mile of the Athabaska. Possibly there are anthracitic coals in this part of the basin, but the location of minable areas is considered to be of more importance than the finding of harder coals.'

The general character of the coal is thus summarized:---

'The coal of the Kootanie measures in the Bighorn basin has been carefully examined by several prospectors, and analyses have been published in the Summary Reports for 1907 and 1908, which show that it is a bituminous, or steam coal, with a high carbon content, not generally high in ash, and always low in sulphur. Practical tests with a small coke oven on Bighorn river show that a very high grade of coke can be made. Northward, in places, the fixed carbon content is higher, but it seldom approaches that of an anthracite coal.

'The coal of the Edmonton measures in the foothills on Pembina and Embarras rivers is of lower carbon content, and approaches what might be termed a low carbon bituminous coal. Its coke is not as firm as that from the coal fields nearer the mountain. This might be expected, as the measures are younger and have not been subjected to great pressure.'

' DISTRIBUTION.

'In the Kootanie measures the coal seams found near the Saskatchewan are well distributed throughout the formation. There appears to be in nine seams a total thickness of 90 feet of workable coal. On George creek, one of the forks of the south branch of Brazeau river, Mr. McEvoy found ten seams, with 65 feet of workable coal. Near the north end of the range on Wapiabi creek, Mr. Malloch last year discovered four seams near the top of the formation, with about 26 feet of coal. On the north branch of the Brazeau, four seams are exposed in the same part of the measures, and on McLeod river the coal is apparently all in the upper measures.

'In the upper part of the Crotaceous, as exposed in the foothills on the Embarras and Little Pembina rivers, the coal seams occur in the Edmonton formation—the horizon in which the Big coal seam on the Saskatchewan, and that at the railway crossing on the Pembina occur.'

British Columbia.

A larger output of coal was derived from British Columbia mines in 1909 than in any previous year. The total production was 2,606,127 short tons (2,326,699 long tons), of which about 31.9 per cent was sold for export, the balance being used for home consumption and in the making of coke, of which a portion is also exported. The increase in production over that of 1908 was 272,419 short tons, or about 11.7 per cent. The total increase of production in ten years has been about 89.1 per cent. The quantity sold for export in 1909 is about the same as ten years ago, while the coal consumption of the Province has increased in the same time about 200 per cent. Of the total production in 1909, about 1,927,602 tons, or 74 per cent, were sold as coal, including coal sold for home consumption and for export; 439,290 tons, c^{-1} 17 per cent, were used in making coke, and 239,235 tons, or 9 per cent. used for colliery consumption and by workmen.