

The strike is regular and the dip decreases from vertical on the surface to about 45 degrees at the foot of the shaft. It shows in the tunnel to be 16 feet between the walls. The coal from here can be taken, as shown by the plan, down the creek until it meets the Yakoun river, and then along the Yakoun river to meet the road from the tunnel driven east of Camp Robertson.

Camp Wilson.—On the 2nd day of June I started with a party of two white men and one Jap for Camp Wilson to open up the bed of coal known to outcrop on Section 36, Township 9, about 9 miles north of Camp Robertson by trail. When discovered a drift was driven about 40 feet north on the bed, which ran into a gravel wash. It was very plain to see that it was an error of judgment to have ever started this drift, as the entire hill is a surface wash, the measures standing on end and the drift one half in coal and one half in gravel, as shown on the cross-section. As soon as I saw it I knew a mistake had been made, so at once started a shaft at the mouth of the old drift.

The bed was vertical at the surface, but at 17 feet the dip began to change. I then drove south about 23 feet. The bed increased from 13 feet 8 inches on the surface to 17 feet 8 inches at the face, with one bench of 14 feet of clear coal.

At the face the dip had fallen off to about 60 degrees east, the strike continuing north and south. I then drove north about 20 feet and cross-sectioned directly underneath the point at which it was cross-sectioned previously and found the bed had increased to 18 feet with one bench of 15 feet 10 inches of clean coal without a parting of any kind.

At this point the dip had flattened to 50 degrees east still continuing the general strike of north and south.

This coal is of a later formation than that found at Camp Robertson.

It is a free burning bituminous coal of excellent quality, and burns with a clear flame, leaving a very small percentage of ash, and requires but little draft. In my opinion it is superior for domestic use to any coal being mined to-day on the Pacific Coast. After having thoroughly satisfied myself that the measures were regular and the strike kept its course of north and south, I started to open up on a small outcropping about half a mile to the north-west of the large bed I had been working. This outcrop is about 200 feet south of the north-west corner post of section 36, township 8. This bed showed one foot on the surface in a small creek. At the depth of four feet it increased to 2 feet 6 inches. Owing to the water from the creek and lack of pumping facilities I was unable to sink deeper. The coal is of similar quality to that found at Camp Wilson, but is a bed underlying it.

CONDITIONS OF THE MEASURES AND COAL OUTCROPS.

From exposures and working it is evident that once we get below the surface the formations are regular and broken at no point. They flatten off with depth and take a moderate dip to the east and north-east.

Your property is well to the east of the volcanic eruptions which have broken up the measures on the south-west shore of Skidegate Inlet and the west coast of the Island. One of the strongest indications I could find of the measures flattening as we get under cover, is on the creek about one mile south of Camp Robertson, and one-half mile east of the trail. At this point there is a water fall with a drop of about 80 feet over a fine grained blue sand stone formation, lying in seams about two feet in thickness. The upper seams have a heavy dip which gradually lightens off until at the bottom the dip is very slight towards the east. This is the largest exposure I could find on the property.

Another strong indication is the tunnel I drove at Camp Robertson.

You will notice on the plan that this starts on a level with the Yakoun River and is driven towards the east into the hill a distance of 89 feet. The face is underneath the plateau upon which Camp Robertson is situated. The measures cut, dip about five degrees east, and at all the openings