there are four drilled prior to the Canol agreement, making a total of 29 producing wells in the region. Although it has not been possible to measure production accurately owing to lack of adequate storage facilities, the potential production of the new wells is estimated to be well in excess of the capacity of the pipeline, which is rated at 3,000 bbl. daily. The welding of the pipeline was completed in February, 1944, and, according to schedule, the erection of the refinery should be completed by June, 1944.

Section 6.—World Production of Minerals

Complete figures of world production of such metals as copper, lead and nickel are not available for the war years. Figures for 1938 will be found in the 1942 edition of the Year Book under the respective subsections.

Gold.—The modern phase of gold mining is contemporaneous with the discovery of gold in the Transvaal and the introduction of the cyanide process. World production was 6,320,000 fine oz. in 1891 and a steady increase was recorded until 1915, when 22,847,000 fine oz. were produced. Thereafter, the great increase in wages and in the other costs of production of an article of fixed value brought about a steady decline to a minimum production of 15,497,000 fine oz. in 1922. However, the notable decline in general commodity price levels that occurred in 1921 and 1922 again reduced the costs of gold production and the industry responded with a distinctly upward trend thereafter throughout the 1920's. The increased price of gold since 1930 has accelerated the expansion in world production during recent years and all previous records have been exceeded.

26.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Gold, 1891-1942

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint)

Year	Quantity	Value ¹	Year	Quantity	Value ¹	Year	Quantity	Value
	oz. fine	\$		oz. fine	\$		oz. fine	\$
1891	7,094,266 7,618,811 8,764,362 9,615,190 9,783,914 11,420,068	146, 561, 500 157, 494, 800 181, 175, 600 198, 763, 600 202, 251, 600 236, 073, 700 286, 879, 700	1909 1910 1911 1912 1913	21, 422, 244 21, 965, 111 22, 022, 180 22, 397, 136 22, 605, 068 22, 556, 347 21, 652, 883 22, 846, 608 22, 032, 542	454,059,100 455,239,100 462,989,761 467,288,203 466,284,303 447,608,337 472,283,884	1927 1928 1929	18, 673, 178 19, 117, 568 19, 058, 736 18, 885, 849 19, 207, 452 20, 903, 736 22, 284, 290 24, 098, 676 25, 400, 295	395, 198, 984 393, 979, 954 390, 386, 574 397, 153, 303 432, 118, 638 460, 650, 527 498, 163, 970
1900	12,625,527 14,354,680 15,852,620 16,804,372 18,396,451	260,992,900 296,737,600 327,702,700 347,377,200 380,288,300 402,503,000	1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923	20,346,043 18,588,127 17,339,679 16,146,830 15,997,692 15,496,859 17,845,349 18,619,481	384,251,378 358,443,791 333,784,924 330,702,190 320,349,102	1938 1939 1940	29,999,245 32,930,554 35,118,298 37,703,334 39,534,430	958,033,090¹ 1,049,973,580 1,152,569,390 1,229,140,430 1,319,616,690 1,383,705,050 1,437,348,535 2

 $^{^1}$ At \$20.67 + per oz. fine prior to 1934; at \$35 per oz. fine for 1934 and later years. 2 Since figures for many countries are not available, world totals have not been published by the Director of the United States Mint.

The world's chief producers are the Union of South Africa, Canada, the United States and U.S.S.R. (Russia). Australia, Rhodesia, British West Africa and British India are also important producers; over half of the world production comes from mines in the British Empire.