

on the west and northwest, and the Granite range to the east and northeast. The Cariboo range exhibits alpine crest lines; the Granite range has a broad, dome-shaped summit with occasional rugged, outstanding peaks and ridges, and forms a great barrier between Franklin and the Lower Arrow lake, only 8 miles distant, upon whose waters there is considerable through traffic.

The Cariboo and Granite ranges coalesce 16 miles due north of Frank'ton, enclosing between them a broad longitudinal depression within which an older drainage system appears to have been deeply incised (Figure 2). The steep slopes, resulting from vigorous erosion and subsequent glaciation, give the whole district a decidedly mountainous aspect.

The intermont depression has been a tectonic trough or basin ever since it was formed, very probably in the great Laramide Revolution. Within it there is sealed, by protective lava cappings, a fairly complete record of Tertiary continental sedimentation, interrupted at intervals by epeirogenic movements, great erosion cycles, and igneous activity on a grand scale.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

In order to give the reader a clear view of the many and diversified physiographic features of the Franklin district, the subject will be discussed under two main divisions: (1) Regional—erosion cycles and related forms; (2) Local—forms related primarily to rock structure.

REGIONAL—EROSION CYCLES AND RELATED FORMS.

Post-mature Upland Topography.

From the summits above 4,000 feet, may be observed the presence of a post-mature upland topography with gently rounded outlines except near the borders of the dissected lava remnants.

The upland can be traced in every direction. To the west it may be followed to the base of the residual granite ridge of