

thickest seam

the coal pro-  
untries of the  
ailable figures,

Tons.

210,870,828  
93 4,840,286  
3,903,913  
266,945  
2,843,339

... 222,725,811

33,555,133  
22,545,630  
29,806,922  
108,961,467  
349,610  
3,500,000  
8,181,600  
1,688,820  
223,305  
169,960,781  
12,000,000

... 613,498,579

in 1892, 1893  
nds :-

1894.  
838 2,501,406  
689 1,134,507

843 268,000

170 3,903,913

ON OF IRON

Iron. Steel.

514 3,415,622  
834 4,941,475  
967 28,767  
374 3,990,342  
471 383,763  
662 437,399  
673 615,571  
880 529,760  
841 187,610  
520 86,410  
860 78,660  
160 5,510

756 14,700,889

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\$254,206; in  
18,018, and in  
26,611.  
produced in

1891 was 57,311 tons; in 1892, 75,000 tons; in 1893, 66,837 tons, and in 1894 83,512 tons.

The quantity of pig iron made in 1890 was 21,772 tons, valued at \$331,688; in 1891, 23,891 tons, valued at \$368,901; in 1892, 42,443 tons, valued at \$637,421; in 1893, 55,947 tons, valued at \$790,283, and in 1894, 49,967 tons, valued at \$646,447. The quantity of steel produced in Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was 17,032 tons.

The quantity of steel produced in Canada during the past fiscal year was 17,032 tons.

GOLD.

The production of gold is practically limited in Canada to the Provinces of British Columbia and Nova Scotia. In the latter Province in the last fiscal year 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, or equal to an average of 14 dwt. to a ton of 2,000 pounds.

In British Columbia the value of the estimated yield for 1894 is 456,066 ounces.

The production of gold in the Province of Quebec since the year 1877 when first the figures were available up to the present time has amounted to \$250,000.

The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. The Director of the United States Mint gives it for the fiscal year ending September, 1894, as 8,780,518 ounces, of the value of \$181,510,100, against \$158,836,000 for 1893. Muhleman gives it for 1893 at \$155,522,000.

The following table gives the world's production of gold and silver in 1894:-

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
British Empire:-		
Great Britain .....	\$ 65,800	\$ 329,700
Australia .....	41,760,000	23,367,700
Br. Guiana .....	2,310,100	
Africa .....	40,346,000	
India (British) .....	3,986,000	
Canada .....	954,400	409,329
United States .....	89,423,100	24,105,939
Mexico .....	39,761,200	64,000,000
Russia .....	4,500,000	60,817,300
France .....	27,646,000	420,500
Austria-Hungary .....	185,300	4,706,100
Germany .....	1,684,800	2,548,400
Norway .....	2,203,100	8,027,300
Italy .....		195,200
Spain .....	117,000	1,200,500
Greece .....		2,603,000
Turkey .....		1,472,700
Sweden .....	8,000	263,200
Argentina .....	62,500	119,200
Colombia .....	95,000	1,551,600
Bolivia .....	2,892,800	2,182,400
Equador .....	67,000	18,444,400
Chill .....	68,400	10,000
Brazil .....	464,400	3,685,000
Venezuela .....	2,219,500	
Dutch Guiana .....	806,100	
French Guiana .....	579,500	
Peru .....	1,329,200	4,474,800
Uruguay .....	74,400	
Central American States .....	141,600	
Japan .....	470,500	2,000,000
China .....	489,800	2,529,700
Corea .....	6,014,000	
	476,200	

The British Empire, Russia and the United States supplied between them nearly 157 million dollars worth of gold in 1894.

COPPER.

Copper occurs in Canada in the forms of native and metallic copper and sulphuretted ores, the former being principally confined to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior, the latter being more widely diffused.

The production of copper in Canada for the fiscal year was 8,481,685 pounds, valued at \$805,760, Ontario exporting 741,037 pounds, Quebec 357,259, and British Columbia 95,278 pounds.

The indications are the output in copper will soon be materially increased, as cheaper and more effective methods for separating the copper and the nickel from each other have been adopted in the Sudbury District, and the result will doubtless be a large increase in the output.

NICKEL.

The first discovery of nickel in Canada was made in 1883, near Sudbury, in the District of Algoma, and since then about twenty promising deposits have been discovered.

Operations at present are principally carried on by four companies-The Canadian Copper Co., H. H. Vivian & Co., the Dominion Mineral Co. and the Drury Nickel Co.

The ore, which contains on the average about 2.25 per cent. of nickel, is roasted and smelted into a copper-nickel matte, the usual composition of which, from average analysis, is about as follows:-Copper, 26.91; Nickel, 14.14; Iron, 31.335; Sulphur, 26.95, and Cobalt, .935. The matte is also said to contain some ounces of platinum to the ton. The amount of fine nickel in the matte produced at and shipped from the Sudbury mines in 1891 was 4,626,627 pounds, which, at 60 cents per pound was worth \$2,775,976; in 1892 the quantity was 6,057,482 pounds, valued at 58c per pound, or \$3,513,339, and in 1893, 3,992,982 pounds, valued at 52c per pound, or \$2,076,351.

The world's total production of metallic nickel is estimated for last year at 5,000 tons.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum has been found in all parts of Canada, and particularly in the Northwest Territories, but it is in the County of Lambton, Ontario, whence most of the oil has been, and is, produced. The oil is obtained at a depth of from 370 to 500 feet.

The first flowing well was struck in 1862, on the 19th of February, and in October of the same year there were 35 flowing wells. As there was no accommodation for the storage of this enormous flow, there was a great waste, and it is calculated by one authority that between the dates mentioned no less than 5,000,000 barrels of oil floated off upon the water of a neighboring creek. Means were taken after a time to stop this waste, and, though no