

847. The following gives the production of coal in Canada, by provinces, during the last four years, the figures in each year, however, being subject to revision :—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

PROVINCES.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Nova Scotia	2,290,158	2,175,913	*1,884,638	2,501,406
British Columbia	1,152,588	925,495	1,095,689	1,134,507
Manitoba and N. W. Territories.....	180,330	191,139	221,415	268,000
New Brunswick.....				
Total	3,623,076	3,292,547	3,201,742	3,903,913

* Nine months only.

848. The following table shows the production and distribution of coal, by counties, in Nova Scotia, for the year ended 30th September, 1894 :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1894.

COUNTIES.	Coal Raised.	SOLD FOR		Total Sold.
		Home Consumption.	Export from Province.	
		*Tons.	*Tons.	
Cumberland	608,999	162,032	374,840	536,872
Pictou	510,710	298,069	163,415	461,484
Cape Breton	1,327,687	285,974	962,572	1,248,546
Other counties	16,866	6,434	8,775	15,210
Total	2,464,262	752,509	1,509,602	2,262,112

* Tons of 2,000 lbs.

Contrasting these figures with 1888, the increase in quantity raised in the Cumberland basin is about 15 per cent and in Cape Breton, about 42 per cent. "Other counties" did not appear in the statement of 1888. The greatest absolute gain is in the Cape Breton basin.

Taking the totals the proportions in 1894 were : round, 67·3 per cent ; slack, 20·5 per cent, and run of mine, 12·2 per cent. In 1888 the proportions were : round coal, 65·9 per cent ; slack, 21·2 per cent, and run of mine, 12·9 per cent. The increase has, therefore, been in the round coal, showing improvement in the methods of mining.

Formerly large quantities of "culm" coal accumulated at the several mines and became a cause of expense to owners. But with the development of manufacturing, this culm has become a source of profit, being in demand for purposes where a great degree of heat is required.