FINLAY AND OMENICA RIVERS.

Volcanie schists. 30 c

In crossing the valley Laramie rocks were seen in a couple of places, but below the mouth of the Tochieca these are replaced by green schists, probably sheared and altered volcanic rocks similar to those overlying the limestones in the Omenica district. These schists have the usual strike, but the dip is to the north-east at an angle of 40° . The green schists have a width of five miles. They form the first ridge through which the Finlay breaks after it leaves its old valley. Prairie Mountain, the part of the ridge abutting on the Finlay from the north, was examined, and found to consist of green schists, often strongly chloritic, holding numerous stringers of quartz alternating with bands of yellowish weathering dolomites. Three bands of the latter were observed and four of the former. The strike of these beds is N. 30° E. and the dip is to the north-west.

Glacial striation or grooving were carefully looked for in ascending Prairie Mountain, but no trace of either was found.

After cutting through Prairie Mountain range, the Finlay enters and follows for some distance a second longitudinal valley running parallel to the first. Laramie sandstone and conglomerates occur in this valley and probably extend southwards along it to its junction with the main valley, a few miles below Paul's Branch. The conglomerate in this valley consists in places largely of sub-angular limestone pebbles, often several inches in diameter, and is occasionally coloured red by iron.

Limestones,

Laramie rocks,

> At the second valley, the green schists are replaced towards the west by limestones, alternating with dark, glossy calc-schists, sericiteschists and argillites, evidently a continuation of the same band which forms the mountains bordering the Finlay valley on the west at the Deserters' Cañon, and for some distance above.

> The band of limestones and associated rocks has a width of five miles. The thickness was not ascertained, as the dips are very irregular, the beds being overturned in many places. At the western edge of the band the prevalent dip is to the north-west.

Cambrian conglomerates.

. The limestones are underlain by fine-grained conglomerates, interbedded with some quartzites and schists. The conglomerate is of Cambrian age, and like similar occurrences elsewhere, consists mostly of quartz and felspar pebbles inclosed in a hard siliceous matrix. It strikes in a north-west direction and dips to the north-east. The conglomerates are succeeded, in descending order, by mica-schists, micagneisses, hornblende-schists, etc., of the Shuswap series. The latter are exposed along the Finlay River from the mouth of the Thudaca River, westward to the expanded portion of the river at the Fishing