

north there are no exposures for 2 or 3 miles, then the rocks of the coal measures are seen on the river bank striking in the same direction but turned up at angles of 80 degrees to vertical. This evidence taken in connection with the general altitude of the rocks running with the general trend of the valley indicates that the coal measures are continuous through the property to its northern limits.

The distance to which these seams run downward, that is to the dip to the northeast, must remain a matter of uncertainty until bore holes have been put down, but from what can be seen of regularity of the measures, there does not appear to be any doubt but that they will continue regularly for a considerable distance.

Whether these seams after they have dipped down to the bottom of the basin will turn up gradually, thus forming a complete synclinal trough or will come suddenly up with either a sharp fold or fault and form another independent working basin beyond is yet not absolutely proven. What is seen, however, around Anthracite Creek, near the south end of the property tends to show that it will be a complete syncline.

So far, the only estimate of tonnage on the property is that for the immediate vicinity of Biernes Creek, but it is not to be inferred that this amount is all the coal that can be counted upon with certainty.

There is no reasonable doubt that practically, if not entirely all the property is occupied by coal measures. The covered character of the surface prevents the determination at present of the details of the geological structure but the coal measures are seen on the mountains on each side of the valley.

An estimate of the total coal tonnage at present would be only a geological calculation and as such subject to criticism. It could not be cast aside as unproven as a whole but might fairly be open to criticism as to a percentage. A specimen calculation of the above sort may be given, not to be taken as a statement of coal in sight but as a very conservative geological estimate of the coal tonnage favourably situated for mining.

Taking out of the total thickness of 35.9 feet only 15 feet of coal and out of an area of 47 square miles take only 20 square miles as favorably located, then $20 \times 640 \times 15 \times 1500 = 288$ million tons (of 2000 lbs.) or 4000 tons a working day for 240 years.