

cent and 24 per cent respectively, while in 1893 Great Britain produced 26 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, and the United States 27 per cent and 26 per cent respectively.

645. The world's production of pig-iron has increased from 14,119,263 tons in 1878 to 26,000,000 tons in 1893, an increase of over 86 per cent, and the production of steel, which was 3,021,093 tons in 1878, has increased in a much greater ratio.

646. The total production of basic steel in 1893 was as follows :—

COUNTRIES.	Metric Tons.
Germany and Luxemburg.....	2,308,937
England.....	363,800
France.....	332,407
Austria-Hungary.....	320,063
United States.....	} 262,408
Russia.....	
Belgium.....	
Total .....	3,587,615

This is an increase of 10·7 per cent over the figures of 1892. A feature of considerable economic importance in this process is the large proportion of phosphate of lime contained in the slag. In 1893 about 863,000 tons were ground and sold as a fertilizer.

647. Gold is found in many parts of Canada. Practically, however, its production is limited to the provinces of British Columbia and Nova Scotia. In the latter province in 1893 there were 26 mines, yielding 14,030 ounces of gold from 28,040 tons of quartz crushed. From 1862 to 1892 (both years included) the yield has been 550,064 ounces from 762,286 tons of stone crushed, which is equal to an average of 14 dwt. 10 grains per ton of 2,000 pounds. During this period the highest yield was 1 oz. 2 dwt. per ton, and the lowest 10 dwt. 21 grains.

648. The gold-bearing quartz lodes of Nova Scotia occur in the Cambrian or Cambro-silurian measures, and belong chiefly to the class of "bedded" lodes, from which by far the greater bulk of the gold produced has come. The regular lodes vary