Each band of coal was analysed with the following results :

Band, No.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Moisture		.98	.76	1 21	.30	.63	.90	1.34	.56	.41
Volatile Comb. Matter	Slow Coking..	30.84	32.22	33 81	29.19	28.90	31.56	33.64	30.27	28.54
	Fast Coking..	31.75	36 12	37.25	32 65	33.84	35.17	35.91	33.88	30.47
Fixed Carbon ..	Slow Coking..	60 73	60.91	63.13	67.95	65.16	60.59	59.86	60.89	63 63
	Fast Coking..	57.82	57.01	59.60	61.48	60.22	59.98	57.56	57.28	61.70
Ash		7 45	6.11	1.85	2.56	5.31	3.95	5.16	8.28	7.42
Sulphur		.85	.56	.79	1.21	1.85	.89	1.40	2.65	2.25
Specific Gravity		1.31	1.30	1.28	1.27	1.29	1.28	1.29	1.33	1.32
Theoretical Evap. Power	Slow Coking	8.33	8.40	8.65	9.28	8.92	8.32	8.20	8.35	8.99
	Fast Coking	7.95	7.65	8.20	8.83	8.30	8.20	7.88	7.75	8.54

Coke bright and tolerably compact.
Ash of average sample grey, with tinge of pink.

The average of the analyses calculating the respective thickness of the bands is about :—

Moisture		·78
Volatile Combustible Matter,	Slow Coking.	31·32
" " "	Fast "	33·45
Fixed Carbon	Slow "	62·54
" "	Fast "	59.53
Ash		5·34
Sulphur		1·38

The ultimate analyses of the coal gave :—

Carbon	78·51
Hydrogen	5·19
Oxygen } Nitrogen }	9·98
Sulphur	1·12
Ash	5·20
	100·00

As compared with the coal from other Provincial districts the Cumberland coals stand as follows :—

	Cape Breton.	Pictou.	Cumberland.
Moisture	·75	1·19	1·86
Volatile Combustible Matter	37·26	29.10	26·76
Fixed Carbon	58·74	60 63	66·65
Ash	3·25	9.34	4·70