

of from 600 feet to 800 feet. A number of fossils (chiefly plants) collected at various times, have been determined by Mr. Lawrence Lambe and Mr. W. J. Wilson, and show the age of these beds to be Lower Cretaceous, and about equivalent to the Kootenay series of the Crowsnest pass.

"The Skeena series is apparently conformable with the Hazelton group, and the line between them must be rather arbitrarily drawn, the coarse conglomerate already mentioned being regarded as the base of the Skeena series.

"These beds occur in a number of comparatively small patches in various widely-separated localities, being folded in with the harder, underlying volcanics. These small isolated areas seem to be remnants of one or more large fields, which, owing to favourable circumstances, have escaped denudation. It is only in the valleys and low country that these rocks are now to be found, erosion having completely removed them from the higher ridges and mountains. The most important coal-bearing areas are situated on the Telkwa river and the headwaters of the Morice, which have been described in previous reports. Other important localities where they have been noted are on the Shegunia and Kispiox rivers and on the Bulkley river near the mouth of Boulder creek, about 21 miles above Hazelton, where the beds occur in the form of a shallow, synclinal basin, with a number of minor undulations, the river cutting across it diagonally. The greatest width of this trough is probably not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a length of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The only outcrops occur in the banks of the river so that it is a matter of some difficulty to define the boundaries definitely. To the north the coal-bearing beds are cut off by a granitic intrusion, while at the southern extremity there is a faulted contact with rocks of the Hazelton group. A number of small coal seams have been uncovered here and a little prospecting has been undertaken."