

sloping grassy sides, and exposures cease. Owing to the slope of the bottom of the coulée toward the river, the beds are cut into more deeply near its mouth, and at the last exposure the seam is about thirty feet up in the bank. The upper seam is here not well shown, but the lower exhibits a few inches over 4 feet of good coal. In an exposure intermediate between this and the first, the upper seam is 8 inches thick, the shales 1 foot, and the lower seam 4 feet 4 inches. The seams are underlaid by at least twenty feet of soft whitish sandstone.

\*Between the Blackfoot Crossing and the coulée above described, the same coal-bearing horizon appears in several places in the banks of Bow River. The seams are here more favourably situated for working, and of greater thickness than in the coulée. The subjoined section shows their mode of occurrence at one point:—

	ft. in.
Coal .....	1 8
Black carbonaceous shale .....	1 4
Coal .....	1 8
Shale .....	0 3
Coal .....	0 9
Shale .....	0 3
Coal .....	3 0
Shale .....	1 0
Coal .....	1 10
<b>Total</b> .....	<hr/> 11 9
<b>Total coal</b> .....	<hr/> 8 11 <hr/>

The coal is here again underlaid by whitish sandstone for about 30 feet, or to the water's edge. Nearly opposite this exposure, on the south side of the river, the seam appears at intervals in the bank, at a height of about 40 feet above the water, for at least a quarter of a mile. It is affected by a series of light undulations.

On Crowfoot Creek, about four miles from the Bow, the same coal-bearing horizon occurs, but the exposure of the seams is not sufficient to enable their thickness to be determined. Exploration by boring is now in progress.

The natural exposures serve to prove the continuity in good workable thickness of this coal deposit over a tract of country