from the surface than the above underlie would indicate. The seam at the extreme southern point of the property lies at a depth of about 5 feet; and near the coast line or more northern limit of the area, the ground failing gradually in that direction, it would be reached at a vertical depth of from 480 to 600 feet, according to the position of the shaft.

The average specific gravity of a sample of the Harbour coal taking from the workings at the International pit, is equal, I find, to 1272. A cubic foot of the coal will weigh, consequently, 79¼ lbs., and a ton of 2,240 lbs. will contain 28 cubic feet. As the Harbour seam averages at least 6 feet in thickness, it must contain within the limits of the Campbell Area 6,105,600 tons. Allowing largely for pillars and loss, about one-third of this, or upwards of two millions of tons, would be immediately available. To exhaust this amount at an ordinary output of fifty or sixty thousand tons, would require a period of from thirty to forty years ; and the coal pillars would then furnish an equal supply for a still longer period.

3. Quality of the Coal:--As stated above, the coal of the Harbour seem is a bituminous caking coal of very good quality. A representative sample taken personally from the workings at the International pit, at a depth of rather more than 100 feet from the surface, gave me the following results:--

Moisture	0.87
Volatile Combustible Matter	35.41
Fixed Carbon	58.56
Sulphur trace	only.
Ash	5.16

I could not detect any signs of pyrites in the sample from which the above analysis was made. The trace of sulphur found in it was probably due, therefore, to the presence of a minute amount of sulphate of lime. When underground, I examined very carefully with my lamp the sides of many of the pillars, and the fragments of coal thrown down in the workings; and although I perceived here and there a few