

It will be seen that while there is a great diminution of the intervening beds, the coal seams are fairly persistent. This may not be the case throughout the whole of the area, but whatever change may take place, is as likely to be favourable as otherwise. The openings at Michel, sixteen miles north of the mines on Coal creek, expose three seams of coal, fifteen to seventeen feet in thickness, but there is not yet sufficient evidence to correlate them with the seams at Coal creek. What there is, however, tends to show that some of the seams at least have a greater thickness here than they have to the south.

The coal seams near Marten creek were not examined in detail, as the excavations made there, about the same time as those near Morrissey, have caved in, and re-excavation would be necessary to expose the seams. Measurements were made at this place also by Mr. Frank B. Smith, engineer for the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, and the results are given in Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn's Summary Report for 1891. A part of this list of seams agrees fairly well with the Morrissey section, but in other parts there is a marked difference. It appears likely that the four lowest seams there given are a repetition of some of the upper ones, and are placed at the bottom, either by attempting to compile partial sections at two or more places, or because the excavations were continued downward across a line of fault which runs north-and-south, near the outcrop of the lower seams. The lowest of the large seams was not fully exposed when the list was published, and further work showed a much greater thickness of coal than was then estimated. Apart altogether from any success in correlating the individual seams in this section at Marten creek with those in the Morrissey section, there is abundant evidence to show that they are of the same horizon, and that there is only one set of coal-measures to be found in the area.

The Kootenay series of Dr. Dawson comprises the lower and middle beds of the section just given. Their age has been established as Lower Cretaceous, chiefly by the determination by Sir J. William Dawson of fossil plants contained in the beds of the coal-bearing horizon. It was remarked in this connexion that the list of plants included "some forms usually regarded as Jurassic, but that the greater number have the facies of the