

NOTE ON THE GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE
SELKIRK RANGE.BY GEORGE M. DAWSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF CANADA.*(Read before the Society December 29, 1890.)*

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INTRODUCTION.

General Features of the Cordillera.—The Cordillera, or Rocky Mountain region of the Pacific coast, for a length measured by seven degrees of latitude in the southern part of the province of British Columbia, is narrower than elsewhere, having in this part of its course a width not much exceeding 400 miles. The principal geographical features of this southern portion of the Cordillera in British Columbia are now pretty well known, and the general geological outlines have also been drawn in, so far as this can be done from reconnoissance work. The districts which have been more closely studied are few and limited in size.

Enough is known to show that this part of the Cordillera offers a geological problem of great complexity, such as to require for its solution, even