

Water	1 34
Volatile combustible Matter	8 57
Fixed carbon	86 27
Ash (light grey)	3 82
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	100 00

The anthracite-producing area of Cascade River, is, however, merely a special case of the inclusion of Cretaceous coal-bearing rocks in the mountains. My exploration south of the Bow Pass during the past summer has proved the existence of large areas of these rocks in that part of the mountains:—on the head waters of the North Fork of the Old Man, on the Crow Nest and North Kootanie Passes and on Elk River. These rocks contain in some places excellent seams of coal. In the event of the discovery of metalliferous deposits in this part of the range, these coals would be of great immediate utility for smelting purposes.

EXTENSION OF COAL-BEARING REGION TO THE NORTH AND WEST.

As above stated, the coal-bearing rocks developed so extensively on the Bow and Belly Rivers and their tributaries, are known to extend far to the north and west, though up to the present time it has been impossible to examine them at more than a few points.

On the North Saskatchewan several seams of lignite-coal, resembling those of the Souris River region, outcrop at Edmonton. The most important is about six feet in thickness, and has been worked to some extent for local purposes. Thirty miles above Edmonton a much more important coal seam occurs. This, as described by Dr. Selwyn (Report of Progress 1873-74), has a thickness of eighteen to twenty feet. It is of excellent quality, and much resembles the "Coal Banks" coal from the Bow River. It has the following composition:—

Water	7.82
Volatile combustible matter.....	31.35
Fixed carbon.....	54.97
Ash	5.86
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	100.00

Large seams are exposed at many other places in this part of the country. Several are reported of considerable thickness on