with the exception that coal raised in the Territories and exported to the United States, would be included in the exports from British Columbia. The coal from Nova Scotia goes principally to Quebec, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, while that from British Columbia goes almost entirely to the United States.

Imports of 455. The following table gives the imports of coal for home concoal, 1888sumption into the several provinces during the last four years, the 1891. figures being taken from the Customs returns :-

IMPORTS OF COAL FOR HOME CONSUMPTION—1888-1891.

Provinces.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ontario	2,888,874	1,986,504	2,109,770	2,441,874
Quebec	401,031	457,985	400,781	449,542
Nova Scotia	25,298	27,982	30,033	33,174
New Brunswick	47,208	53,967	53,099	54,866
Manitoba	2,220	5,256	14,245	16,012
British Columbia	936	774	855	1,099
Prince Edward Island North-West Territories	3,132	2,195	1.934	2,243 159
Total	3,368,699	2,534,663	2,610,617	2,998,969

Coal pro-

456. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal duction of the world, according to the latest available figures:—

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Great Britain. United States Germany France Austria Belgium.	1890 1891 1891 1889	Tons. 185,479,126 140,874,729 84,347,156 26,199,749 8,592,876
United States Germany France Austria	1890 1891 1891 1889	140,874,729 84,347,150 26,199,74
United States Germany France Austria	1890 1891 1891 1889	140,874,72 84,347,15 26,199,74
Germany France Austria	1891 1891 1889	84,347,15 26,199,74
France	1891 1889	26,199,74
Austria	1889	
Belgium		
Deignum	1891	19,865,34
n Č:	1000	6,207,80
Russia	1000	4,562,48
Australasia		3,500,00
Canada		1,314,14
Spain		366,79
Italy	1889	300,00
Sweden		10,000,00
Canada Spain Italy Sweden Other countries	1891 1888 1889	360 300