

most places so strong as to require no timbering, and is taken down in working back. The floor below the coal is usually an impure fireclay or shale.

The method adopted for mining the coal is by roads or headings cut transversely to the face of the coal and rising on the slope, from which bords or endings are cut to the end of the coal, lengthways of the grain, about 350 feet in length; the headings and bords are laid with tram rails, and the coal is worked out and brought down the roads by self-acting trams worked by counterbalance weights. The average number of tons daily per cutter is four, and there are over 200 cutters employed.

The coal is a good domestic and steam coal, of bright appearance and clean fracture, it is banded but nearly all pure coal from floor to roof, the partings being exceedingly thin. The following analysis by Dr. Percy, F.R.S., is of the main seam.

Carbon.....	78.51
Hydrogen .....	5.19
Oxygen     )	
Nitrogen    )	5.98
Sulphur .....	1.12
Ash.....	5.20

A full set of the analysis of the main or Black seam No. 2 made by Edward Gilpin, jr., is as follows :

COMPOSITION.	Band No. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Moisture .....	.91	.78	1.21	.30	.63	.90	1.34	.56	.41
Vol. Comb. Mat. slow coking.....	30.84	32.22	33.81	29.19	23.90	34.56	33.64	30.27	28.24
“ “ “ fast coking.....	34.75	36.12	37.35	32.66	33.84	35.37	35.64	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	59.69	64.48	60.22	59.98	57.53	57.28	61.
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
Spec. gravity.....	1.31	1.30	1.28	1.27	1.29	1.28	1.29	1.33	1.32
he Evap. Power, slow coking...	8.33	8.40	8.65	9.28	8.92	8.30	8.20	8.35	8.90
“ “ “ fast coking....	7.95	7.65	8.20	8.83	8.30	8.20	7.88	7.75	8.54