

The following statistics of the coal sales have been kindly furnished us by the officers of the companies, and while not wholly complete, will be of interest as showing the output and distribution of the product of the leading producers:—

Pictou County.

Acadia Coal Company:

	Round.	Slack.
To New Brunswick	14,260	2,615
" Newfoundland .....	.....	49
" Nova Scotia	94,550	64,836
" Prince Edward Island	3,863	20,051
" Quebec	22,640	403
" Other countries .....	.....	289
" Bunker steamers	18,945	136
" Colliery employees	4,514	1,646
Total sales 1890, (tons)	158,772	90,085

Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, (Ltd.):

	Tons.
To Nova Scotia	68,449
" Prince Edward Island	9,036
" New Brunswick	9,634
" Quebec	65,470
" Newfoundland	118
" West Indies	358
" Colliery employees	2,582
" Consumed by engines	7,232
" Consumed by coke ovens	1,491
Total disposals 1890	164,370

East River Coal Co., (Muir & Sons):

Total sales 1890	1,360
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Black Diamond Coal Company, (Ltd.):

	Round.	Slack.
To New Brunswick	1,982	30
" Nova Scotia	18,318	10,083
" Quebec	1,858	.....
" Colliery employees	276	.....
Total disposals 1890	22,464	10,113

Cumberland County.

Cumberland Coal and Railway Company:

	Round.	Slack.
To New Brunswick	89,715	17,332
" Newfoundland	nil	nil
" Nova Scotia	57,341	32,184
" Cape Breton	nil	nil
" Prince Edward Island	nil	nil
" Quebec	157,975	15,302
" West Indies	nil	nil
" United States	7,734	.....
" Bunker steamers .....	.....	.....
" Colliery employees	6,368	.....
Total (tons)	311,399	72,552

Phoenix Coal Co., (Ltd.):

(Joggins Colliery.)	Tons.
Total disposals 1890	53,492

Londonderry Iron Co.:

(Chignecto Colliery.)	Tons.
Total disposals 1890	7,485

Cape Breton.

General Mining Association, (Ltd.), London, Eng.:

	Round.	Slack.
To New Brunswick	5,613	.....
" Newfoundland	27,603	22
" Nova Scotia	32,975	33
" Cape Breton	1,328½	3,743
" Prince Edward Island	897	.....
" Quebec	68,923	4,732
" West Indies .....	.....	.....
" United States	161	786
" Bunker steamers	5,865	.....
" Colliery employees .....	.....	.....
Total disposals 1890	143,365½	9,316

Glace Bay Mining Co.:

	Round.	Slack.
To New Brunswick	3,253	476
" Newfoundland	8,608	7
" Nova Scotia	14,160	4,047
" Prince Edward Island	806	819
" Quebec	53,969	2,179
" West Indies	3,571	.....
" Other countries	12,119	742
" Bunker steamers	3,815	.....
" Colliery employees	50	600
Total disposals 1890	100,351	8,870

Low Point Barasois and Lingan Mining Co.:

	Tons.	Tons.
To New Brunswick	10,764	104.
" Newfoundland	16,028	92
" Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	21,735	2,715
" Prince Edward Island	1,649	2,150
" Quebec	7,470	1,504
" West Indies .....	.....	.....
" United States .....	.....	627
" St. Pierre Miquelon	277	.....
" France	180	.....
" Bunker steamers	12,014	.....
Total sales 1890	70,118	7,252

Sydney & Louisburg Coal and Railway Co., (Ltd.):

	Round.	Slack.
To New Brunswick	4,466	100
" Newfoundland	4,893	7
" Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	16,300	3,146
" Prince Edward Island	4	172
" Quebec	73,483	14,113
" West Indies .....	.....	.....
" Other countries	3,942	.....
" Bunker steamers	19,151	.....
" Colliery employees	60	3,271
Total sales 1890	122,299	20,809

Gowrie Coal Mining Company:

	Round.	Slack.
To New Brunswick	2,531	75
" Newfoundland	11,065	206
" Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	30,303	46,579
" Prince Edward Island	7,790	2,015
" Quebec	48,700	8,969
" West Indies	404	.....
" United States .....	.....	2,869
" Bunker steamers .....	.....	.....
" Colliery employees	3,210	2,170
Total sales for 1890	104,003	22,883

Caledonia Coal and Railway Company:

	Round.	Slack.
To New Brunswick	10,634	1,211
" Newfoundland	13,291	1,406
" Nova Scotia	7,419	2,359
" Prince Edward Island	644	4,749
" Quebec	63,710	26,056
" West Indies	384	.....
" Other countries	7,698	5,822
" Bunker steamers	(Included above.)	.....
" Colliery employees	629	972
Total sales 1890	104,409	42,575

The International Coal Co., (Ltd.):

	Round.	Slack.
Sold in Nova Scotia	3,019	1,878
" New Brunswick	6,753	380
" Newfoundland	1,135	287
" Prince Edward Island	273	113
" Quebec	56,523	33,062
" St. Pierre Miquelon	132	14
" United States	6,893	766
" Bunker steamers	20,411	1,432
Total	95,144	37,932

The White's Asbestos Company.

The White's Asbestos Company, to which reference has already been made in these columns, has again been before the public, and, as might be expected from its character, in an unfavorable light. It will be remembered that its prospectus set forth in glowing colors the amount of the mineral already in sight—"the face of the rock displays a network of asbestos veins"—while the annual production was to be at the very least 1400 tons. Subsequent results have by no means justified this promise; the veins are few and scattered, the quality of the worst, and since operations were commenced a poor eight tons alone have been produced, which brought about £20, or not sufficient to pay the expenses of mining and transportation. In view of these facts, the shareholders found the repeated calls upon their stock exceedingly irksome, and one, a Mr. Hoare, refused to pay

any more upon what was so evidently worthless. Suit was accordingly brought against him for the amount claimed, and came up for trial a short time ago. The judge found, upon consideration, that the directors had disregarded several "serious and important warnings" that had appeared in several journals, whereas it was their bounden duty to investigate the allegations made against the company's property, and furthermore that material statements in the prospectus were untrue or misrepresented, and judgment was therefore given in favor of defendant, with costs. With this as a precedent, the other shareholders who have not yet responded to their calls will not hesitate to follow suit, and a speedy liquidation appears to be inevitable.

The Geological Map of Nova Scotia.

Being cognizant of the immense importance attached to the geological map of Nova Scotia, by those engaged in mining operations in that Province, a call was made at the offices of the Geological Survey to ascertain what progress was being made in its preparation, and also whether it will be upon the scale generally desired. The whole mining community of Nova Scotia, without exception, have expressed their wish that it shall be upon the scale of one mile to the inch, and representations to this effect have been made both by the Gold Miners' Association and the members of the House from that Province, while the fallacy of the course of the Survey has repeatedly been exposed in these columns. No notice has been taken of these statements, however, as the Director of the Geological Survey, from economical motives, considers that four miles to the inch is ample. During several years, but one report has been published in this region, and that being unaccompanied by maps, was of no practical value to miners though exhaustive surveys have been made in this time, and now that a more extensive treatment of the subject has been entered upon, it will be a serious mistake to thus curtail its usefulness by the reduction of the map to one-sixteenth of the wished-for size, destroying its uniformity with the map of Cape Breton already issued upon the scale of one mile to the inch. Regarding the cost of the work—the great stumbling block—the expenses of the surveys amounted, in round figures, to about \$30,000. To produce the maps upon the scale on which they were originally designed, and which is desired, would require a little less than \$4,000, but, in order to economise, nearly \$1,000 was expended in their reduction to the size proposed by the Department—a sum that would have gone far to make up the difference between the cost of the two maps—so that taking this into consideration, the saving is of no account when compared with the utility of the other. Not only this, but the already culpable neglect shown to this, the most important mining province, has been augmented by the delay entailed in the change. We believe that Dr. Selwyn now desires that the local government of Nova