

The principal countries to which the articles were shipped during the same period were :—

Countries.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States	12,991,852	24,451,241	39,338,754	34,334,337	32,340,071	33,494,891
Great Britain	399,031	524,851	1,310,593	2,003,558	1,075,675	1,269,533
British Possessions	442,715	580,455	561,109	734,424	805,060	880,905
Belgium	54,280	116,316	278,598	384,709	167,700	125,774
Germany	34,008	155,612	396,496	224,919	116,440	97,755
Japan	477	13,065	13,325	70,380	13,241	95
St. Pierre	25,624	26,811	33,811	26,345	58,818	37,071
Mexico	8,078	58,839	42,703	16,315	14,017	14,520
Other countries	267,659	302,296	335,411	335,970	451,049	658,621
Total	14,223,652	26,229,486	42,310,800	38,130,957	35,042,071	36,579,165

COAL.

The coal areas of Canada are estimated at 97,200 square miles, not including areas known, but as yet undeveloped, in the far north.

There are 1st, the coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ; 2nd, those of the North-west Territories ; 3rd, those of the Rocky Mountains ; and 4th, those of British Columbia. The coal areas of Nova Scotia cover about 635 square miles. They are divided into Cape Breton, the Pictou and the Cumberland basins.

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 407,400 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 districts :—

	Cape Breton.	Pictou.	Cumberland.
Water	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