

decline in the demand for copper, nickel, iron pyrites, etc., and other products used largely for military purposes. Of the total value in 1919, \$41,590,759 represents the value of the metallic and \$17,293,157 the value of the non-metallic production. Gold shows a production of 505,964 oz., of the value of \$10,451,709, an increase as compared with 1918 of 94,086 oz., or \$1,949,229. The total shipments of silver amounted to \$11,363,252 fine oz., of the value of \$12,904,312, as compared with 17,738,153 oz. in 1918, of the value of \$17,415,882. 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 90 shows the total production and value of silver at the Cobalt and Gowganda camp each year from 1904 to 1919. The total for the 15 years is 303,600,183 oz., of the value of \$182,031,345. The value of the output of non-metallic products for 1919, was 22 p.c. greater than in 1918 when it amounted to \$14,130,913. This increase in the value of non-metallic minerals was due to the increased production of brick, Portland cement, and building stone, while the large decline in the value of metals produced is explained by the decline of the value of nickel production from \$27,840,422 in 1918 to \$11,925,220 in 1919, and of copper from \$8,532,790 to \$3,709,687. On the other hand, platinum metals appear in the list for the first time, with a product valued at \$200,000.

**90.—Production of Silver at the Cobalt and Gowganda Camp, Ontario, 1904-19.**

Year.	Oz.	Value.	Average price per oz.	Year.	Oz.	Value.	Average price per oz.
		\$	Cents.			\$	Cents.
1904.....	206,875	111,887	57.2	1913..	29,681,975	16,553,981	57.8
1905.....	2,451,356	1,360,503	60.4	1914..	25,162,841	12,765,461	54.8
1906.....	5,401,766	3,667,551	66.8	1915...	24,746,534	12,135,816	49.69
1907.....	10,023,311	6,155,391	67.5	1916..	19,915,090	12,643,175	65.66
1908.....	19,437,875	9,133,378	52.9	1917...	19,401,893	16,121,013	81.412
1909.....	25,897,825	12,461,576	51.5	1918...	17,661,694	17,341,790	98.199
1910.....	30,645,181	15,478,047	53.5	1919...	11,214,317	12,738,994	113.60
1911.....	31,507,791	15,953,847	53.3				
1912.....	30,243,859	17,408,935	60.8	<b>Total..</b>	<b>303,600,183</b>	<b>182,031,345</b>	<b>59.96</b>

**Alberta.**—The Mines Branch of the Department of Public Works states that the total production of coal in Alberta during the calendar year 1919 was 5,022,412 short tons, as compared with 6,148,620 tons in 1918, a decrease of 1,126,208 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 in 1918, as compared with 6,744,130,000 cubic feet in 1917.

**British Columbia.**—According to the Annual Report for 1919 of the Provincial Mineralogist, the total value of the mineral production of British Columbia from 1852 to 1919 was \$670,649,894, distributed among the different mineral products as follows: Placer gold,