

849. The following table shows the production and distribution of coal in Nova Scotia for five years :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

YEARS.	Coal Raised.	SOLD FOR.		Total Sold.
		Home Consumption.	Export from Province.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1890 .....	2,222,081	674,191	1,326,254	2,000,444
1891 .....	2,290,158	716,505	1,355,433	2,071,938
1892 .....	2,175,914	698,855	1,264,431	1,936,286
1893* .....	1,884,639	524,079	1,140,156	1,664,235
1894† .....	2,464,263	752,509	1,509,602	2,262,111

\*For 9 months ended 30th September.

†Year ended 30th September.

850. In British Columbia the only collieries at present in operation are on Vancouver Island, and are situated at Nanaimo, Wellington and Comox, and are four in number. Shafts are being sunk and prospecting carried on on Tumbo Island, between Victoria and the mainland, and also at Kamloops, on the mainland, but the output at present is nil.

The total output in 1894 was 1,134,507 tons of 2,000 pounds, as compared with 1,095,689 tons in 1893, an increase of 38,818 tons.

851. The following are details of the production and distribution of British Columbian coal :—

COLLIERIES.	Coal Raised.	*Home Consumption.	Sold for export.
	†Tons.	†Tons.	†Tons.
Nanaimo .....	441,979	.....	323,825
Wellington .....	422,192	.....	341,435
Union .....	270,336	.....	261,699
Total .....	1,134,507	.....	926,959

\*Including coal used in the collieries.

†Tons of 2,000 pounds.

With one exception the year 1894 was the year of largest production. The coal is bituminous and of a very high quality, commanding a better price at San Francisco than any United States 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 follows : Wellington, 1,047 ; Nanaimo, 1,335, and Seattle, 1,330.