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THE CABINET ANTICLINAL.

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A short study of a range of mountains on the border lines of Idaho and Montana, known as the Cabinet Range, developed a few interesting facts which I have noted down. The range has a trend, or the axis of the anticlinal has a trend 20° to 25° E. of south for a distance of 30 miles, the Kootenai River cutting through it near its upper end. It forms no doubt a spur, a broken continuation of the Kootenai Range in Southern British Columbia, or a southern extension of Dawson's¹ Gold Range which is known farther south as the Cœur d'Alene and Bitter Root Ranges. The rocks consist of graphitic slates or shales which have a black streak, dark argillites near the central portions of the Anticlinal which has a probable width of 8 or 10 miles, heavily bedded quartzites of greenish grey color, compact or more coarse, and of a dull red color, owing to oxidation.

No evidences of fossils were obtained in the rocks, though graptolites were looked for. A number of veins parallel with the strike of the anticlinal and near the axial line, carrying argentiferous galenas, are in the black graphitic

¹ See Dawson on Mineral Wealth of British Columbia.