Comox. The collieries are four in number, and their operations, in 1891, resulted as follow:---

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF COAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1891,

Coal Raised,	*Home Con- sumption.	Sold for Export.	
Tons. 527,457 345,182 41,666	Tons.	Tons. 383,886 282,452 36,181	
1,029,097	202,697	$\frac{103,960}{806,479}$	
	Tons. 527,457 345,182 41,666 114,792	Coar Sumption. Tons. Tons. 527,457	

^{*} Including coal used in the collieries.

The coal is bituminous and of a very high quality, commanding a better price at San Francisco than any American coal. In an analysis published by the State Mineralogist of California, in 1887, the relative values for steam of British Columbian and Washington Territory coal were given as: Wellington, 1,407; Nanaimo, 1,335; and Seattle, 1,330. (Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 344.)

Production of coal in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, 1874-1890.

452. The next table shows the production of coal in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in each year since 1874:—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1874 TO 1890.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874	977,446	81,000	1,058,446
1875	874,905	110,000	984,905
1876	794,803	139,000	933,803
1877	848,395	154,000	1,002,395
1878	863,081	171,000	1,034,081
1879	882,863	241,000	1,123,863
1880	1,156,635	268,000	1,424,635
1881	1,259,182	228,000	1,487,182
1882	1,529,708	282,000	1,811,708
1883	1,593,259	213,000	1,806,259
1884	1,556,010	394,070	1,950,080
1885	1,514,470	365,000	1,879,470
1886	1,682,924	326,636	2,009,560
1887	1,871,338	413,360	2,284,698
1888	1,989,263	548,017	2,537,280
1889	1,967,032	649,409	2,616,441
1890	2,222,081	759,517	2,981,598
Total	23,583,395	5,343,009	28,926,40