

449. The placing of an import duty upon bituminous coal in 1879 has had the effect of very largely increasing the production of coal in this province, as is apparent from the figures in a subsequent table, and has also been the means of developing a large and increasing interprovincial trade between Nova Scotia and Quebec, particulars of which are here given :—

Development of Nova Scotia coal fields.

#### SALES OF NOVA SCOTIAN COAL TO QUEBEC.

YEAR.	Long Tons.	YEAR.	Long Tons.
1877.....	95,118	1885.....	493,917
1878.....	83,710	1886.....	538,762
1879.....	154,118	1887.....	650,858
1880.....	239,091	1888.....	678,321
1881.....	268,628	1889.....	631,796
1882.....	383,031	1890.....	751,931
1883.....	410,605	1891.....	775,286
1884.....	396,782		

450. The following table shows the production and disposal of coal, by counties, in Nova Scotia, in 1891 :—

Distribution of coal raised in Nova Scotia.

#### PRODUCTION AND SALE OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1891.

Counties.	Coal Raised.	Sold for Home Consumption.	Sold for Export.
	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*
Cumberland.....	521,978	116,156	346,111
Pictou.....	448,169	265,098	139,998
Cape Breton.....	1,074,321	258,293	734,099
Other counties.....	316	190	.....
Total.....	2,044,784	639,737	1,210,208

The quantity raised in 1890 was 1,984,001 tons, and the quantity sold 1,786,111 tons. The figures in the two foregoing tables have been given in long tons of 2,240 lbs. each, in order that they may agree with the Nova Scotian Government returns, in which the long ton is used.

451. While indications of coal are to be found in many places on the mainland of British Columbia, the only collieries at present in operation are on Vancouver Island, and are situated at Nanaimo, Wellington and

Coal in British Columbia

\* Long tons, 2,240 lbs.