

We returned from Manson Creek by the same route and continued up the Omenica.

Above the mouth of Germansen Creek the Omenica occupies a wide valley, bottomed in places by marshy flats, behind which appear ranges of high mountains. The current for a considerable distance, except for a couple of short riffles, is easy, and in places the stream has a lake-like appearance. The change in the character of the river from the high grades and rocky bottoms which prevail in the lower reaches, to the slight inclination and basin-like alluvium-filled depression which it occupies here, point to crustal movements of some magnitude for their explanation. Character of river changes.

Slack current on the Omenica continues nearly to New Hogen, a distance, measured along the valley, of about twenty-three miles. The length of the river is fully one-third more, as in places it becomes very tortuous. Above New Hogen the Omenica enters a granite area and a rapid current is again encountered, which continued to Old Hogen, a distance of eight miles.

The character of the country through which the Omenica flows, with the exception of a few miles at its mouth, is everywhere mountainous. A range culminating in peaks exceeding 5000 feet in height, crosses the river a few miles above the cañon and extends far to the northward. West of this range the elevations are lower and have a more irregular distribution, but long before reaching Tacla Lake high rocky peaks again dominate the landscape. Mountains

From the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains west to Tacla Lake (the western limit of the exploration), with the exception of the longitudinal valleys of the Finlay River and Tacla Lake, no flat lands of any importance are met with. The whole region is ridged up into a succession of lofty ranges. The valleys and the lower slopes of the mountains are, as a rule, densely timbered with the monotonous evergreen forest so prevalent in the north. The principal varieties are the white spruce (*Picea alba*) and the black pine (*Pinus Murrayana*). The latter is usually found on dry sandy and gravelly flats and ridges. The smooth- and rough-barked poplars (*Populus tremuloides* and *P. balsamifera*) occur in some abundance locally, but are usually confined to the valley. The summits of all the higher mountains are bare, as the forest seldom ascends in this region beyond an elevation of 5200 feet. Absence of plains.

Above Old Hogen the Omenica bends more to the north and runs nearly parallel to the strike of the rocks. As little geological information was obtainable by following the river, it was decided to leave Trail to Tacla Lake.