

far as known, no seams of sufficient magnitude to be worked successfully in competition with the Cumberland mines.

The workable thickness of the coal is very great, in Cape Breton a total of 25 to 60 feet, in Pictou at least 70 feet, and in Cumberland at least 30 feet. If the workable area is reduced one-quarter, say from 406,400 acres to 300,000 acres, and the average thickness of the workable area put at 25 feet, on the basis of 1,000 tons of coal an acre for every foot of coal, the amount of coal in the measures of Nova Scotia is 7,000,000,000 tons.

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

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

Analyses of the coal found in the area (50,000 square miles) extending along the base of the Rocky Mountains, from the international boundary to the vicinity of the Peace River—a distance of 500 miles—give the following result:—

—	Belly River.	Bow River.	Peace River.
Water.....	6·52	12·37	2·10
Volatile combustible.....	31·03	32·33	21·54
Fixed carbon.....	56·54	46·39	71·63
Ash.....	5·91	8·91	4·73

The third coal area is that in the Rocky Mountains. Though small, as measured by miles, it contains much coal of the best quality. Several seams of anthracite of excellent quality have been found.