coke, and their ashes are light-gray and powdery, with the exception of those of the coarse coals, which are heavy and shaly. The worst defect of this coal is its containing rather a large quantity of bulky ashes, which causes it to be less esteemed for domestic use than, on other grounds, it deserves. It is very free from sulphur, burns long, and with a great production of heat, and remains alight, when the fire is low, much longer than most other coals.' "*

Foord-pit coal.

These analyses, it will be seen, are of coals from the older workings of the Crushed mines and Dalhousie pits. Of the coal obtained from the new Foord pits, I have made the following analyses :—

	Hartley.	
	By fast coking.	By slow coking.
Hygroscopic water,.....	1.73	1.80
Volatile combustible matter.....	28.18	25.12
Fixed carbon.....	62.94	65.70
Ash (light-gray).....	7.15	7·38
	100.00	100.00
Coke.....	70.09	73.08
Theoretical evaporative power.....	8.62 lbs.	9.03 lbs.
Sulphur (in average of coal).....		0.32 per cent.

The specimens analyzed were hand-samples from the bank at the Foord pits, and believed to fairly represent the whole mass, which supposition is confirmed by the agreement of my assays with the following analysis by Prof. How, of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, of a sample of one barrel, sent him by Mr. Hudson, Chief Manager of the General Mining Association.

How's analysis.

" *Coal from Foord pits, Main seam.* An average of the large sample sent, gave :—

	How.
Moisture.....	1.48
Volatile combustible matter.....	24.28
Fixedcarbon.....	66.50
Ash.....	7.74
	100.00
Coke.....	74.24
Sulphur.....	0.55
Theoretical evaporative power.....	9.13 lbs.
Specific gravity, average of three specimens.....	1.294

" It follows that this is, for various reasons, a valuable coal. The volatile combustible matter is such in amount and character as to promise well in

*H. How, Mineralogy of Nova Scotia, p. 18--20.