

in 1916 and \$54,245,679 in 1915. The value for 1917 is the highest on record. Of the total value in 1917, \$56,831,857 represents the value of the metallic and \$15,261,975 the value of the non-metallic production. Gold shows a production of 420,893 oz., of the value of \$8,698,735, a decrease as compared with 1916 of 76,940 oz., or \$1,640,524. The total shipments of silver amounted to 19,479,692 fine oz., of the value of \$16,183,208, as compared with 20,007,367 oz. in 1916, of the value of \$12,703,591. The decrease in the quantity of silver produced in 1917, viz., 527,675 oz., represents a much smaller falling off than in 1916, when the decrease as compared with 1915 was 4,876,295 oz. On the other hand the further decided increase in the price of silver makes the total value for 1917 greater than in 1916 by \$3,479,717. The increase in the value of silver has naturally been of great advantage, not only to the mining companies of Cobalt, but also to their employees, whose wages advance automatically with price. Table 78 shows the total production and value of silver at the Cobalt camp each year from 1904 to 1917. The total for the 14 years is 274,724,172 oz., of the value of \$151,960,561. The value of the output of non-metallic products for 1917 was greater than in any preceding year except 1913, when it amounted to \$15,724,376. Of the 24 items in the non-metallic list only five, compared with 1916, show decreased production in quantity, viz., drain-tile, hollow building blocks, graphite, lime, sand and gravel. In valuation, decreases are shown by graphite, sand and gravel, sewer-pipe and stone. For practically all products prices have advanced materially; this has notably been the case with arsenic, fluorspar and iron pyrites. Building was quiet in 1917, hence the output of construction materials was about the same as in 1916. The yield of crude petroleum exceeded that for 1916 by 214,019 Imperial gallons, this being the second year since 1907 that has shown an increase over the one previous. The output of the natural gas wells was the highest yet recorded.

78.—Production of Silver at the Cobalt Camp, Ontario, 1904-17.

Year.	Oz.	Value.	Average price per oz.	Year.	Oz.	Value.	Average price per oz.
		\$	Cents.			\$	Cents.
1904.....	206,875	111,887	57.2	1911...	31,507,791	15,953,847	53.3
1905.....	2,451,356	1,360,503	60.4	1912...	30,243,859	17,408,935	60.8
1906.....	5,401,766	3,667,551	66.8	1913...	29,681,975	16,553,981	57.8
1907.....	10,023,311	6,155,391	67.5	1914...	25,162,841	12,765,461	54.8
1908.....	19,437,875	9,133,378	52.9	1915...	24,746,534	12,135,816	49.69
1909.....	25,897,825	12,461,576	51.5	1916...	19,915,090	12,643,175	65.661
1910.....	30,645,181	15,478,047	53.5	1917...	19,401,893	16,131,013	81.417
				Total	274,724,172	151,960,561	55.31

Alberta.—The Mines Branch of the Department of Public Works states that the total production of coal in Alberta during the calendar year 1917 was 4,863,414 short tons, as compared with 4,648,604 tons in 1916, an increase of 214,810 tons. The production in 1917 of coke