

**COAL.**—The appearance of veins and outcroppings of coal in almost every section of the Territory west of the Cascade mountains, indicates its very general distribution and inexhaustive supply. Geo. Gibbs, favorably known to the scientific world, thus alludes to the universality of coal indications :—"The whole of this formation has been considered by geologists as tertiary, and the coal as not belonging to the true coal. Be this as it may, its value for economical purposes is unquestionable." \* \* \* The formation commences at the Columbla River, where lignite or brown coal is found in thin seams, and extends continuously northward to a great distance, the quality of the coal improving in that direction. Mr. Gibbs also says : The "Pattle Claim" has upon it a vein 11 feet thick."

**STO-LE-AVA-MAH COAL.**—A specimen of this coal was sent by Commodore C. W. Skinner, United States Navy, to Professor Walter R. Johnson, for analysis. That distinguished chemist thus speaks of it :

"It seems to be one of the finest American coals which I have yet seen. It has a specific gravity of 1.315, and will weigh, in the merchantable state, from 51 to 55 pounds per cubic foot, according to size of lumps, and will require on board a steamer about 42½ feet of space to stow one gross ton. It is of brilliant lustre, wholly free from liability to soil. It is composed of :

Volatile matter, 40.36; Fixed Carbon, 56.84; Earthy matter, 2.80

**SEATTLE MINE.**—A shaft is being sunk, which will reach the coal at the depth of 70 feet, from the mouth of which, by a chute, the coal can be directly laden into scows or barges.

The vein at the croppings is 23 feet thick, mostly clean, pure coal, mixed with dirt on the sides, but to all appearances free from slate or sulphur. No analysis has been made, but smiths who have used it pronounce it superior for their purposes to any coal obtainable on this coast, though inferior to the Cumberland.

It burns up very clean, leaving nothing but a clear white ash, with no clinkers.

**LAKE WASHINGTON COAL FIELDS.**—Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth, a gentleman of scientific culture, thus speaks of these mines :

The coal is remarkably clean, is a jet black, and as we advance along the seam is becoming much harder. Some of it seems to be nearly as hard as Anthracite. It burns with a clear flame, does not emit the black smoke so common to other coals on the coast, and so far as tried it is pronounced superior for purposes of steam. Its heating power seems to be very great. It burns up thoroughly, making no clinkers, and leaving a very small portion of ashes.

In speaking of one of these mines opened in this locality, Mr. Whitworth says :

There are four seams, two of five feet each and two of nine feet each, making in all 28 feet of pure coal.

**J. L.** A regular correspondent of the St. John "Evening Globe," in a letter dated at Seattle and published in that paper 21st June, 1870, says of the Washington Coal Fields :

At the south east end of this Lake, 3 miles from the shore, are found some of the largest beds of Coal in North America. It is said to be inexhaustible in quantity and of superior quality. It is generally used here and gives the best of satisfaction.

Of the lumber of Washington Territory, he says in the same letter :

I have seen lumber containing 250 M. to the acre, and 100 M. to the acre is common. In fact what we call good timber land will average 100 M. to the acre.

In New Brunswick where we could get 7 or 8 M. to the acre, we called it good land, and in Wisconsin and Michigan, I believe, the timber land averages about 12 M. to the acre.