597. The following average analysis from a paper on Canadian coals read at the Montreal meeting of the British Association, will give a fair idea of the coals from the three districts :—

—	Cape Breton.	Pictou.	Cumberland.
Moisture	0·75	1·19	1·46
Volatile combustible	37·26	29·10	33·69
Fixed carbon	58·74	60·63	59·35
Ash	3·25	9·34	5·50

598. There is a wonderful similarity between these coals, as shown by these analyses, and some notable coals mined in the United States. The Pictou analysis, except that it is high in ash, does not differ much from the Connellsville coal ; the Cape Breton is very much like the Pittsburg, and the Cumberland like the Westmoreland.

599. The coal fields of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton are all practically on tide water. Heretofore the shipment of coal by sea in winter has been almost impossible, resulting in loss from depreciation and in increased cost of handling and shipping. In the broad scheme of improvements undertaken in Cape Breton by the Dominion Coal Company (Ltd.) a very important feature is the construction of a railway from Sydney to Louisburg. This will give the coal of the Sydney fields a harbour the year round, and make easy the distribution of coal during the winter season.

600. There are no coal measures from New Brunswick westward until the province of Manitoba is reached. The coal areas of Manitoba are roughly estimated at 15,000 square miles. They yield lignites only, often of a very good quality. Analysis gives the following result :—

Water	15·40
Volatile combustible	37·97
Fixed carbon	41·21
Ash	5·36

601. Analysis of the coal found in the area (50,000 square miles) extending along the base of the Rocky Mountains, from