o therop in the value of the south of Mt. Granger. This was the only place seen this season where thing approaching a complete section of this Tutshi series could be measured, and even here it would be somewhat difficult to arrive at anything like accurate results, the coal measures being to a great extent covered with glacial wash material, and the higher rocks being considerably disturbed. Moreover, it was very late in the season when this district was examined, and recent heavy falls of snow, covering considerable portions of the formation, made these somewhat rugged hills dangerous to traverse. However, this series here has a considerable thickness, probably between three and four thomand feet at least.

As mentioned above, only a partial section of the measures was seen, as they outcrop along the valley having approximately the same general strike, and are mostly heavily covered with drift. Descriptions of the coal are given in the economic portion of this report. The general strike of the measures is about true N. 74° W. At the tunnel the strike is true N. 63° W, with a  $42^{\circ}$  dip to the north-east. The most noticeable beds in these measures are the conglomerates which are similar to those seen between the Union mines and Gold hill, and are readily distinguishable from other conglomerates in this district. They are generally much finer and of more even size, and all the beds not only present a very similar appearance but are quite uniform throughout. They are composed of pebbles of cherts, slates, and quartzites, and are generally somewhat dark in colour and very hard, and usually cherty in appearance, the pebbles being well cemented together with a siliceous material. There are at least six of these beds here, generally from seventy-five to one hundred feet in thickness, but some narrow beds of only a few feet were observed. These eherty conglomerates have evidently been derived from the cherts and slates of the Lower Câche Creek series, and are probably the lowest true sediments above them in this district. The rest of the measures consist mostly of somewhat coarse, light-coloured sandstones, some beds of finer and darker shales being also seen. The conglomerates, sandstones, &c., of Mt. Double extend to the south to a point about midway between the station and the north branch of the Watson river, as shown on the map, where the Windy Arm rocks commence. Near the contact the coal measures from the south of Mt.Granger strike across this ridge, and were traced to the deep valley separating it from Mt. Lakeview.

In the Windy Arm district, to the south and on the north-east side, particularly, of Mt. Brute, are some peculiar fragmental rocks. These, very irregular in texture, are composed chiefly of volcanic ashes, lapilli, and quite coarse materials that have fallen into the sea and have been cemented together, often by clays. These rocks, not noticeably bedded and showing very little sorting action, have the general appearance of conglomerates. To the south, and running in a southerly direction to the head of McDonald creek, keeping to the west of it, is a rather narrow exposure of the reddish weathering cherty quartzites, etc.

There is also the belt of these Tutshi rocks noted by Mr. McConnell in the southern portion of the Windy Arm district. Outcropping along the shore of the Arm above Whynton, B.C., and extending in a north-westerly direction to the north of Mt. Dundalk, keeping south of Knob hill, they consist chiefly of conglomerates, tufaceous sandstones, tuffs, etc. The conglomerates are somewhat coarse and similar to those described above as occurring on Mt. Granger, etc. The sandstones are generally light-coloured, hard somewhat coarse, massive, and usually in very thick beds. There are also some much finer, darker coloured