

Above No. 6 there are six more seams which were not visited, but the particulars of which given me by Mr. Fernie are as follows :—

No. 7	.....	10 feet—	100 feet from	No. 6
8	.....	4 do	100 do	7
9	.....	7 do	100 do	8
10	.....	2 do	100 do	9
11	.....	7 do	100 do	10
12	.....	4 do	200 do	11

The distances are approximate only, they have not been measured.

The above gives a total thickness of 148 feet of coal against 132 feet in the Marten creek area on the eastern side of the basin, while in other respects the seams correspond so closely as to make it almost certain that, except where cut out in the valleys, they are continuous beneath the whole intervening area. For much detailed information respecting the Crow's Nest pass the Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Vol. 1, part B, 1885, already cited, and the accompanying map, can be referred to.

Many of the seams are first-class coking coals and others are good gas coals, but none of them are anthracites. For analyses of those of the Jubilee and Peter seams, Marten Creek, See Annual Report Geological Survey, Vol. III, Part II, pp. 12 s. to 15 s., and for those of the "cannel" seams, Vol. IV, pp. 7 r. and 8 r.

On the 6th of August I reached Pincher Creek, and Ottawa on the 14th.

Dr. G. M. Dawson was employed during the earlier part of the present year in working up and preparing for publication the information intended to be included in the Kamloops sheet of the geological map of British Columbia and had made preparations to undertake some special examinations in the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains and to continue the field work already begun in the adjacent Shuswap sheet during the summer. Before leaving for this work, however, he was appointed as one of the British Behring sea commissioners, and arrangements had consequently to be made such as to enable Mr. McEvoy to continue the work on the Shuswap sheet on the general plan already adopted, while Dr. Dawson was left free to devote himself for the time to the special enquiry just referred to. The completion of the Kamloops sheet and report has consequently been unavoidably delayed, but it is hoped that both may be ready in time to form a part of the next annual volume of the Geological Survey.

Mr. James McEvoy left Ottawa on the 20th of June for field work in the interior of British Columbia, and returned on the 6th of November.

He reports as follows on the special work entrusted to him, as above explained :—

The season was chiefly spent in continuing the work within the area of the Shuswap sheet of the geological map. This sheet is referred to in the report of Dr. G. M. Dawson's work in the summary report for 1890. It embraces the country immediately to the east of that covered by the Kamloops sheet and like it is laid out with sides eighty miles in length, thus covering an area of 6,400 square miles.

The first ten days of the season were occupied by a short trip into the northern part of the area covered by the Kamloops sheet to secure some additional information of the country between Loon lake and Deadman river, necessary for the completion of that sheet. While in this vicinity a number of specimens of the hyalite discovered in 1889 were collected.

After the completion of this trip the country between Chapron lake and Okanagan lake was visited. As there were no trails progress was necessarily slow ; two traverses were, however, made across it, besides several shorter ones, and three mountain summits were occupied for topographical sketches. Here, and generally throughout the western and southern portions of the area of the Shuswap sheet, the Tertiary volcanic rocks are more extensively developed than was formerly supposed. At a rough estimate they cover about a-fourth of the whole area of the sheet.