

on top of the coke. This deposit usually indicates coke of good quality.

A peculiar feature of the beehive ovens is the method employed to keep them heated at the least possible expense. The ovens are placed side by side. Let us suppose that it requires 72 hours to make the coke. On the first day ovens No. 1, 4, 7, etc., are heated and charged with the coal. The heat from these is communicated to ovens 2, 5, 8, etc., and on the second day these are ready to be charged; on the third day ovens 3, 6, 9 have been heated by 2, 5, 8 and are charged. By the fourth day the coke in ovens 1, 4, 7, etc., is finished and no more heat is being developed in these ovens. But here the advantage of this system is again apparent. Ovens 3, 6, 9 have re-heated 4, 7, 10 and when the coke is removed from the latter they are ready to be recharged. In this way no heat is lost, no time wasted in reheating, and the oven can be re-charged as soon as it is emptied.

Non-recovery ovens of various types are used by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., at Sydney Mines, N. S., and the West Canadian Collieries Co., at Lille, Alberta. The beehive style of non-recovery oven is used by the International Coke and Coal Co. of Coleman, Alberta. By-product recovery ovens are in use in the plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Sydney, N.S. Most coal companies have their own washeries, although sometimes independent companies unite in having a common washery among them.

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