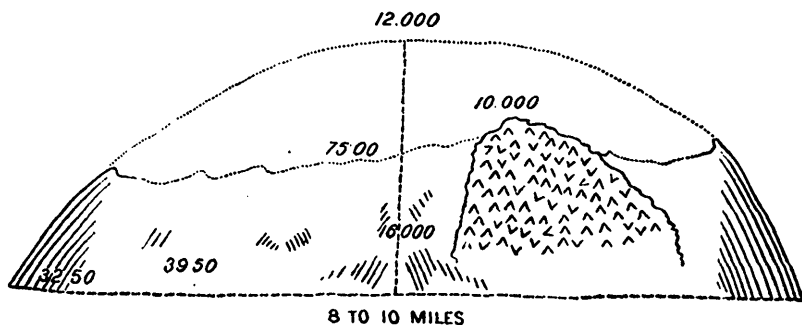


FIG. 1.



shales, thin-bedded quartzites, which I observed only along the axial portions. The above figure shows a transverse section of the anticlinal taken at Snow Shoe Gulch, twenty miles south-east of the Kootenai. The heights given are barometrical measurements, save that given as 10,000 feet, (which is the height of Mount Ibec as recorded by an English traveller who made the ascent). The western flank of the range which I did not examine, however, closely—is the least denuded, and has resisted the abrasion of the ice, because of a granitic upthrow which extends north and south for eight or ten miles or more. A number of parallel streams flowing east have their sources in the snows of the higher western flank, deep gulches having been formed four and five miles in length with an east and west trend.

Glacial striations are observable along the flanks of the gulches. The grooved and polished surfaces of rocks along the sides of the gulches, show glacial striæ 43° W. of south. This gulch rises about 300 feet per mile and is perhaps three miles in length. The dip 35° E. N.E. as secured at Cherry Creek, which flows along the eastern flank of the range, represents the outer eastern margin of the anticlinal fold, which is about four miles from the axis of the fold, or to the point marked on the figure as 5,200 feet above the sea. Roughly speaking the thickness of the upheaved