

22 p.c. Practically every product, with the exception of the stone quarry output, showed an increased value of production; but in the case of coal, graphite, gypsum and cement the quantities actually marketed were less, notwithstanding the increased values. Of gold the production in 1917 is estimated at 747,366 fine oz., valued at \$15,449,426, as compared with 930,492 fine oz., valued at \$19,234,976, in 1916, a decrease of \$3,785,550, or 19.68 p.c. This is the lowest production since 1912 when the new Porcupine field caused a considerable increase in Canada's output of gold. The production of silver in 1917 was 22,150,680 oz., valued at \$18,034,419, as against 25,459,741 oz., valued at \$16,717,121, in 1916, a decrease of 13 p.c. in quantity, but an increase of 7.9 p.c. in value. Copper has shown a large increase during the last four years. In 1917 the production of copper amounted to 108,860,358 lb., valued at \$29,588,254, as compared with 117,150,028 lb., valued at \$31,867,150, in 1916, a decrease of 7.08 p.c. in quantity and of 7.15 p.c. in value. Nickel shows a production in 1917 of 84,470,970 lb., worth at 40 cents per lb., \$33,778,388, as compared with 82,958,564 lb., valued at \$29,035,498, or 35 cents per lb., in 1916. The total production in 1917 of lead in bullion credited to Canadian mines, together with the lead estimated as recoverable from ores exported, was 32,072,269 lb., which at the average price of lead in Montreal, 11.137 cents per lb., would be worth \$3,571,889. The corresponding production in 1916 was 41,497,615 lb., valued at \$3,532,692, an average price of 8.513 cents. The decrease in quantity was 9,425,346 lb., or 22.7 p.c.; but on account of the higher price there was a slight increase in total value. The total production of marketable coal in 1917 was 14,015,588 short tons of the value of \$47,643,646, as against 14,483,395 short tons of the value of \$38,817,481 in 1916, a decrease of 467,807 tons, or 3.2 p.c., in quantity and an increase of \$8,826,165, or 22.7 p.c., in value. The total value of the production of structural materials, including cement, clay products, lime, sand and gravel, stone quarries, etc., for 1917 was \$19,102,571, an increase of \$1,635,385, or 9.4 p.c., over that of 1916. This is the first increase in production of this class of products that has been recorded since 1913, the total having been \$17,467,186 in 1916, \$17,920,759 in 1915 and \$26,009,227 in 1914.

**Minerals Compared as to Quantity and Value.**—Table 62 gives the results of calculations intended to show for each mineral product the increase or decrease in total value for 1917, as compared with 1916, that is due (a) to difference in price and (b) to difference in quantity. Of the net increase in the value of the total mineral production in 1917, viz., \$16,070,000, \$26,061,000 was an increase due to higher prices and \$9,991,000 was a decrease due to smaller quantities. For the total mineral production, the actual increase was in the percentage ratio of 9.07, the increase due to higher prices was 15.58 p.c. and the decrease due to smaller quantities was 5.64 p.c.