

AUSTRALASIA

Australasia includes production from Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Papua. Production began during the decade 1841 to 1850 and increased to a maximum from 1911 to 1915. Since then it has decreased steadily to the end of 1926. From 1801 to 1927 Australasia contributed 3.52 per cent of the total world production. The main producing areas include Mount Lyell and Mount Morgan in Tasmania, Mugana and Chillogee, and the Wallaroo in Australia; only a small tonnage has recently come from Papua. Table 22 and Figure 16 show the production of copper in Australasia from 1881 to 1925 in five-year periods and that of 1926. (See also Table 26.)

TABLE 22.—*Production of copper in Australasia by five-year periods, 1881-1925, and that of 1926 (short tons)*

Period	Quantity	Average annual production	Period	Quantity	Average annual production
1881-1885	63,037	12,607	1906-1910	220,284	44,056
1886-1890	51,506	10,301	1911-1915	244,888	48,977
1891-1895	45,471	9,094	1916-1920	183,044	36,608
1896-1900	96,276	19,255	1921-1925	75,685	15,137
1901-1905	156,935	31,387	1926	11,627	11,627

BELGIAN CONGO

Belgian Congo began producing in 1914, and its output has risen very rapidly since that time, 1926 production being greatest. From 1911 to 1915 the output was 39,947 short tons; from 1916 to 1920 it was 124,141 short tons; and from 1921 to 1925 it was 338,834 short tons. In 1926 the output was 88,889 short tons. Practically the entire production was from the mine of the Union Miniere d' Haut Katanga near the Rhodesian boundary. Table 23 and Figure 17 show the production of Belgian Congo from 1911 to 1925 in five-year periods and that of 1926. (See also Table 26.)

TABLE 23.—*Production of copper in Belgian Congo, by five-year periods, 1911-1925 and that of 1926 (short tons)*

Period	Quantity	Average annual production
1911-1915	39,947	7,989
1916-1920	124,141	24,828
1921-1925	338,835	67,767
1926	88,889	88,889