mass. The gneiss is much altered by contact with this- its stratification being obscure and often contorted. At the foot of the principal lake, porphyritic rocks replaced the gneiss. On the west branch of the Okinakane. (the Mid-a-kite-kow) the conglomerate formed the predominant rock. Here was just noticed talcose slate in place but much distorted.

Gold was found in both branches in rather larger and sharper particles than below. The soil of the valley is sandy and in some places covered with alkaline efflorescences. We met with two or three small lakes, the waters of which were impregnated with the salt, incrustations of which had formed on their borders.

The valley of the Okinakane presents a series of basins divided from one another by projecting points which exhibit marks of disruption. The sides are terraced, as on the other streams, some of the tables rising to the height of 1600 feet above Vancouver, or about 900 above the river. The lower of the existing lakes were once all evidently connected with the upper or great lake, and have been separated by the alluvial deposits filling up the intermediate tracts, which now form reedy marshes. They all appeared to be shallow, except in channels in the centre. In returning to the forks on the eastern side of the river we passed through one of the coulées, terminated at either

0502