

thus early the idea suggested itself, that this route must be impracticable in summer, for in places the stream must then wholly fill the bottom of the glen. For this reason the gold-miners, who work at the mines lower down in the same valley, usually travel to them in the autumn, when the river has dropped sufficiently.

Granite was now predominant everywhere. Still there must be also a fine-grained, extremely hard crystalline schist somewhere in the hard rocks, for the debris in the bottom of the glen contains fragments of such intermingled with the granite, although in far smaller quantity. All the way down the glen the cliffs were composed of a yellowish or pinky granite, and at Camp LXVIII the granite formed a vast talus slope on the right side of the glen. This granite region is rich in wild, craggy scenery — fantastic outlines, imposing masses and spurs of bare rock, dome-shaped, compact, and extremely rugged pinnacles.

October 8th. Toghri-saj, with its deeply accentuated glen formation, is indeed a remarkable phenomenon. It resembles a gigantic conduit, placed close to the west



Fig. 142. TOGHRI-SAJ.

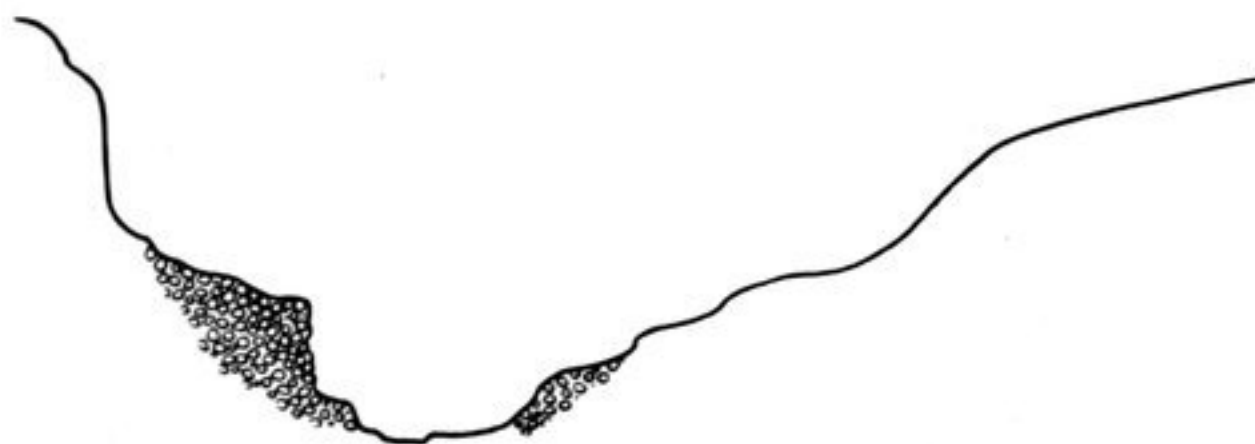


Fig. 143. TOGHRI-SAJ.

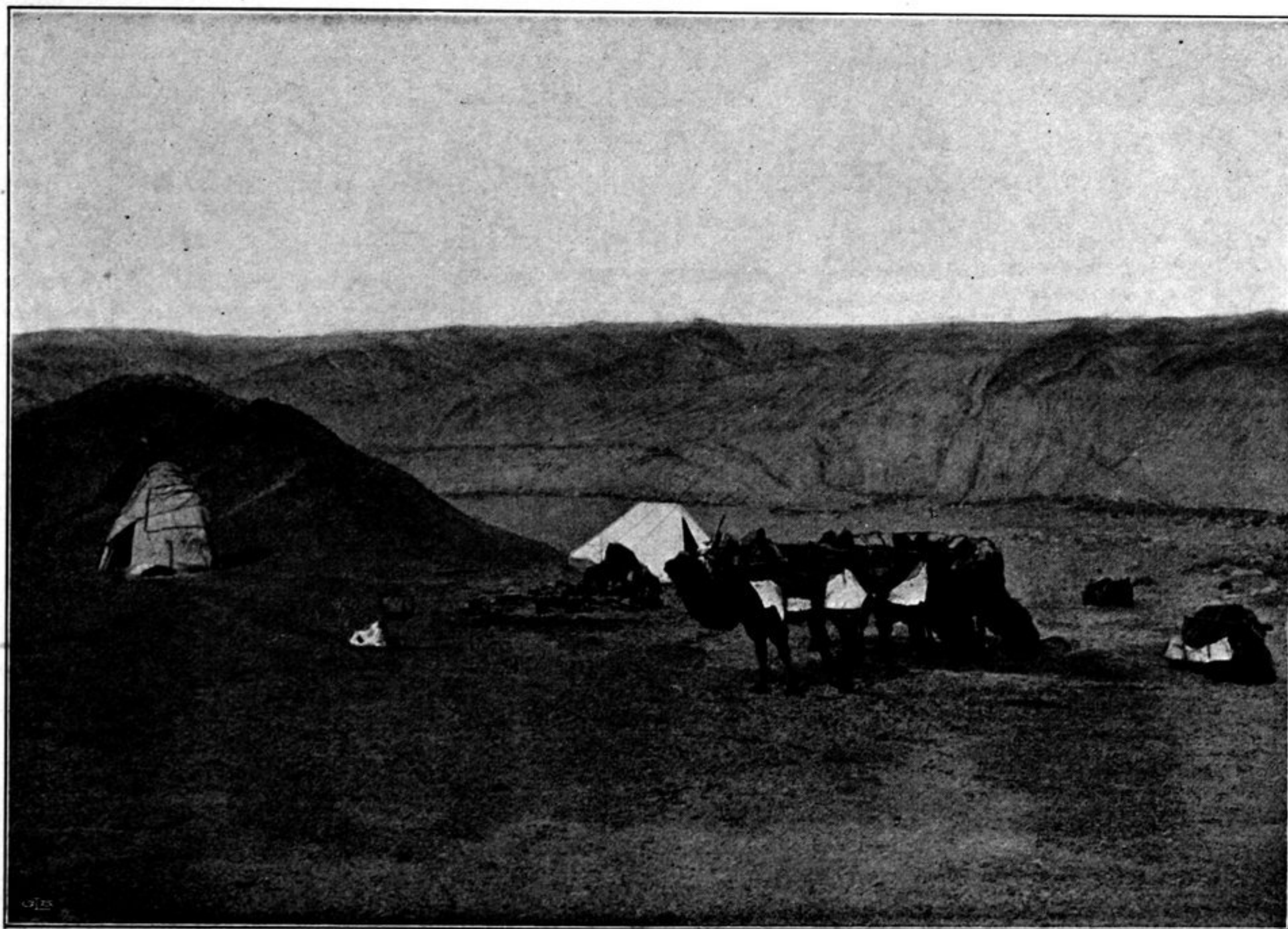


Fig. 144. CAMP LXIX.