34.—Coal Production in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913-1925.
(In thousands of long tons of 2,240 pounds.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Years.	United Kingdom.	British India.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.
1913	287,431	16,208	13,404	12,418	1,888	9,583
1914	265,665	16,464	12,176	12,445	2,276	9,125
1915	253,208	17,104	11,846	11,415	2,209	8,977
1916	256,376	17,254	12,932	9,812	2,257	10,966
1917	248,500	18,213	12,542	10,232	2,068	11,444
1918	227,749	20,722	13,373	10,949	2,034	10,692
1919	229,780	22,628	12,131	10,525	1,848	9,162
1920	231,000	17,640	14,800	13,000	1,800	10,200
1921	163,251	19,303	13,444	12,878	1,809	10,645
1922	249,607	19,011	13,533	12,299	1,858	9,126
1923	276,001	19,658	15,170	12,634	1,970	11,075
1924	267,500	20,270	12,180	13,890	2,085	11,170
1925	243,176	19,969	11,723	14,506	2,075	13,582

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Years.	Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Czecho-slovakia.	Poland.	Nether-lands.	Japan.	United States.
1913	274,264	22,474	40,188	-	-	1,843	20,973	508,893
1914	241,288	16,445	26,141	-	-	1,898	21,935	458,505
1915	230,889	13,950	19,219	-	-	2,226	20,161	474,660
1916	246,606	16,592	20,968	-	-	2,613	22,534	526,873
1917	258,639	14,691	28,427	-	-	3,001	25,938	581,609
1918	256,979	13,668	25,899	-	-	4,804	27,579	605,546
1919	199,160	18,190	19,645	27,000	-	5,271	30,000	487,638
1920	239,285	22,029	34,114	30,587	6,553	5,251	28,775	587,737
1921	255,148	21,401	37,916	32,174	7,717	3,978	25,944	452,139
1922	262,878	20,868	43,118	28,385	24,300	4,525	27,420	425,849
1923	177,573	22,554	46,121	27,380	35,701	5,249	28,633	572,014
1924	253,600	23,000	44,300	35,100	31,730	6,110	31,300	510,800
1925	267,970	22,761	60,064	31,037	28,674	6,943	29,000	522,129

2.—Asbestos.

Canada produces more asbestos than any other country. The value of the annual output of asbestos has increased from less than $25,000 in 1880 to $8,988,360 in 1925, so that, aside from coal, asbestos is now the most important non-metallic mineral product. In 1925, the world's production amounted to about 325,000 long tons; of this tonnage Canada produced 269,200 long tons or 82·8 p.c., Rhodesia, 30,669 tons or 9·4 p.c., Russia, (estimated) 10,000 long tons or 3·1 p.c., South Africa, 9,078 tons or 2·8 p.c., Cyprus, 3,221 tons or 1·0 p.c., and the United States 1,123 tons.

Quebec.—The Eastern Townships have for many years been the most productive asbestos-mining area in the world. The workable deposits of chief importance are confined to a serpentine belt near Black lake and Thetford. The serpentine of this belt generally occurs as disconnected masses, but occasionally it forms mountain ridges of considerable altitude, notably near Black lake. The veins of asbestos traverse the serpentine in all directions, and as a rule the fibre lies at right angles to the walls of the veins. The veins vary in width from ⅛ inch to ½ inch, and occasionally fibre has been obtained several inches in length. The fibre is of good quality and well adapted for spinning. Included in the Thetford and Black Lake area are the East Broughton deposits, where the serpentine occurs enclosed in a highly quartzose slate, probably of pre-Cambrian age. In the Danville area, asbestos up to ½ inch in length occurs abundantly, and the whole of the serpentine is impregnated with fine, short fibre, giving a first-class milling material.