

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

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SUMMARY, 1888.

METALS.

Iron and steel.—The principal statistics for 1888 were: Domestic iron ore consumed, about 12,060,000 long tons; value at mines, \$28,944,000. This is an increase over 1887 in quantity of 760,000 tons, but a decrease in value of \$4,956,000. Imported iron ore consumed, 587,470 long tons; total iron ore consumed in 1888, about 12,650,000 long tons, or 150,000 tons more than in 1887. Pig iron made in 1888, 6,489,738 long tons; value at furnace, \$107,000,000. This is an increase over 1887 of 72,590 tons in quantity, but a decrease of \$14,925,800 in value. Steel of all kinds produced in 1888, 2,899,440 long tons; value at works, \$89,000,000. This is a decrease from 1887 of 439,631 tons in quantity and of \$14,811,000 in value. Total spot value of all iron and steel made in 1888, in the first stage of manufacture, excluding all duplications, \$145,000,000, a decrease of \$26,103,000 as compared with 1887. Limestone used as a flux in the manufacture of pig iron in 1888, about 5,438,000 long tons; value at quarry, about \$2,719,000.

Gold and silver.—According to the Director of the Mint, the gold product was 1,604,927 fine ounces, valued at \$33,175,000. This is about the same as in 1887, being an excess of only \$75,000. The silver product was 45,783,632 fine ounces, of the commercial value of about \$43,000,000 and of the coining value of \$59,195,000. This is an increase of 4,514,392 ounces over the product in 1887. In addition to the product of our own mines some 10,000,000 ounces of silver were extracted in the United States from foreign ores and bullion.

Copper.—The total product, including the yield of imported ores, increased to 231,270,622 pounds, or 115,635 short tons, during 1888, which

is 46,600,098 pounds more than the product of 1887. During the first quarter of 1889 the production was increasing at even a more rapid rate. The prices received by American producers averaged $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for Lake copper, $14\frac{1}{2}$ for Arizona, and 14 for other districts; making the total value \$33,833,954. Montana led in the production, making 97,897,968 pounds. Consumption was somewhat reduced by the high prices.

Lead.—The product increased to 180,555 short tons from 160,700 tons in 1887. The increase was due principally to the heavier receipts of lead in Mexican silver-lead ores from 15,000 tons in 1887 to over 27,000 tons in 1888. The average price in New York was 4.41 cents per pound, making the total value \$15,921,951. The production of white lead, chiefly from pig lead, was 84,000 short tons, valued at \$10,680,000.

Zinc.—The erection of new works and the extension of old ones led to a further notable increase in the production of zinc in 1888. The additions to capacity were fairly uniformly distributed in the West, East, and South. Production in 1888, 55,903 short tons, with a total value of \$5,500,855; in 1887, 50,340 tons, worth \$4,782,300. The production of zinc white in 1888, directly from ores, was 20,000 short tons, worth \$1,600,000.

Quicksilver.—The product was 33,250 flasks (of $76\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each) from California, a decline in that State of 575 flasks from 1887, in spite of a very satisfactory price, which averaged \$42.50 per flask, making the total value \$1,413,125. No new valuable deposits were discovered in 1888, and without them it is not probable that the yield of quicksilver will increase. In 1889 the decline was much more significant. The entire product was only 26,278 flasks.

Nickel.—The industry remains unchanged except for indications of further developments at Lovelock's, Nevada, and Riddles, Oregon. The product includes 190,637 pounds of metallic nickel, valued at \$114,382 at 60 cents per pound, and 13,691 pounds, worth \$13,250, contained in ores and nickel salts. Total value, \$127,632. The corresponding value in 1887 was \$133,200.

Cobalt oxide.—The total product, including the contents of exported ores and matte, was 8,491 pounds, worth \$15,782. In 1887 the total was 18,340 pounds, worth \$18,774, the lower rate of value in that year resulting from a larger proportion of exported nickel in matte and ore. The price of cobalt oxide remained at \$2 per pound.

Chromium.—The product of chrome iron ore declined from 3,000 tons in 1887 to 1,500 tons in 1888. The average price in San Francisco remained \$15 per ton. Increased operations are probable in 1889.

Manganese.—The product of manganese and manganiferous iron ores in the United States in 1888 was 231,330 tons, valued at \$854,416. Of this amount some 29,198 tons would be classed as manganese ores; the remainder as manganiferous iron ores. Of the manganiferous iron ores 11,462 tons, averaging 11 per cent. of manganese, and 189,574 tons, aver-

aging 4 per cent. of manganese, were from the Colby mine, Michigan. In addition to the above, some 60,000 tons of argentiferous manganese ores, valued at \$10 a ton, chiefly for the silver contained in them, were produced in the Rocky Mountain region.

Aluminum.—The past year was more promising than ever before for the production of cheap aluminum. The production of metallic aluminum as an industry distinct from the production of alloys began toward the close of the year, and 500 pounds had been made up to December 31; the product of 3,000 pounds since then indicates that the industry may continue. The exact amount of alloys produced by the Cowles process has not been furnished, but was not markedly different from the product of 1887, when 18,000 pounds of aluminum contained in bronze and ferro-aluminum were produced. The price for metallic aluminum declined to \$4.50 per pound for less favored brands. In 1889 it was sold in ingots for \$2 per pound.

Platinum.—Including the platinum and iridium separated from gold by the assay offices and that saved in placer gold mining, the product was about 500 ounces, valued at \$2,000.

FUELS.

Coal.—The total product of all kinds of commercial coal in 1888 was 142,037,735 short tons (increase over 1887, 18,022,480 short tons), valued at the mines at \$204,222,790 (increase, \$30,626,794). This may be divided into Pennsylvania anthracite 43,922,897 short tons (increase, 4,416,642 short tons), or 39,216,872 long tons, including 38,145,718 long tons shipped by the railroads and canals and reported by their statistician, Mr. John H. Jones, and 1,071,155 long tons sold to the local trade at the mines (increase, 3,943,431 long tons), valued at \$85,649,649 (increase, \$6,284,405); all other coals, including bituminous, brown coal, lignite, small lots of anthracite produced in Colorado and Arkansas, and 4,000 tons of graphitic coal mined in Rhode Island, amounting in the aggregate to 98,114,838 short tons (increase, 13,605,838 short tons), valued at \$118,573,141 (increase, \$24,342,389).

The colliery consumption at the individual mines varies from nothing to 8 per cent. of the total output of the mines, being greatest at special Pennsylvania anthracite mines and lowest at those bituminous mines where the coal bed lies nearly horizontal, and where no steam power or ventilating furnaces are used. The averages for the different States vary from 2 to 6.4 per cent., the minimum average being in the Pennsylvania bituminous and the maximum average in the Pennsylvania anthracite region.

The total output of the mines, including colliery consumption, was: Pennsylvania anthracite 41,624,611 long tons (increase over 1887, 4,045,864 long tons), or 46,619,564 short tons (increase, 4,531,367 short tons); all other coals, 102,039,838 short tons (increase, 14,152,478 short tons), making the total output of all coals from mines in the United States,

exclusive of slack coal thrown on the dumps, 148,659,402 short tons (increase, 18,683,845 short tons), valued as follows: anthracite, \$89,020,483 (increase, \$4,468,302); bituminous, \$122,498,141 (increase, \$24,493,485); total value, \$211,518,624 (increase, \$28,961,787). The above figures show a notable increase in 1888 over 1887 in the aggregate output and value of both anthracite and bituminous coal, although not so great an increase as occurred in 1887 over 1886 in the value of the anthracite, or in the total tonnage of the bituminous coal.

Coke.—The product of coke in the United States in 1888 was 8,540,030 short tons, valued at about \$12,445,963. Pennsylvania produced by far the largest amount, the Connellsville region alone producing 4,955,553 tons; West Virginia, 531,762 tons; Alabama, 508,511 tons; Tennessee, 385,693 tons, and Virginia, 149,199 tons.

Petroleum.—The product of petroleum in the United States in 1888 was 27,615,929 barrels (of 42 gallons each), valued at about \$17,950,353. Of this amount Pennsylvania produced 16,484,668 barrels; Ohio, 10,010,868 barrels; West Virginia, 119,448 barrels; California, 704,619 barrels; and other States 20,000 barrels.

Natural gas.—The amount of natural gas consumed is given in coal displacement; that is, the amount of coal displaced by the use of natural gas. It is estimated that the amount of coal displaced by natural gas in the United States in 1888 was 14,063,830 tons, valued at \$22,629,875. Of this amount 12,443,830 tons were displaced in Pennsylvania, 750,000 tons in Ohio, and 660,000 tons in Indiana.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

Building stone.—Direct returns from producers of the various kinds of building stone show that there was but a small gain in value over the figures of 1887. The value of the stone produced in 1888 was \$25,500,000, or \$500,000 more than in the preceding year.

Brick and tile.—Value, \$48,213,000. This figure represents only a small gain over 1887. This is due rather to increase in the number of manufacturing plants than to increased production at the older and more important sources of supply; in fact, many of the latter show a falling off in production. Prices also were generally somewhat lower than in 1887.

Lime.—The product is estimated at 49,087,000 barrels, with an average value of 50 cents per barrel, making a total of \$24,543,500 as the value of the year's product. These figures are not largely in advance of those for 1887, and the gains are not so much the results of increased production in the leading lime regions as in localities of minor importance.

Cement.—The amount of cement produced in 1888 was less than for 1887, being 6,253,295 barrels for 1888, valued at 72½ cents per barrel, making \$4,533,639 as the value of the year's product.

ABRASIVE MATERIALS.

Buhrstones.—The product which is used for grinding cement, plaster, paints, feed, etc., comes from New York, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina, and is valued at \$81,000.

Grindstones.—Ohio and Michigan furnish practically all the sandstone from which grindstones are made. The product in 1888 increased slightly, 41,000 long tons, worth \$281,800, being produced, against 40,000 long tons worth \$240,000, in 1887. The price varied from \$6.50 to \$10 per ton at the quarries, before being finished into grindstones.

Corundum.—Production was limited to the old mines in North Carolina and Georgia; 589 short tons, valued at \$91,620, were produced in 1888, against 600 tons in 1887.

Oilstones and whetstones.—The production of novaculite from Arkansas increased slightly, making the total, including Labrador oilstone, etc., 1,500,000 pounds, valued at \$18,000 in the rough state.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Precious stones.—No systematic mining was carried on in search of gems in 1888. But in mining for other substances, and in chance discoveries, gems worth \$64,850 in the rough state, and gold-quartz worth \$75,000, were found.

Phosphate rock.—The production declined to 448,567 long tons, but the total value increased slightly to \$2,018,552 on account of better prices. The trade in manufactured fertilizers was very prosperous.

Marls.—The production in the Southern States, particularly in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, is increasing, while the production of New Jersey decreased from 1887. About 300,000 tons, valued at \$150,000, were produced.

Salt.—The industry shows only slight changes: In 1888 the production was 8,055,881 barrels of 280 pounds, valued at \$4,374,203. In 1887 the product was 8,003,962 barrels, worth \$4,093,846. Kansas became a commercial source of salt in 1888, producing 155,000 barrels, with a prospect of still greater increase in 1889.

Bromine.—The product was 307,386 pounds, worth \$95,290, an increase from 199,087 pounds in 1887, worth \$61,717. The price remained at 31 cents per pound.

Borax.—The production was restricted to 7,589,000 pounds, worth \$455,340, at 6 cents per pound for the average quality. In 1887 the product was 11,000,000 pounds, worth 5 cents per pound.

Sulphur.—The sulphur refinery in Utah was partially burned. This and litigation over the property prevented any production in 1888. The supply came principally from Sicily, with small importations from Japan. It was practically all made into sulphuric acid.

Pyrites.—Product, 54,331 long tons, valued at the mines at \$167,658; a slight increase in quantity over the previous year.

Barytes.—The production from Missouri, Virginia, and New York increased to 20,000 long tons, worth at the mines \$110,000. In 1887 the product was 15,000 long tons, worth \$75,000.

Gypsum.—The domestic supply comes principally from Ohio and Michigan, with smaller amounts from New York, Virginia, Kansas, Colorado, California, Dakota, and Utah. The product in 1888 was 110,000 short tons of crude gypsum, valued at \$550,000. A large portion of the supply is imported from Nova Scotia, where 126,118 tons, worth \$121,579, were produced in 1888.

Ozokerite.—From the region of Soldier's Summit, Utah, about 65,000 pounds of crude mineral wax were produced, worth \$3,000 in New York, where the material was sold. An increase is probable in 1889.

Soapstone.—Product about 15,000 tons, worth \$50,000 before shipment.

Asphaltum.—The product of 1888 includes 700 tons of gilsonite mined in Utah; 3,100 tons of ordinary asphaltum, principally from California, and 50,000 tons of bituminous rock quarried in California for pavements in competition with asphaltum; total value, \$331,500.

Feldspar.—The consumption for potters' use declined to 8,700 long tons, worth, in Trenton, N. J., \$50,000. In 1887, 10,200 long tons were produced, worth \$56,100.

Flint.—For potters' use the consumption was 16,250 long tons. Including that for sand-paper and for glass, the consumption was about 30,000 tons, worth, unground, \$175,000.

Potters' clay.—The consumption included 18,000 long tons of kaolin, or china clay, 5,250 tons of ball clay, and 13,500 tons of fire clay, worth, altogether, \$300,000.

Mica.—Owing principally to the use of smaller sizes in stoves, the production of sheet mica decreased from 70,500 pounds in 1887 to 48,000 in 1888, valued at \$70,000. There is increased demand for mica waste.

Mineral paints.—The production, including ocher, metallic paints, and small amounts of umber and sienna, increased to 24,000 long tons, valued at \$380,000.

Graphite.—The production of pure graphite was limited to Ticonderoga, New York, and is reported as practically unchanged. The total product of pure material was 400,000 pounds, worth \$33,000. Small amounts of less pure material for foundry facings, etc., were produced in North Carolina, and at Cranston, R. I.

Fluorspar.—The production, limited to the neighborhood of Rosiclare, Illinois, and Evansville, Indiana, is reported at 6,000 short tons, worth \$30,000, an increase of 1,000 tons over 1887.

Infusorial earth.—The product came principally from Maryland, and amounted to 1,500 short tons, worth, before shipment, \$7,500.

Zircon.—During 1887 and 1888, 25 tons of zircon were mined, principally in Henderson county, North Carolina, and sold for \$10,000 for the

manufacture of incandescent gas-burners. About 4 tons of monazite, one ton of allanite, 600 pounds of samarskite, and \$500 worth of yttrium minerals were produced for the same use. About 6 tons of monazite and 5 tons of cerite were also imported.

Mineral waters.—Amount sold in 1888, 9,628,568 gallons, valued at \$1,709,302. In 1887 the product was 8,259,609 gallons, worth \$1,261,473.

Totals.—The total value of the minerals produced in 1888 was \$584,550,676. It is recognized that this is the sum of the values of substances taken in various stages of manufacture and hence not strictly comparable with each other; still it is the most valuable means for comparing the total products of different years. The result is an increase of over \$40,000,000 beyond the value of the product of 1887. In that year nearly every mineral industry showed an increase, and hence an increased total was evident. But the fact that the increase was so very large was due to rather exceptional conditions in a few important industries, and it could not reasonably be expected that a similar combination of circumstances would result in even a larger total value for 1888. Nevertheless the unprecedented stimulus given to the production of copper by an artificial price increased the total value of that product nearly \$13,000,000, or nearly enough to offset the decline in the total value of pig iron. The other important factors in the increase were coal and the other fuels which followed the increased quantity of metals. With the anticipated decline of copper to the normal demand, a decline in the total value of the product in 1889 will not be inconsistent with the natural development of our mineral resources.

Metallic products of the United States in 1888.

	Quantity.	Value.
Pig iron, spot value .....long tons..	6,489,738	\$107,000,000
Silver, coining value .....troy ounces..	45,783,632	59,195,000
Copper, value at New York City .....pounds..	231,270,622	33,833,954
Gold, coining value .....troy ounces..	1,604,927	33,175,000
Lead, value at New York City.....short tons..	180,555	15,924,951
Zinc, value at New York City .....do....	55,903	5,500,855
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco .....flasks..	33,250	1,413,125
Nickel, value at Philadelphia.....pounds..	203,328	127,632
Aluminum, value at Philadelphia .....do....	19,000	65,000
Antimony, value at San Francisco.....short tons..	100	20,000
Platinum, value (crude) at New York City ...troy ounces..	500	2,000
Total		\$256,257,517

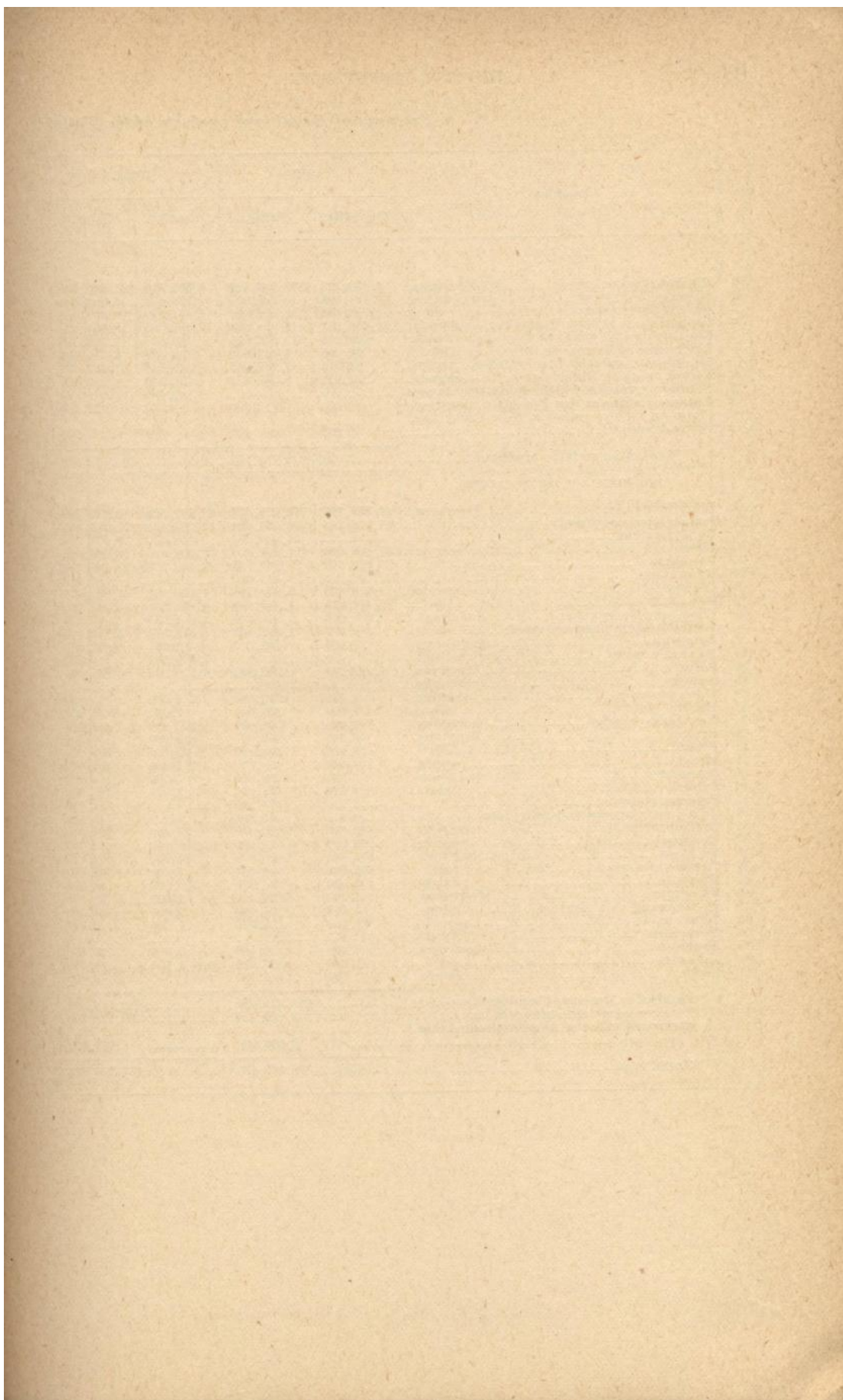
MINERAL RESOURCES.

Non-metallic mineral products of the United States in 1888 (spot values).

	Quantity.	Value.
Bituminous coal.....long tons..	91,106,998	\$122,498,141
Pennsylvania anthracite.....do..	41,624,611	89,020,483
Building stone.....		25,500,000
Lime.....barrels..	49,087,000	24,543,500
Natural gas.....		22,029,875
Petroleum.....barrels..	27,615,929	17,950,353
Cement.....do..	6,253,295	4,533,639
Salt.....do..	8,055,881	4,374,203
Limestone for iron flux.....long tons..	5,438,000	2,719,000
South Carolina phosphate rock.....do..	448,567	2,018,552
Mineral waters.....gallons sold..	9,628,568	1,709,302
Zinc white.....short tons..	20,000	1,600,000
Gypsum.....do..	110,000	550,000
Borax.....pounds..	7,589,000	455,340
Mineral paints.....long tons..	24,000	380,000
Asphaltum.....short tons..	53,800	331,500
Manganese ore.....long tons..	29,198	279,571
Flint.....do..	30,000	175,000
Pyrites.....do..	54,331	167,658
New Jersey marls.....short tons..	300,000	150,000
Crude barytes.....long tons..	20,000	110,000
Bromine.....pounds..	307,386	95,290
Corundum.....short tons..	589	91,620
Gold-quartz, souvenirs, jewelry, etc.....		75,000
Mica.....pounds..	48,000	70,000
Precious stones.....		64,850
Feldspar.....long tons..	8,700	50,000
Graphite.....pounds..	400,000	33,000
Fluorspar.....short tons..	6,000	30,000
Slate ground as pigment.....long tons..	2,500	25,000
Chrome iron ore.....do..	1,500	22,500
Novaculite.....pounds..	1,500,000	18,000
Cobalt oxide.....do..	8,491	15,782
Rutile.....do..	1,000	3,000
Asbestos.....short tons..	100	3,000
Total.....		\$322,293,159

Résumé of the values of the metallic and non-metallic mineral substances produced in the United States in 1888.

Metals.....	\$256,257,517
Mineral substances named in the foregoing table.....	322,293,159
Estimated value of mineral products unspecified.....	6,000,000
Grand total.....	\$584,550,676



Summary of the mineral products of the United

		1882.		1883.	
Products.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC.					
1	Pig-iron, spot value..... long tons..	4, 623, 323	\$106, 336, 429	4, 595, 510	\$91, 910, 200
2	Silver, coining value..... troy ounces..	36, 197, 695	46, 800, 000	35, 733, 622	46, 200, 000
3	Gold, coining value..... do.....	1, 572, 186	32, 500, 000	1, 451, 249	30, 000, 000
4	Copper, value at New York City..... pounds..	91, 646, 232	16, 038, 091	117, 151, 795	18, 064, 807
5	Lead, value at New York City..... short tons..	132, 890	12, 624, 550	143, 957	12, 322, 719
6	Zinc, value at New York City..... do.....	33, 765	3, 646, 620	36, 872	3, 311, 106
7	Quicksilver, value at San Francisco..... flasks..	52, 732	1, 487, 042	46, 725	1, 253, 632
8	Nickel, value at Philadelphia..... pounds..	281, 616	309, 777	58, 800	52, 920
9	Aluminum, value at Philadelphia. troy ounces..	.....	.....	1, 000	875
10	Antimony, value at San Francisco. short tons..	60	12, 000	60	12, 000
11	Platinum, value (crude) at New York City, troy ounces.....	200	600	200	600
Total value metallic products .....		.....	219, 755, 109	.....	203, 128, 859
NON-METALLIC (SPOT VALUES).					
12	Bituminous coal..... long tons..	60, 861, 190	76, 076, 487	68, 531, 500	82, 237, 800
13	Pennsylvania anthracite..... do.....	31, 358, 264	70, 556, 094	34, 336, 469	77, 257, 055
14	Building stone..... do.....	.....	21, 000, 000	.....	20, 000, 000
15	Lime..... barrels..	31, 000, 000	21, 700, 000	32, 000, 000	19, 200, 000
16	Petroleum..... do.....	30, 053, 500	23, 704, 698	23, 400, 229	25, 740, 252
17	Natural gas.....	.....	215, 000	.....	475, 000
18	Cement..... barrels..	3, 250, 000	3, 672, 750	4, 190, 000	4, 293, 500
19	Salt..... do.....	6, 412, 373	4, 340, 140	6, 192, 231	4, 211, 042
20	Limestone for iron flux..... long tons..	3, 850, 000	2, 310, 000	3, 814, 273	1, 907, 136
21	South Carolina phosphate rock..... do.....	332, 077	1, 992, 462	378, 380	2, 270, 280
22	Zinc white..... short tons..	10, 000	700, 000	12, 000	840, 000
23	Mineral waters..... gallons sold..	.....	.....	7, 529, 423	1, 119, 603
24	Borax..... pounds..	4, 236, 291	338, 903	6, 500, 000	585, 000
25	Gypsum..... short tons..	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Manganese ore..... long tons..	3, 500	52, 500	8, 000	120, 000
27	Mineral paints..... do.....	7, 000	105, 000	7, 000	84, 000
28	New Jersey marls..... short tons..	1, 080, 000	540, 000	972, 000	486, 000
29	Pyrites..... long tons..	12, 000	72, 000	25, 000	137, 500
30	Flint..... do.....	25, 000	100, 000	25, 000	100, 000
31	Mica..... pounds..	100, 000	250, 000	114, 000	285, 000
32	Corundum..... short tons..	500	80, 000	550	100, 000
33	Sulphur..... do.....	600	21, 000	1, 000	27, 000
34	Precious stones.....	.....	75, 000	.....	74, 050
35	Gold-quartz souvenirs, jewelry, etc.....	.....	75, 000	.....	115, 000
36	Crude barytes..... long tons..	20, 000	80, 000	27, 000	108, 000
37	Bromine..... pounds..	250, 000	75, 000	301, 100	72, 264
38	Feldspar..... long tons..	14, 000	70, 000	14, 100	71, 112
39	Chrome iron ore..... do.....	2, 500	50, 000	3, 000	60, 000
40	Graphite..... pounds..	425, 000	34, 000	575, 000	46, 000
41	Fluorspar..... short tons..	4, 000	20, 000	4, 000	20, 000
42	Slate ground as a pigment..... long tons..	2, 000	24, 000	2, 000	24, 000
43	Cobalt oxide..... pounds..	11, 653	32, 046	1, 096	2, 795
44	Novaculite..... do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Asphaltum..... short tons..	3, 000	10, 500	3, 000	10, 500
46	Asbestos..... do.....	1, 200	36, 000	1, 000	30, 000
47	Rutile..... pounds..	500	1, 800	550	2, 000
Total value non-metallic mineral products .....		.....	228, 410, 380	.....	242, 111, 889
Total value metallic products.....		.....	219, 755, 109	.....	203, 128, 859
Estimated value of mineral products unspecified.....		.....	8, 000, 000	.....	8, 000, 000
Grand total .....		.....	456, 165, 489	.....	453, 240, 748

SUMMARY.

11

States, calendar years 1882 to 1887, inclusive.

1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
4,097,868	\$73,761,024	4,044,525	\$64,712,400	5,683,329	\$95,195,760	6,417,148	\$121,925,800	1
37,744,605	48,800,000	39,910,279	51,600,000	39,445,312	51,000,000	41,269,240	53,441,300	2
1,489,949	30,800,000	1,538,376	31,801,000	1,881,250	35,000,000	1,596,500	33,100,000	3
147,805,407	18,106,162	170,962,607	18,292,999	161,235,381	16,527,651	185,227,331	21,115,916	4
139,897	10,537,042	129,412	10,469,431	135,629	12,667,749	160,700	14,463,000	5
38,544	3,422,707	40,688	3,539,856	42,641	3,752,408	50,340	4,782,300	6
31,913	936,327	32,073	979,189	29,981	1,060,000	33,825	1,429,000	7
64,550	48,412	277,904	191,753	214,992	127,157	205,556	133,200	8
1,800	1,350	3,400	2,550	.....	27,000	18,000	59,000	9
60	12,000	50	10,000	35	7,000	75	15,500	10
150	450	250	187	50	100	448	1,838	11
.....	186,426,074	.....	181,599,365	.....	215,364,825	.....	250,466,854	
73,730,539	77,417,066	64,840,668	82,347,648	65,810,676	78,481,056	78,470,857	98,004,656	12
33,175,756	66,351,512	34,228,548	76,671,948	34,853,077	76,119,120	37,578,747	84,552,181	13
.....	19,000,000	.....	19,000,000	.....	19,000,000	.....	25,000,000	14
37,000,000	18,500,000	40,000,000	20,000,000	42,500,000	21,250,000	46,750,000	23,375,000	15
24,089,758	20,476,294	21,842,041	19,193,694	28,110,115	20,028,457	28,249,597	18,856,606	16
.....	1,460,000	.....	4,854,200	.....	9,847,150	.....	15,838,500	17
4,000,000	3,720,000	4,150,000	3,492,500	4,500,000	3,990,000	6,692,744	5,186,877	18
6,514,937	4,197,734	7,038,653	4,825,345	7,707,081	4,736,585	8,003,962	4,093,846	19
3,401,930	1,709,965	3,356,956	1,678,478	4,717,163	2,830,297	5,377,000	3,226,200	20
431,779	2,374,784	437,856	2,846,064	430,549	1,872,936	480,558	1,836,818	21
13,000	910,000	15,000	1,050,000	18,000	1,440,000	18,000	1,440,000	22
10,215,328	1,459,143	9,148,491	1,312,845	8,950,317	1,284,070	8,259,609	1,261,473	23
7,000,000	490,000	8,000,000	480,000	9,778,290	488,915	11,000,000	550,000	24
.....	.....	90,405	405,000	95,250	428,625	95,000	425,000	25
10,000	120,000	23,258	190,281	30,193	277,636	34,524	333,844	26
7,000	84,000	3,950	43,575	15,800	285,000	20,000	310,000	27
875,000	437,500	875,000	437,500	800,000	400,000	600,000	300,000	28
35,000	175,000	49,000	220,500	55,000	247,500	52,500	210,000	29
30,000	120,000	30,000	120,000	30,000	120,000	32,000	185,000	30
147,410	368,525	92,000	161,000	40,000	70,000	70,500	142,250	31
600	108,000	600	108,000	645	116,190	600	108,000	32
500	12,000	715	17,875	2,500	75,000	3,000	100,000	33
.....	82,975	.....	69,900	.....	79,056	.....	88,600	34
.....	140,000	.....	140,000	.....	40,000	.....	75,000	35
25,000	100,000	15,000	75,000	10,000	50,000	15,000	75,000	36
281,100	67,464	310,000	89,900	428,334	141,350	199,087	61,717	37
10,900	55,112	13,600	68,000	14,900	74,500	10,200	56,100	38
2,000	35,000	2,700	40,000	2,000	30,000	3,000	40,000	39
.....	.....	227,883	26,231	415,525	33,242	416,000	34,000	40
4,000	20,000	5,000	22,500	5,000	22,500	5,000	20,000	41
2,000	20,000	1,975	24,687	3,000	30,000	2,000	20,000	42
2,000	5,100	68,723	65,373	.....	36,878	18,340	18,774	43
.....	.....	1,000,000	15,000	1,160,000	15,000	1,200,000	16,000	44
3,000	10,500	3,000	10,500	3,500	14,000	4,000	16,000	45
1,000	30,000	300	9,000	200	6,000	150	4,500	46
600	2,000	600	2,000	600	2,000	1,000	3,000	47
.....	220,059,674	.....	240,114,544	.....	243,963,063	.....	285,864,942	
.....	186,426,074	.....	181,599,365	.....	215,364,825	.....	250,466,854	
.....	7,000,000	.....	7,000,000	.....	6,000,000	.....	6,000,000	
.....	413,485,748	.....	428,713,909	.....	465,327,888	.....	542,331,796	