

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, and 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—gives the following results:—

	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. The small coal area of the Crow's Nest Pass is very rich. Several seams of anthracite of excellent quality have been found. Those in the Cascades Basin have an area of sixty square miles.

The fourth area is that of the Pacific coast. Dr. George M. Dawson gives the following estimate of its extent:—

	Square Miles.
Nanaimo coal basin (coals), approximately correct	200
Comox coal basin (coals), rough approximation	700
Queen Charlotte's Island, very rough approximation	800
Tertiary lignite-bearing rocks in different parts of British Columbia south of the 5th parallel of latitude (very rough approximation)..	12,000

The character of the coal is evidenced by the following analysis:—

	Slow Coking.	Fast Coking.
Water	1·47	1·47
Volatile combustible	28·19	32·69
Fixed carbon	64·05	59·55
Ash	6·29	6·29