the provisional classification represent one fold of these schists, which may be supposed to be more or less exactly equivalent to the Triassic flaggy argillites of the first mountain axis.

The Coast range constitutes an uplift on a much greater scale than that of Vancouver and the Queen Charlotte Islands to the southwest of it, a circumstance which appears to have resulted in a more complete crystallization of its strata, and has also led to the introduction of great masses of hornblendic granite. These may in many places represent portions of the strata which have undergone incipient or complete fusion, in place. There is every evidence that in the Appalachian-like folding of this region the same rocks are many times repeated. East of the lower part of the Fraser River, the folds have been completely overturned to the eastward.

These rocks of the Coast Range have with other features of the country a great extension in a north-east and south-east bearing, stretching, with an average width of 100 miles at least, from the 49th parallel to Alaska, a distance of 500 or 600 miles. The exact relations of the rocks of the Coast Range to those of the Interior Plateau yet remain to be determined, but there is reason to believe that the latter are represented, in a highly metamorphosed state, quite extensively in this range. Older rocks may also probably occur locally, but no extensive areas of gneissic rocks lithologically resembling those of the Gold Ranges have been found.

Lying everywhere quite unconformably upon the older beds so far described are the Cretaceous rocks, which constitute on the coast the true Coal-bearing horizon of British Columbia. These rocks probably at one time spread much more widely along the coast than they now do, but have since been folded and disturbed during the continuation of the process of mountain elevation, and have been much reduced by denudation. Their most important area, including the coal-mining regions of Nanaimo and Comox, may be described as forming a narrow trough along the north-east border of Vancouver Island, 136 miles in length. The rocks are sandstones, conglomerates and shales. They hold abundance of fossil plants and marine shells in some places, and in appearance and degree of induration much resemble the true Carboniferous rocks of some parts of Eastern America. In the Nanaimo area the formation has been divided by Mr. J. Richardson as follows, in descending order:—

Sandstones, conglomerates and shales	3290 feet.
Shales	660 "
Productive Coal-measures	1316 "
	5266 "