

river occurs in a coarse tuff filled with fragments of volcanic rocks, and crystals of minerals belonging to volcanic rocks. In the tuff are lenses of carbonaceous material, the remains of plants of which the form is sometimes preserved, and a thin seam of argillaceous material and coal. The tuffs have been somewhat squeezed. The strike is about N. 20 deg. E., angle of dip 15 deg. W.

About one mile and a quarter up the river on the east bank is **Wiseman's Discovery**. Here a band of shale twelve feet thick lies between two big beds of tuff. Interbanded with the shale are one or two thin ash beds. The shales are exposed for about 200 feet along the river bank. At the upper end of the exposure the shales are contorted, and at this point the coal is found. Colonel N. E. Lindsey, of Spokane, who examined the District after my visit, reports having discovered four seams of coal on the lower (Gilpin's) claim."

Coal and Coke Problem.

Several months ago Mr. Wm. Blakemore, M. E., of Montreal, Que., and Fernie, B. C., contributed an article to the Canadian Mining Review, in regard to the future of the coal and coke supply of British Columbia, with special reference to the smelting industry. Interest in this article will, no doubt, be enhanced, owing to the prominence of Mr. Blakemore, who had charge until a short time ago of the development work of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. Mr. Blakemore is regarded as the most authoritative engineer in Canada in regard to the coal and coke situation.

In the article referred to above Mr. Blakemore laid great stress upon the sweeping reduction that would be effected in the cost of smelting low-grade ores, provided transportation facilities were extended up the north fork of Kettle River, and thus permit the north fork coal to find a market.

In Mr. Blakemore's article he says: