

in 1917, \$65,303,822 in 1916, and \$54,245,679 in 1915. The value for 1918 is the highest on record. Of the total value in 1918, \$66,178,059 represents the value of the metallic and \$14,130,913 the value of the non-metallic production. Gold shows a production of 411,878 oz., of the value of \$8,502,480, a decrease as compared with 1917 of 9,015 oz., or \$196,255. The total shipments of silver amounted to \$17,738,153 fine oz., of the value of \$17,415,882, as compared with 19,479,692 oz. in 1917, of the value of \$16,183,208. Thus the considerable decrease of production, viz., 1,741,539 oz., is more than made up for the increase in prices, the smaller quantity produced in 1918 being worth \$1,232,674 more than the larger quantity produced in 1917. 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 72 shows the total production and value of silver at the Cobalt camp each year from 1904 to 1918. The total for the 14 years is 292,462,325 oz., of the value of \$169,376,443. The value of the output of non-metallic products for 1918, \$14,130,913, was 8 p.c. less than in 1917 when it amounted to \$15,261,975. Of the items in the non-metallic list, sand-lime brick, lime, gypsum, iron pyrites, salt, sand and gravel show decreased production but increased value. Arsenic, brick fancy and dressed, bricks common, Portland cement, corundum, graphite, mica, natural gas, tile (drain and building), pottery, sewer pipe and stone, also declined in value. Actinolite, feldspar, fluorspar, petroleum, quartz, talc, increased in both quantity and value, to which may be added barite and mineral water, which appear for the first time in the production table.

72.—Production of Silver at the Cobalt Camp, Ontario, 1904-18.

Year.	Oz.	Value.	Average price per oz. Cents.	Year.	Oz.	Value.	Average price per oz. 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
				1918...	17,738,153	17,415,882	98·183
				Total	292,462,325	169,376,443	57·91

Alberta.—The Mines Branch of the Department of Public Works states that the total production of coal in Alberta during the calendar year 1918 was 6,148,620 short tons, as compared with 4,863,414 tons in 1917, an increase of 1,285,206 tons. The production in 1918 of coke was 32,858 tons, as compared with 31,630 tons in 1917 and of briquettes 100,470 tons, as compared with 93,818 tons. Of natural gas the production in the province was, according to the Mines Department of the Dominion Government, 6,318,389,000 cubic feet, as compared with 6,744,130,000 cubic feet, the finally revised quantity for 1917.