

along most of its course, but is narrower than Strohn Creek valley, and along one stretch, about three-fourths of a mile in length, contracts into a canyon. The grade averages about 100 feet to the mile. The bordering mountains are steep and some trouble would probably be experienced from snow slides.

The total length of a railway from the mouth of American creek to the Nass, following Bear river, Strohn creek, and Meziadem lake, would be approximately 32 miles. A tunnel  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length would be necessary at the summit, and possibly a short one at the Bear River canyon. A railway to the same point from Nasoga bay, following the valley of the Nass, would have a length of at least 110 miles.

#### GEOLOGY.

The ridge crossed from Little White river to Strohn creek, as shown by occasional exposures, consists of the shales and sandstones of the Nass formation. The same rocks outcrop at points along Meziadem lake and in the ridges and mountains bordering Strohn Creek valley for a distance of about 5 miles above the lake. They are cut at one point north of the valley by a large granite stock, only seen at a distance. They dip to the east and approaching the mountains become harder and more altered. Four miles from the summit they are underlain and replaced by the greenstones, here largely volcanic fragmentals, of the Bear River formation. The contact between the two formations is concealed in the valley, but is plainly traceable, running a few degrees west of north, in the mountains bordering the valley.

No mineral occurrences of importance are reported along Strohn Creek valley.