

The seam of coal is here exposed along the creek bottom for a distance of seven chains. It is cut off by a fault along the southwest portion of the outcrop, as in the case of the Robertson seam, the lower part of the seam being tilted on edge.

East of the outcrop, survey was made of this creek for over one mile. The rocks are sandstones with some shales, but no trace of volcanic rocks in place was observed. The dips were usually low, but low undulations were seen, though on the whole the strata were nowhere greatly disturbed. It is possible, however, that where outcrops are concealed such disturbances may occur. The country along the creek is not so rugged as in the vicinity of Robertson camp, but a high ridge, apparently of sandstone, rises to the northeast of the coal outcrop on this creek, and extends southeast from near the Yakoun river for nearly three miles.

To the northwest of the outcrop, on a small tributary of the Yakoun, there are other outcrops of shale and sandstone in which much higher dips are found; and while they conform to the general strike of the coal seam in this direction, they may also indicate the general run of the fault which is there observed. At one point near the river a band of black coaly shale was observed with a thickness of 12 to 18 inches, but the large seam of Wilson camp was not seen in this direction. The conditions for its extension to the southeast appear to be more favourable than in the case of the Robertson seam, while the quality of the coal is much superior. The thickness of this seam, as measured in the tunnel driven in from the brook is  $17\frac{1}{2}$  feet, with a parting of six inches of sandstone, the upper bench showing 12 ft. 4 in. coal. The dip of the coal in the lower part of the outcrop, or south end of the tunnel, is N.  $40^{\circ}$  E.  $< 75$ . This is near the line of the fault. The dip at the edge of the fault is N. E.  $< 85$ , but at the inner end of the tunnel has become much less, in this way resembling the outcrop of the Robertson seam.

It is impossible from surface indications to determine the exact value of this coal seam. It has been opened at one place only, on the north side of Wilson creek, by a tunnel and small shaft. The seam itself is of large dimensions and the quality of the coal is excellent. It can be traced in a course S.  $43^{\circ}$  E. from the opening for about seven chains to another small tunnel, beyond which it has not been located. The underlying rock is a grey sandstone and the over-wall appears to be practically the same: but in the creek on which the opening is made, and a short distance below, there is a heavy outcrop of dark grey shale. In the creek also, forty feet above the upper tunnel, is a bed of rather coarse conglomerate, of a brown-grey colour, resembling the conglomerate seen on the brook three miles to the