

Below are extracts from a very comprehensive report which occupies three closely typewritten pages. This examination was made by the well-known R. S. Craddock, Esq., consulting mining engineer of New York and Spokane. In speaking of what is now termed No. 1 tunnel he says'—

"After passing through a few feet of gravel and loose rock a fine grained eruptive was encountered for a distance of about 100 feet. The tunnel is then continued in the sandstone a distance of 210 feet further, where the eruptive is again met with and passed through a distance of 70 feet to the face. At 275 feet in from the portal a drift has been driven in a south-westerly direction a distance of 67 feet. Coal is showing in places in the roof and sides, but the roof is faulted to such a degree that work was abandoned at this point. Immediately opposite the drift to the South-east there is a good showing of coal and what is known as the west drift has been run in a distance of 61 feet all in coal. The seam measures from 4 to 5 feet 6 inches in width from roof to floor. A few feet from the face of the drift an up-raise has been made following the dip of the seam of 59 feet. The up-raise is all in coal.

"The New or No. 2 tunnel. The new tunnel is located about 1500 feet distant in a westerly direction from the old tunnel, its vertical height is 50 feet above Kettle River. The first few feet pass through gravel and loose rock, when a much decomposed coal seam from 12 inches to 2 feet is encountered. At about 50 feet in specks of coal are found intermingled with the decomposed material forming the seam, and at 100 feet this gives place to 5 feet of fair looking coal. A fault is then met with and after passing through it the seam of coal is again in evidence at and near the face of the tunnel. The ground is much disturbed and broken, the water percolating through gives it a treacherous appearance."

"There are several reasons for advocating the sinking of a shaft on the property, the coal will not be influenced by surface faulting at depth; the hills in which the coal measures are contained are not composed wholly of the coal bearing strata, but are capped with an eruptive rock, the close proximity of which has doubtless altered the coal to the impure