

Ten miles below Paul's Branch, banks of glacial deposits 225 feet high occur at the bends of the stream. The banks are sloping below, but are capped with steep bluffs above consisting mostly of coarsely stratified gravels interbedded with bands of hard boulder-clay filled with scratched boulders. The boulder-clay bands often pass into gravels when traced along their outcrop. Glacial deposits.

At Paul's Branch, the river approaches the mountains on the east, and an opportunity was afforded for a short trip inland. Paul's Branch enters the Finlay through a deep narrow cañon, cut through the hard rocks of the outer range. Farther back, its valley becomes enlarged, and the stream soon splits up into several tributaries which wind through the wide marsh-filled valleys separating the hills and ridges of the district. Paul's Branch.

The eastern range here, as elsewhere along the valley, consists of the limestones, gneisses and schists of the Shuswap series. A band of hard compact limestone outcrops at the water's edge, while further back, bands of mica-gneisses, lustrous mica-schists, hornblende-schists, and occasionally quartzose-schists, alternate across the range. These rocks all dip to the south-west at angles from 50° to 60° , and strike N. 73° W.

The Shuswap series has a width at Paul's Branch of two miles. It is succeeded towards the east by argillites calc-schists and limestones of Cambrian age, dipping in a south-west direction under the older rocks. The contact between the two formations is apparently a faulted one, the Shuswap series being thrust eastward over the younger formation. Width of band of Shuswap rocks.

The ridges forming the central part of the Rocky Mountain range were not examined closely, but, judging from their appearance and from the wash of the streams flowing from them, they are evidently composed of massive limestones, similar to those found in a corresponding position in other parts of the range. Rocks in central range.

From Paul's Branch to the Quadacha, a distance of ten miles, the Finlay follows the eastern bank of the valley, and occasional exposures of the schists of the Shuswap series occur. A short distance below the mouth of the Quadacha, Laramie conglomerates outcrop on the left bank.

At the Quadacha, the Finlay bends to the west and soon after leaves the great valley which it has occupied from its mouth to this point. The valley continues northward, and is occupied, after the Finlay abandons it, by the Tochicca a tributary.