

## QUALITY OF COAL.

The coal seams were exposed by the removal of the covering of clay and gravel and only surface coal could be seen. At the time of the last visit, slopes had been started but they were only down 3 or 4 feet so that the coal was still very dirty with clay introduced by the surface waters.

The following assays of seams Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6 were made by Milton Hersey Co., Ltd., of Montreal:—

| MARK       | Moisture | Vol. Comb.<br>Matter | Fixed<br>Carbon | Ash    | Coke   | Sulphur |
|------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| No. 1..... | 0.61%    | 7.83%                | 60.74%          | 30.82% | 91.56% | 1.38%   |
| No. 2..... | 1.29     | 10.24                | 68.98           | 19.49  | 88.47  | 0.59    |
| No. 3..... | 0.66     | 8.10                 | 56.53           | 34.71  | 91.24  | 0.33    |
| No. 6..... | 0.81     | 7.97                 | 65.57           | 25.85  | 91.22  | 1.20    |

These assays show, as was to be expected, very high in ash. It is impossible to say exactly how much the ash will be reduced when clean coal is reached at depth, but undoubtedly there will be a great reduction.

The coal has a crystalline fracture, is very bright and hard. without any pronounced jointage planes. It is not at all crushed or slickensided and as a consequence it will be mined in *strong hard lumps* and will make little slack.

It burns very well in a blacksmith forge, giving an intense heat, so great is the heat in fact that if a steel implement is left a few minutes too long in the fire the *steel will be melted*. The flame is almost colourless and smokeless.

As to whether the coal should be called an anthracite or a semi-anthracite there will be some doubt, as there is no universal standard of composition and physical properties as yet adopted. Under the most rigid classification of Pennsylvania it would be a semi-anthracite, but under the British classification on the other hand, it would be called anthracite.

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*Note—It will be remarked that Mr. McEvoy only saw surface coals—so that this analysis gives a percentage of ash which, with clean samples, will be changed to fixed carbon, to a great extent.*

*Professor Donald, Official Analyst, of Montreal, gives an analysis of 78.70% of fixed carbon.*