

of 140 feet of the pit head of the working shaft now being sunk, there is a channel which will enable vessels drawing 12 feet of water to load at this short distance from the shaft; at a moderate expense this channel can be deepened for the approach of large vessels. The route of the Grand Southern Railway, now building, is but two and one half miles distant, and will afford another excellent means of conveyance. Thus, by land and water, advantages for transport are accessible, that of themselves largely increase the value of the discovery, for the coal can be put upon the market at a small outlay—a great consideration.

The coal indications denote three seams at intervals on the property. On the middle one of which the prospecting shaft was sunk, and the coal taken from the different levels, showed a gradual improvement in quality as downward progress was made, as appears from certificates following herein. Dr. B. J. Harrington, chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada, analyzed the out-crop or crushed coal, taken from the depth of sixty feet, with the following result:

#### ANALYSIS BY SLOW COKING:

Hygroscopic Water.....	1.25
Volatile Combustible Matter.....	4.38
Fixed Carbon.....	57.49
Ash.....	36.88
	—100.00

Mr. Jno. C. Karsten, of Alburtis, Pa., now General Superintendent of Gilberg Silver Mining Co., made analyses of specimens taken from the 80, and 130 feet levels, respectively, and with the subjoined results:

#### COAL FROM THE 80 FEET LEVEL:

Moisture.....	1.27
Volatile Combustible Matter.....	3.78
Fixed Carbon.....	73.52
Impurities.....	21.43
	—100.00

#### COAL FROM THE 130 FEET LEVEL:

Moisture.....	1.32
Volatile Combustible Matter.....	5.60
Fixed Carbon.....	81.36
Impurities.....	13.72
	—100.00