373,571 to \$53,015,693 in 1916. Of gold the production in 1916 is estimated at 926,963 fine oz., valued at \$19,162,025, as compared with 918,056 fine oz., valued at \$18,977,901 in 1915, an increase of \$184,124, or about 1 p.c. It is the largest production since 1902. The highest production recorded was \$27,908,153 in 1900, and the lowest since then was \$8,382,780 in 1907. The production of silver in 1916 was 25,669,172 fine oz., valued at \$16,854,635, as against 26,625,960 fine oz., valued at \$13,228,842 in 1915, a decrease of 3.6 p.c. in quantity, but an increase of 27 p.c. in value. Copper has shown large increases during the past three years. In 1916 the total copper contents of smelter products credited to Canadian ores and estimated recoveries from ores exported amounted to 119,770,814 lb., which would be worth \$32,580,057 at the average monthly price of refined copper in New York, 27.202 cents per lb. The production in 1915 was 100,785,150 lb., and at 17.275 cents per lb., the average price for the year, would be worth \$17,410,635. There was thus an increase in 1916 of 18,985,664 lb., or 18.8 p.c., in quantity and \$15,169,422, or 87.1 p.c., in total value. Nickel shows a production in 1916 of 82,958,564 lb. of the value of \$29,035,497, as against 68,308,657 lb. of the value of \$20,492,597 in 1915; the increase in quantity is at the rate of 21.45 and in value 41.69 p.c. The production of lead in 1916 was 41,593,680 lb., as compared with 46,316,450 lb. in 1915, a decrease of 10.20 p.c.; in value the respective figures are \$3,540,870 for 1916 and \$2,593,721 for 1915, an increase of 36.52 p.c. The total production of marketable coal in 1916 was 14,461,678 short tons of the value of \$38,857,557, as against 13,267,023 tons, value \$32,111,182, in 1915, an increase of 1,194,655 tons, or 9 p.c., in quantity and of \$6,746,375, or 21 p.c., in value. The production of structural materials and clay products, which showed a large falling off in both 1914 and 1915, showed a further decrease in 1916. The total value of the production in 1916 was \$17,301,726, as against \$17,920,759 in 1915 and \$26,009,227 in 1914.

World's Production of Gold and Silver.—Table 65, which is taken from the Annual Report for 1916 of the Director of the United States Mint, gives by countries the quantity and value of the world's production of gold and silver for the calendar years 1914 and 1915. For 1915, the total production of gold amounted to 22,760,788 fine oz. of the value of \$470,607,144, as compared with 21,240,416 oz. of the value of \$439,078,263 in 1914. By countries the Transvaal leads with a total gold production in 1915 of 9,096,106 oz., the United States being second with 4,887,604 oz., followed by Australia, third with 1,948,520 oz., Russia, fourth with 1,382,867 oz., Canada fifth with 918,056 oz. and Rhodesia, sixth with 915,029 oz. The gold production of the British Empire in 1915 (excluding the British East Indies, the production of which is included with the Dutch East Indies) was 14,347,582 fine oz., constituting 63 p.c. of the world's total of 22,760,788 oz. The world's production of silver in 1915 was 177,978,435 fine oz. of the value of