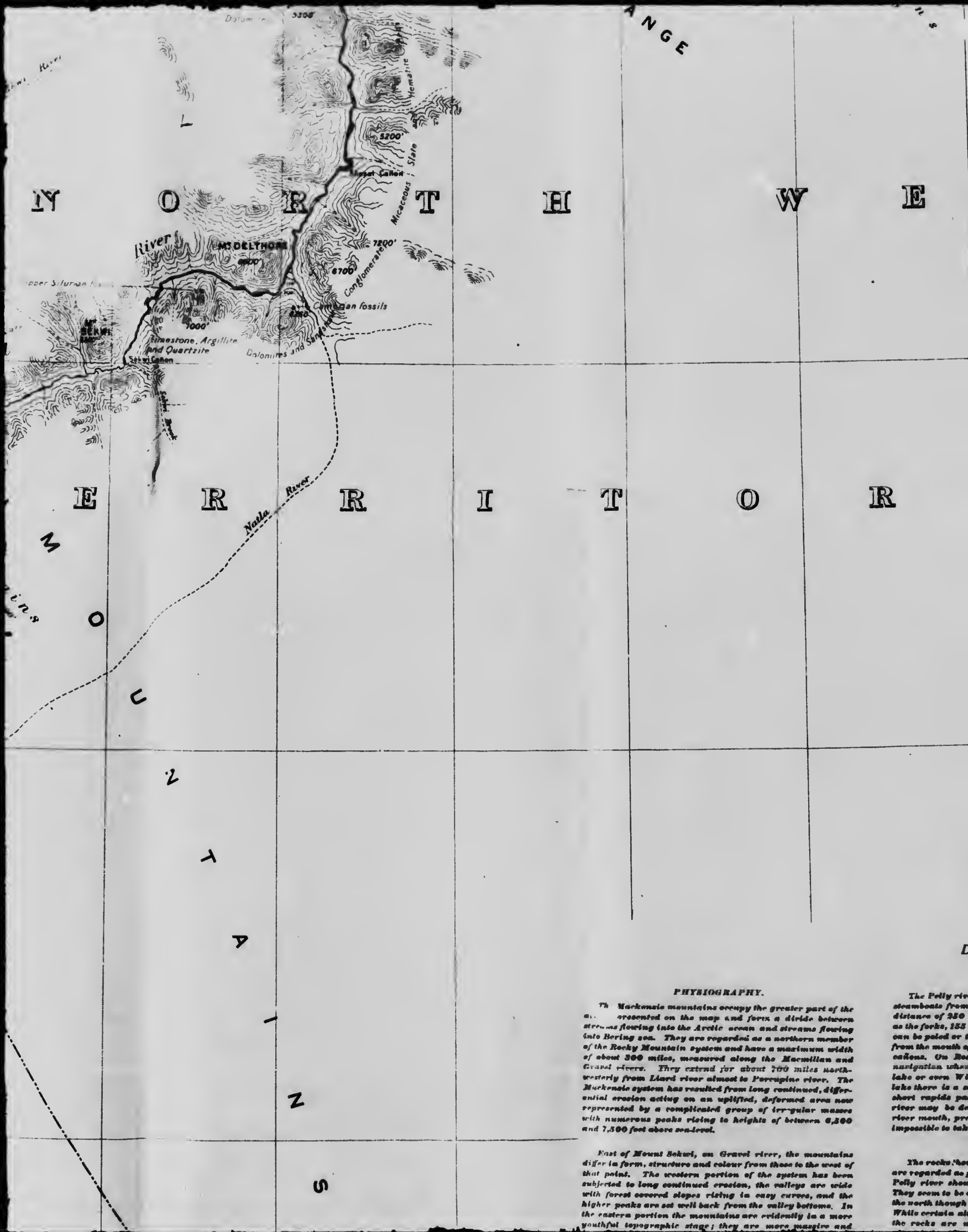




PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Mackenzie mountains occupy the greater part of the area presented on the map and form a divide between streams flowing into the Arctic ocean and streams flowing into Bering sea. They are regarded as a northern member of the Rocky Mountain system and have a maximum width of about 300 miles, measured along the Macmillan and Gravel rivers. They extend for about 700 miles north-westerly from Liard river almost to Porcupine river. The Mackenzie system has resulted from long continued, differential erosion acting on an uplifted, deformed area now represented by a complicated group of irregular masses with numerous peaks rising to heights of between 2,500 and 7,500 feet above sea-level.

East of Mount Selkirk, on Gravel river, the mountains differ in form, structure and colour from those to the west of that point. The western portion of the system has been subjected to long continued erosion, the valleys are wide with forest covered slopes rising in easy curves, and the higher peaks are set well back from the valley bottoms. In the eastern portion the mountains are evidently in a more youthful topographic stage; they are more massive and

The Polly river is navigable from its mouth to a distance of 250 miles as the forks, 155 miles, can be poled or towed from the mouth of the river. On the navigation when lake or even willows there is a short rapid passage river may be done river mouth, probably impossible to take

The rocks here are regarded as of the Polly river show they seem to be of the north though while certain all the rocks are