

remains, consisting chiefly of spruce and balsam, with a little hemlock and jackpine. There should be an ample quantity remaining to supply any local demand for building and mining purposes for a long time to come.

#### MAP.

The information for the compilation of the accompanying map was obtained chiefly by triangulation with panoramic sketches, supplemented by paced surveys of the main trails; the triangulation being based on township surveys by the British Columbia Government.

The elevation of the mouth of the Telkwa, upon which all other elevations given depend, was assumed to be 1,750 feet above sea level. This figure was arrived at from the results of a number of aneroid barometer observations between this point and Hazelton, and must be considered as only approximate. Other elevations are calculated from vertical angles checked by the aneroid.

#### GEOLOGY.

The rocks of the Telkwa valley may be roughly subdivided into four main divisions, consisting of, in ascending order: 1st. The Crystalline rocks of the Coast range. 2nd. The Porphyrite group. 3rd. The Coal-bearing beds. 4th. A series of eruptives, more recent than any of the above mentioned.

##### COAST CRYSTALLINE ROCKS.

Of the first, little can be said; they constitute the backbone of the Coast range and, where seen, consist of gneisses, schists, granites, &c., but were in no case closely examined. Dr. Dawson has provisionally classed them as of Palæozoic age, probably Carboniferous (Report of Progress, 1879-80, p. 100 B), and has given them the general name of the Cascade Crystalline series.

##### PORPHYRITE GROUP.

Rocks of the Porphyrite group occupy by far the most extensive area in this map-sheet. They consist of a great series of volcanics, composed of tuffs, andesites, agglomerates, &c., more