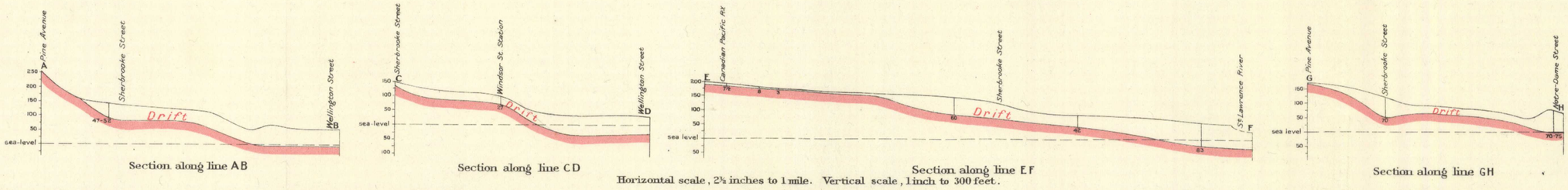
Canada
Department of Mines

HON. P. E. BLONDIN, MINISTER; R. G. McCONNELL, DEPUTY MINISTER.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Section along line AB — Section along line CD — Section along line EF — Section along line GH

Horizontal scale, 2½ inches to 1 mile. Vertical scale, 1 inch to 300 feet.

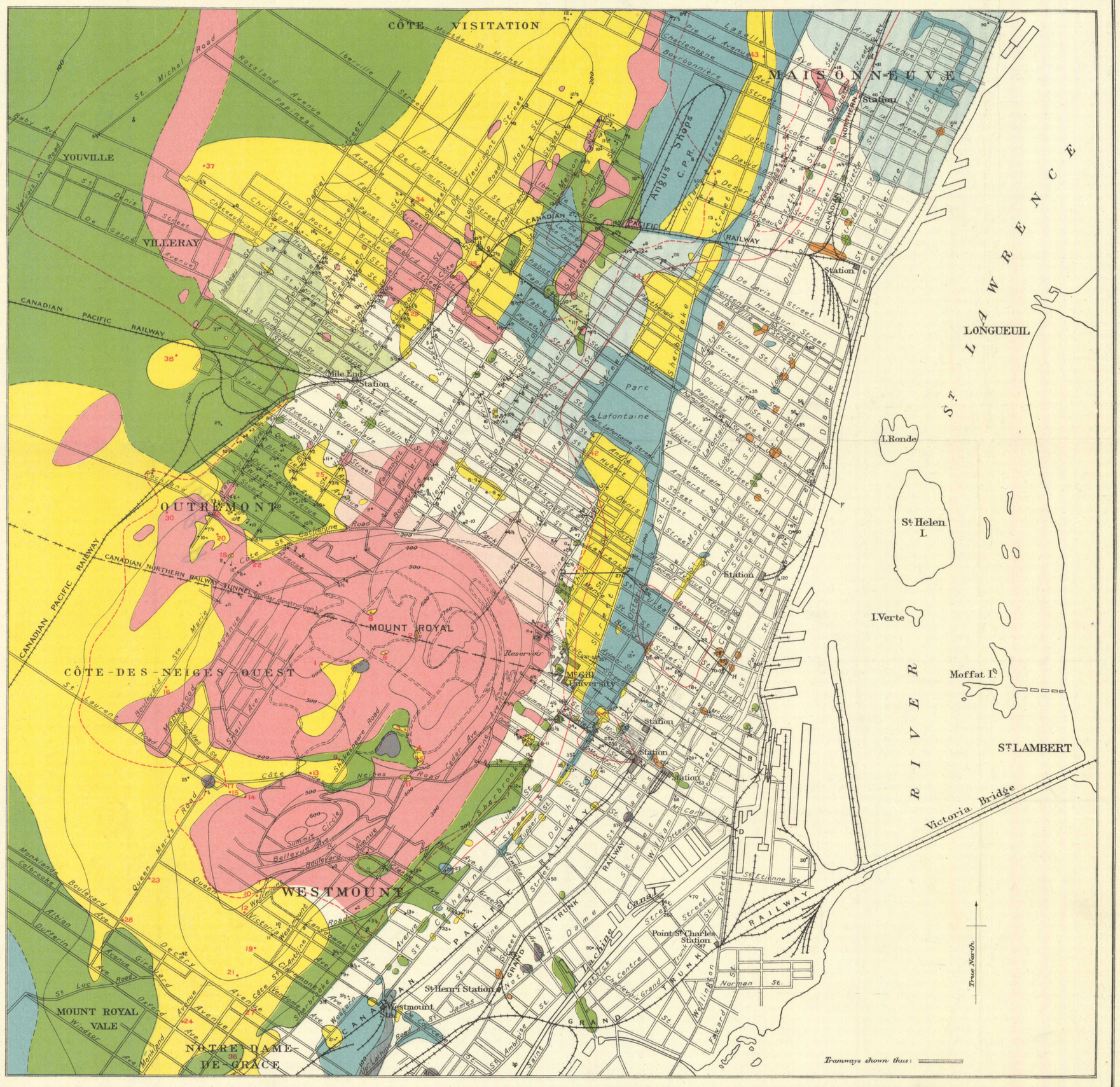
OUTLINE MAP

LEGEND

RECENT
- Marl and peat
- River sand and gravel
- Saxicava sand and gravel

PLEISTOCENE
- Saxicava sand and gravel (*inferred*)
- Leda clay
- Leda clay (*sand and gravel member*)
- Leda clay (*inferred*)
- Boulder clay
- Boulder clay (*inferred*)
- Bed rock (*in places with thin drift cover*)
- Bed rock (*inferred*)

Symbols
- Geological boundary
- Geological boundary (*approximate*)
- •25 Depth to bed rock in feet
- •25? Depth to which piles have been driven
- •25+ Depth reached without striking bed rock
- •20 Beach elevations determined (*numbers refer to list in memoir*)
- 500 Surface contour in feet above sea-level (*approximate*)
- Bed rock contour 10 feet below surface (*approximate*)
- Bed rock contour 30 feet below surface (*approximate*)



C. O. Senécal, *Geographer and Chief Draughtsman.*
A. McGregor, *Draughtsman.*

1532

MAP 149A
(Issued 1916)

CITY OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Scale of Miles

1 ¾ ½ ¼ 0 1

To accompany Memoir by J. Stansfield.

Geology by J. Stansfield, 1913.

NOTE

The Saxicava sand is typically a non-fossiliferous yellow sand. The gravel is typically dark brown in colour and rich in pebbles which vary in size from quite small to cobbles three inches in diameter. It contains shells and shell fragments. Other less typical deposits of the gravel cover fairly large areas. In Notre-Dame-de-Grâce dark brown sands, in many cases without shells and with a large admixture of argillaceous material, cover fairly large areas and give place, locally, to shelly gravel or to loam in which sand is subordinate to clay. In some localities the boulder clay has been slightly reworked by water action, the resulting material differing very little in appearance from typical boulder clay. In the reworked material, however, there are found a few, small, water-worn pebbles and fragments of shells, similar to those common in the fossiliferous gravels. All of these deposits being variants of one geological formation, have the same colour on the map.

The Leda clay and boulder clay are, in many cases, very similar in appearance to one another especially where they are oxidized to a brown colour, and it is impossible, in certain cases, to determine in the field whether exposures belong to one type or to the other.