

"The outcrops of the several seams being on the side of a bench which rises to a height of nearly one thousand feet above the creek bottom renders the mining of these coals comparatively easy. That there is a large body of good coal in this part of the basin is quite evident, and though the contact of the sandstones and shales with the volcanics along the eastern margin is for the most part concealed, the structure of the whole of the coal bearing rocks is probably basin shaped, and the seams which outcrop in the face of the hill should underlie the generally level area of the high land east and northeast of the camp. This basin is certainly an important one and well worth careful development by boring."

QUALITY AND DIP OF COAL.

Mr. B. P. Little, M.E., C.E., says: "On Quilchenna Creek coal lands the rocks consist of sandstone, slate and shale, striking N. 60 degrees W., and S. 60 degrees E. (magnetic), and dipping toward the northeast at an angle varying from 25 to 60 degrees from the horizon. A light clay soil 20 to 30 feet thick covers the area of the creek bottom and east of it, and it is only where the soil has been eroded by small lateral streams that bedrock can be seen. Coal crops in a small ravine near the west side of the Jackson Claim, about a quarter of a mile east of the creek, and at an elevation of 275 feet above the stream. A tunnel has been driven 50 feet N. 65 degrees E. (magnetic) on the vein. The vein is six feet thick, with two ribs of bone coal $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 inches thick, included. A general sample of this coal gives the following analysis:

Volatile Matter.....	32.5 per cent.
Fixed Carbon.....	59.2 per cent.
Ash.....	2.3 per cent.
Moisture.....	5.0 per cent.
	100.0 per cent.