ing on the men: then the big cut in the photo, made when the seam was reached in a pit, is 61 feet long from the creek. At the end, the ground was too deep to stand, so a tunnel was carried in and timbered heavily for 11 feet till the floor of the coal seam was reached. Then a slope on the floor was sunk 14 feet deep to catch a solid rock roof. Sufficient work on the actual seam has not yet been accomplished to speak with accuracy of the normal width and quality. It would appear that the seam will be normally six feet thick, when it finds itself. Six analyses show 71 to 84 per cent of fixed carbon.

On the "SCOTT" seam, as shown in the annexed photo, a wide cut was put in for 35 feet in length, till timber had to be used. The cut and tunnel were kept double compartment that is 14 feet wide for 16 feet to catch full width of seam on slope. Then a single tunnel was carried on in all 42 feet long.

At the end, as work ceased, this seam was ten feet wide, and this is wider than when the other engineers inspected it. It is a splendid seam to work in the future and get a high percentage of extraction of clean hard coal.

The contents of all the seams harden, and bear the severest of handling, as the "GARNEAU" coal does already, when the coal is taken far from surface and meteorological influences.

In the slope, the "GARNEAU" seam shows up to 36 inches of clean coal, without any clay or shale partings.

The "ROSS" seam.—On the east side a cut was put in in coal for 36 feet, then a cut to the north for 34 feet, in coal and shale, and at the end a timbered tunnel for 6 feet in solid coal. Analysis 80.94% fixed carbon. The normal "run of mine" will assuredly improve.

The "PELLETIER" seam.—A large shaft was sunk on the coal for 40 feet. This demonstrates a strong, high-class fuel, six feet thick, at bottom, of clean coal, but high in ash till the influence of surface water is past. All the samples taken were dirty samples, full of ash and pyrites.

Memo:—Mr. Campbell-Johnston submitted samples of coal from these different seams—not fair samples of what may be expected for the reasons given above—to Mr. O'Sullivan, the official Assayer, at Vancouver, with the following result:—