

Before attempting any detailed statement of the situation of the coal-measures, it is perhaps desirable to have an idea of the character and thickness of the Cretaceous rocks occurring in the basin. Toward the end of the season, a section was measured on the front of the escarpment, about three miles north of Morrissey siding. A steel tape was used and slopes were measured with a hand-level. The results should be fairly reliable. It is only in the adjustment necessary where there was a local twisting of the beds, that there is room for any appreciable error. The site selected for the section was on a small spur from the escarpment, where, some years ago, Mr. Fernie had excavations made on the outcrop of the coal seams. The crest of the spur has an average slope of nearly 30 degrees, and affords the exceptional opportunity of getting an unbroken section of almost 5,000 feet. Dr. Selwyn, then Director of the Survey, published in the Summary Report for 1891 a list of the seams then measured. The section which follows is given in the natural order, beginning at the top of the escarpment and running downward.

	Feet	Inches
1 Hard conglomerate.....	6	0
2 Grey nodular limestone in soft brown shale.....	3	0
3 Hard, coarse conglomerate with layers of sandstone.....	38	0
4 Brown shale and brown soft nodular sandstone.....	48	0
5 Hard conglomerate with layers of gritty sandstone...	50	0
6 Covered.....	33	0
7 Gritty sandstone.....	16	0
8 Brown shale.....	35	0
9 Gritty sandstone and conglomerate.....	13	0
10 Bluish, thinly bedded sandstone.....	41	0
11 Brownish, shaly sandstone.....	30	0
12 Black shale.....	14	0
13 Gritty sandstone.....	22	0
14 Black shale.....	11	0
15 Conglomerate and gritty sandstone.....	25	0
16 Black shale.....	4	0
17 <i>Coal</i>	2	6
18 Black shale.....	20	0
19 Conglomerate.....	85	0
20 Black and brown shale with one layer carbonaceous shale.....	72	0
21 Hard grey sandstone.....	11	0