

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1827.....	11,491	1837.....	109,347	1847.....	183,099	1857.....	267,808
1828.....	79,429	1838.....	97,938	1848.....	170,518	1858.....	289,618
1829.....	20,252	1839.....	133,928	1849.....	158,955	1859.....	267,496
1830.....	25,240	1840.....	98,267	1850.....	103,725	1860.....	304,129
1831.....	34,424	1841.....	136,110	1851.....	139,976	1861.....	334,545
1832.....	46,585	1842.....	119,478	1852.....	171,821	1862.....	393,631
1833.....	59,497	1843.....	97,200	1853.....	196,935	1863.....	429,351
1834.....	46,677	1844.....	99,993	1854.....	213,250	1864.....	406,699
1835.....	51,813	1845.....	137,908	1855.....	216,338	1865.....	651,256
1836.....	98,427	1846.....	134,393	1856.....	231,934	1866.....	601,302

Taking the value of coal at the mine to be only \$3.00 per ton in 1865, the product of 1866 represents a value of nearly \$2,000,000.

The last figures in these columns are very remarkable; although 145,744 tons less than in 1865 were shipped to the United States, still the total sale of coal was only 51,552 tons less than the year before, when the Reciprocity Treaty was in full operation, shewing that other markets for Nova Scotia coal are being found—in Quebec, the West Indies and elsewhere.

Respecting Coal Mining, the Chief Commissioner remarks that "its general results have been no less satisfactory than those of gold mining." There were at the date of his last report in 1866, thirty collieries in operation, some only just opened, but with one or two exceptions, all with the best of prospects.

The coal sold in 1866 was from the following mines:—

	Round.	Slack.		Round.	Slack.
Chicnecto.....	3,681		Clyde.....	5,949 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Joggins.....	7,200	1,101	Glace Bay.....	53,999 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,905 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lawrence.....	80	340	Gowrie.....	27,442 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,882
Maccan.....	2,320		Ingraham.....		
St. George's.....	100		International.....	9,212 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,508
Victoria.....	1,627		Lingan.....	48,011 $\frac{1}{2}$	245
Albion.....	173,463 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,838	Matheson.....	580	47
Acadia.....	9,620	1,270 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mira Bay.....	7	38
Bear Creek.....	300	303	S. Head Cow Bay.....	927	11
German.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sydney.....	117,500 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,356
McBean.....			Port Hood.....	2,093 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,200
McKay.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	Richmond.....	739	131
Nova Scotia.....	105	55	Sea Coal Bay.....		92
Acadia.....	35	2	New Campbelltown.....	7,828 $\frac{1}{2}$	453
Block House.....	88,849	1,065			
Caledonia.....				561,428 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,873 $\frac{1}{2}$

The distribution of the coal raised was as follows, comparing 1866 and 1867 to shew the increased export to "other colonies," and other effects of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty:—

	1866.		1865.	
	Tons Round.	Tons Slack.	Tons Round.	Tons Slack.
Raised.....	618,620	66,146
Sold for Home consumption.....	87,639	11,988	51,262	8,276
Exported to neighboring colonies.....	95,077	11,583	44,558	8,003
Exported to other countries.....	378,712	16,303	509,775	30,980
Total.....	561,428	39,874	605,595	47,259

No Copper mine was in operation in Nova Scotia in 1866.

The "Acadia Charcoal Iron Works," of Londonderry, was still the only iron mine that is worked in the Province. During the year ending Sept. 30th, 1866, 2,053 tons of Pig Iron were made, of which 1,489 tons were manufactured into 1,394 tons of Bar Iron, leaving 564 tons for shipment in Pigs.

The Statute of Nova Scotia "of Mines and Minerals" provides that quartz mines (gold) shall, in general, be laid off in areas of 150 feet along a quartz lode, by 250 across, in quadrilateral and rectangular shape. Payment in advance on application for a gold mine, \$2. Leases to be for 21 years. One hundred days' labor to be employed annually on each area, unless more than 10 are held by one person, in which case some allowances are made.

Prospecting licenses (gold) cover an area not exceeding 100 acres, and cost 50 cents per acre for the first ten, and 25 cents per acre for the remainder. Bonds must be entered into to recompense private owners for damage done to their lands; also to employ at least one man per day in developing the area.

Quartz mills must be licensed, and keep books open to Government inspection. They must reserve for the Government a royalty of 3 per cent. of the produce of gold.

Licenses to explore for other than gold mines, valid for one year, cover tracts not to exceed 5 miles square, but not less than 2 miles in width, and cost \$20. Bonds are required similar to those given in the case of gold licenses. Licenses to work cover two years. Leases of coal mines must expire on or before 25th August, 1866. Leases of mines other than coal or gold are for 21 years. Royalty is payable quarterly on minerals "in marketable condition"—5 per cent. on all ores and minerals, except gold, iron and coal—8 cents per ton on every ton of iron, and 10 cents per ton on every ton of coal. Returns to be made under oath.