

Geological Survey Department.
Canada.

HON. T. M. DALY, MINISTER.

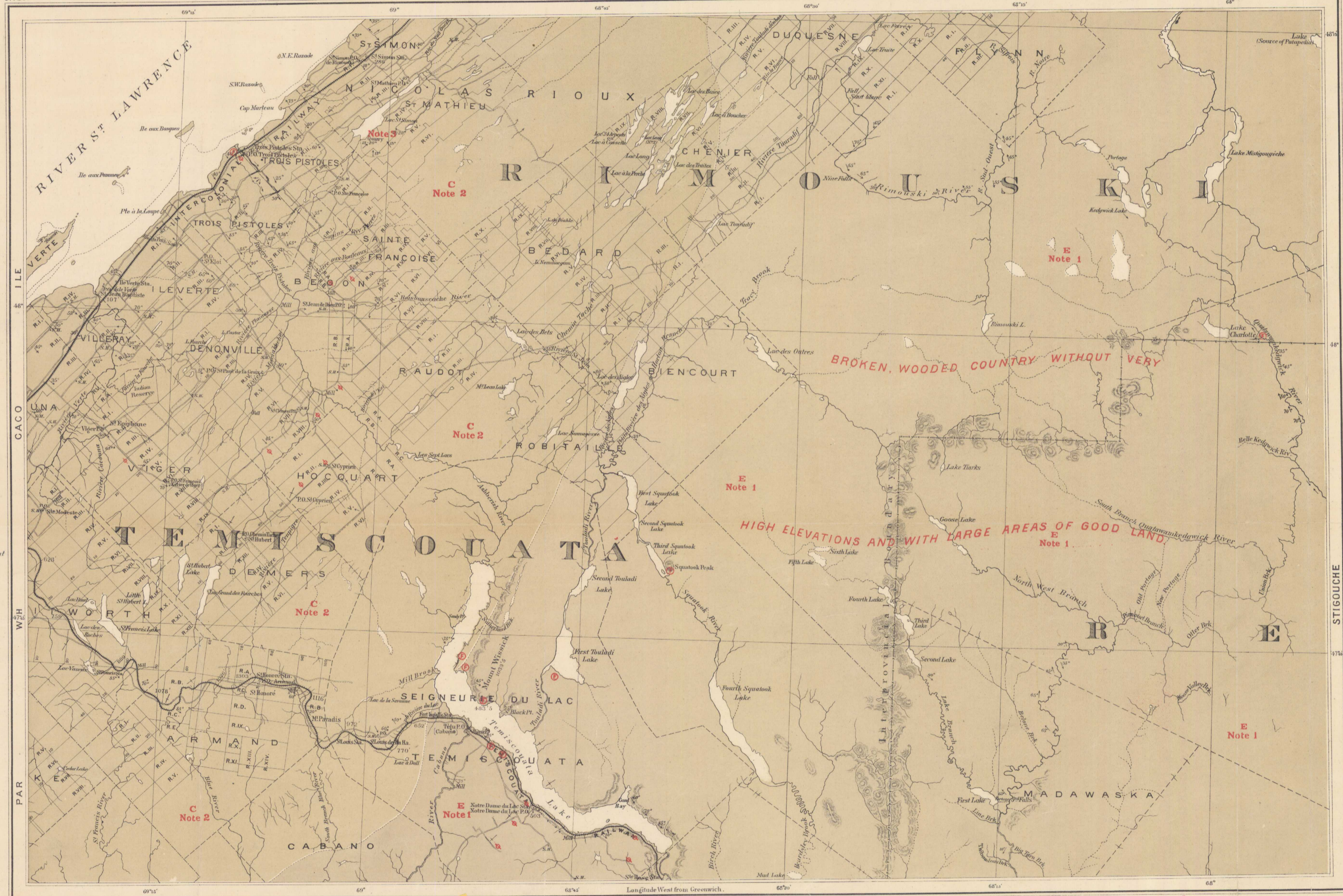
ALFRED R. SELWYN, C.M.G., L.D., F.R.S. & DIRECTOR.

1892.

18. N.W.

S. E.

N° 18.



Compiled and drawn by W. M. Jones from a compilation by Scott Barlow, and from Railway Crown Lands and Geological Survey Plans and from Tiche's map of Quebec, Geologically re-surveyed by E. W. Bailey and W. M. Jones, in 1888-1889.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AND PART OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Nat. Scale 300000
Scale 4 miles to one inch.

1 0 5 10 15 Miles

Temiscouata.

5.1.9

A. God.

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To accompany Report by Messrs Bailey and M. Jones.
Part M. Annual Report 1889-1890.

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NOTE 1.
The great area indicated on the map as Silurian is covered in the main by bluish-grey to dark-grey slates which often show harder bands and which are generally more or less calcareous. They are everywhere intricately folded and this fact together with the development in them of a fine and strong cleavage which cuts the planes of bedding obliquely has made the finding of fossils in them at most hopeless. Fossils do occur however at the points indicated about lake Temiscouata, Touladi and Squatook lakes and on the Quatawaukediwack River as well as at various points outside the limits of the present sheet. These, though not affording as precise evidence as might be desired, yet indicate without much doubt that this whole series of rocks is a part of the Silurian system. Large areas of good land well adapted for cultivation, yet remain in the unsettled portions of this district.

NOTE 2.
Extending from the edge of the overlying Silurian North Westward to the shore of the St. Lawrence is a series of rocks which, chiefly from the evidence of its contained fossils, has been here assigned a Cambrian age. The characteristic rocks of the series are red, green, black and gray slates with bands, mostly of limited extent, of hard, quartzose sandstone and, near the coast, with interstratified, heavy beds of sandstone and of coarse and fine limestone conglomerate. The strata are everywhere much folded and contorted, overturn folds and small local faults occurring at many points. The slates are everywhere cleaved finely and this, together with their generally altered condition, renders the finding of well preserved fossils difficult. At a number of points, however, both within the present sheet and beyond its limits, fossils have been found, notably *Obolites pretiosa*, Billings, which define the Cambrian age of the series. At many places throughout the wilderness land of this area good farming land occurs particularly along the river valleys. The region generally is more rugged and broken however than that occupied by Silurian sediments.

NOTE 3.
This small area which is defined by a boundary line on the present sheet, but which has not been distinctively coloured, consists of red and white quartzose sandstone in heavy beds. In structure it is a synclinal basin overlying unconformably the slates and sandstones of the Silurian which everywhere surround it. No fossils have been discovered in these sandstones and we can only say as to their age that they are more recent than the Silurian (Cambrian). At a quarry, situated on the south shore of Lac St. Simon, where the sandstone forms the lake shore, building stone of good quality has been taken out. A good sample of this stone may be seen in the piers of the railway bridge over the Trois Pistoles River.