

Great Britain's production of steel as given above was exceeded in 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890. The United States' production as above given was exceeded in 1892.

The year 1894 was the year of largest production Germany has ever had.

The efforts to develop the iron and steel industry in Germany and in the United States have been remarkably successful.

The world's production of pig-iron has increased from 14,119,263 tons in 1878 to over 26,000,000 tons in 1894, 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.

GOLD.

886. 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 1894 there were 33 mines yielding 14,980 ounces of gold from 39,333 tons of quartz crushed. From 1862 to 1894 (both years included) the yield has been 580,156 ounces from 829,409 tons of stone crushed, which is equal to an average of 14 dwt. 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.

887. 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 from 2 to 30 inches in width; the average width may be taken to be from 6 to 12 inches. The richness of these lodes varies, running from \$3 to \$16 a ton. The general average for twenty-nine years is about \$14.50 a ton. There are 35 localities in the province in which workable deposits of gold have been found, and from three thousand to four thousand persons are dependent to a great extent or entirely upon the industry. The area of the gold measures in Nova Scotia has been estimated variously from five thousand to seven thousand square miles, or from one-fifth to one-third of the area of the province; yet the actual area, from which the gold thus far obtained has been won, is less than 40 square miles. Taking the total value of the gold as \$11,000,000, in round numbers, each square mile of surface upon which paying gold lodes have been found has yielded over \$8,000 a year for each year since the discovery of gold in the province.

888. In British Columbia, the value of the estimated yield of gold for 1894 is 456,066 ounces. Of this amount 380,055 ounces are known to have been exported. The remainder (76,011 ounces) is an estimate, being one-fifth of the amount exported by the banks and intended to represent the quantity carried away in private hands.

Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1851, but was little sought till 1857, when four or five Canadians and half-breeds crossed over the Thompson River and succeeded in finding workable placers at Nicomen on that river. British Columbia, since 1858, has produced \$54,350,000 as nearly as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away by private individuals, the actual amount is larger.