Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

By this company, Laurel Run Colliery, a rock tunnel was driven from the bottom split of the Baltimore to the Checker seam, a distance of 80 feet, with a sectional area of 12x6 feet, to be used for the transportation of coal.

Wyoming Valley Coal Company.

In the Forty-Fort shaft a rock slope, 8x14 feet was sunk from the 11-foot vein to the red ash, a distance of 525 feet, on a grade of 15 degrees. This slope opens up a large field of good coal for this company. A new Guibal fan, 20 feet in diameter, was placed on the air shaft to take the place of the one removed, it having been too small to give the ventilation required.

Keystone Coal Company.

A shaft 12x12 feet was sunk from the surface a distance of 375 feet to the red ash seam to be used for hoisting coal and ventilating the mine.

Raub Coal Company, Limited,

The Louise Colliery, owned and operated by this company, started in the month of September to prepare and ship coal to market. It is located northwest of the Mill Hollow Colliery in the borough of Luzerne. They have opened up the old drifts into the Ross and red ash seams, formerly operated by Thomas Waddell. A small breaker, having a capacity of 300 tons per day, was built to prepare the coal for market, and an air shaft was sunk from the Ross to the red ash seam, a distance of 45 feet, with a sectional area of 120 square feet, to ventilate the workings.

Hillside Coal and Iron Company.

This company has erected a new Guibal fan 14 feet in diameter at their new shaft to ventilate the workings, which exhausts 35,000 cubic feet of air while running 50 revolutions per minute.

Stevens Coal Company.

This company has sunk a new shaft 25x11 feet from the surface to the Pittston seam, a distance of 172 feet, to be used for hoisting coal. It is located south of the breaker, a distance of 500 yards from the slope opening, close to the borough of West Pittston. The coal from this shaft is taken by a small locomotive and hoisted up a plane to the breaker. The second opening was driven from the outcrop in the Checker seam down to the shaft level, a distance of 460 feet on a 4 degree pitch. A rock gravity plane has been started from the Pittston seam to be driven to the Checker above to complete the opening to the bottom. The distance to be driven will be 75 feet on a 20-de-

N. C. F. (1.)

KEYSTONE COLLIERY.

*Hillside Coal and Iron Company, Operators.*

Mining operations from 1882 to 1890 :—

Area worked, 119.5 acres.

Archbald bed, average thickness 7.6 feet, average thickness of coal (20 sections), 7.116 feet.

Surface of little or no value, 100+ feet of cover over bed.

Pillars yet to be robbed and gob to be worked over.

Production, 769,383 tons, including all sizes except culm.

Average yield per foot acre, 904 tons, or 48 per cent.

Specific gravity taken at 1.55.

Coal actually won from this area, including buckwheat, 48 per cent.

Mr. May, the superintendent of this company, says they usually count on winning 1000 tons to the foot acre in this neighborhood. Should the pillars and gob bring the yield to this, and it seems quite probable that they will equal or even exceed it, the area mined would then show a yield of 53.2 per cent.

Estimate of coal won, including what can probably be got from pillars and gob, 53.2 per cent.

N. C. F. (2.)

NOTTINGHAM COLLIERY.

*Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Operators.*

Area worked, 522.5 acres.

Red ash bed, about 22 feet thick, with 13 feet of coal.

Surface valuable; workings 200 to 400 feet below surface.

Dip, 15 to 20 degrees.

Worked out, pillars robbed.

Coal won per foot acre, exclusive of buckwheat, 709.1 tons, or 37.7 per cent.

Coal won per foot acre, estimating buckwheat at 10 per cent., 780 tons, or 41.5 per cent.

Estimate of coal won, including buckwheat, 41.5 per cent.