

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1886.

COUNTRY	Quantity.	COUNTRY.	Quantity.
	Tons.		Tons.
Great Britain.....	157,518,483	New Zealand.....	511,063
United States.....	112,743,403	India (Bengal).....	1,200,957
Germany.....	78,266,288	Borneo.....	5,866
France.....	20,044,597	Nova Scotia.....	1,682,924
Belgium.....	17,253,144	British Columbia.....	326,635
Austria-Hungary.....	17,191,000	Japan.....	900,000
Russia.....	4,500,000	Australia.....	2,878,863
Sweden.....	264,000	Other Countries.....	10,500,000
Spain.....	1,00,000		
Italy.....	320,000	Total.....	427,007,222

The figures for Nova Scotia have been altered to agree with Canadian returns. Long tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, Australia, India, New Zealand and Russia, short tons of 2,000 pounds for the United States, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries. The increase in the world's production, exclusive of the United States, over that of 1885, was 5,275,295 tons.

It is calculated that even at the present state of consumption, there is coal enough still in England to last for 600 years, the Parliamentary report of 1874 estimating the amount at 90,000 million tons. Supply of coal in England.

" 518. Copper constitutes one of the most important of the mineral treasures of the Dominion, and is destined to occupy a very important rank amongst its resources. Its ores are distributed over vast tracts of country in Ontario, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, and traces of it are met with in New Brunswick." There are no copper smelting works in operation in Canada, and consequently all the ores are exported for treatment abroad. It is said that smelting Copper.