

TABLE ILLUSTRATING THE RELATIONS OF THE EARLIER CRETACEOUS FORMATIONS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND OF ADJACENT PARTS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Queen Charlotte Islands.	Comox, Vancouver Island.	Mainland of British Columbia.	Yukon District. (North of 60th parallel.)	Rocky Mountains Proper. (Between 49° and 51° 30'.)	Southern Alberta.
<p>A. Upper shales and sandstones, 1,500'</p> <p>B. Coarse conglomerates, 2,000'</p> <p>C. Lower shales and sandstones (with coal), 5,000'</p> <p>D. Agglomerates, 3,500'</p> <p>E. Lower sandstones, 1,000'</p> <p>(Local base of Cretaceous.)</p>	<p>Upper conglomerates, 320'</p> <p>Upper shales, 176'</p> <p>Mid. conglomerates, 1,100'</p> <p>Middle shales, 76'</p> <p>Lower conglomerates, 500'</p> <p>Lower shales, 1,000'</p> <p>Productive coal meas., 739'</p> <p>(Local base of Cretaceous.)</p>	<p>Tatlayoco beds (7,000')</p> <p>Nechacco beds (6,000')</p> <p>Skeena beds, Skagit beds (4,400' or more), Jackass Mt. beds (5,000'). All sandstones and quartzites, with shales, and generally coarse conglomerates.</p> <p>"Porphyrite" series of Tatlayoco, and possibly of Nechacco and Skeena.</p> <p>(Local base of Cretaceous.)</p>	<p>Laramie of Lewes R.</p> <p>(Intermediate formations probably represented, but not recognized.)</p> <p>Conglomerates of Rink Rapid, etc.</p> <p>Fossiliferous shales and sandstones, on Rink Rapid, L. Labarge, etc.</p>	<p>Laramie (base).</p> <p>Pierre (including Fox Hill) Belly River.</p> <p>Beuton (possibly with part of Niobrara, 1,400').</p> <p>Dakota, apparently represented in part by coarse conglomerates, and including on Crow Nest Pass, 2,200', of volcanic ejectamenta.</p> <p>Kootanie formation, 7,000' or more. Sandstones, shales, etc., with coal.</p> <p>(Local base of Cretaceous.)</p>	<p>Laramie, 5,750'</p> <p>Pierre (incl. Fox Hill), 830'</p> <p>Belly River, 910'</p> <p>Lower dark shales, 800'</p> <p>Dakota (probably).</p> <p>(Local base of Cretaceous.)</p>