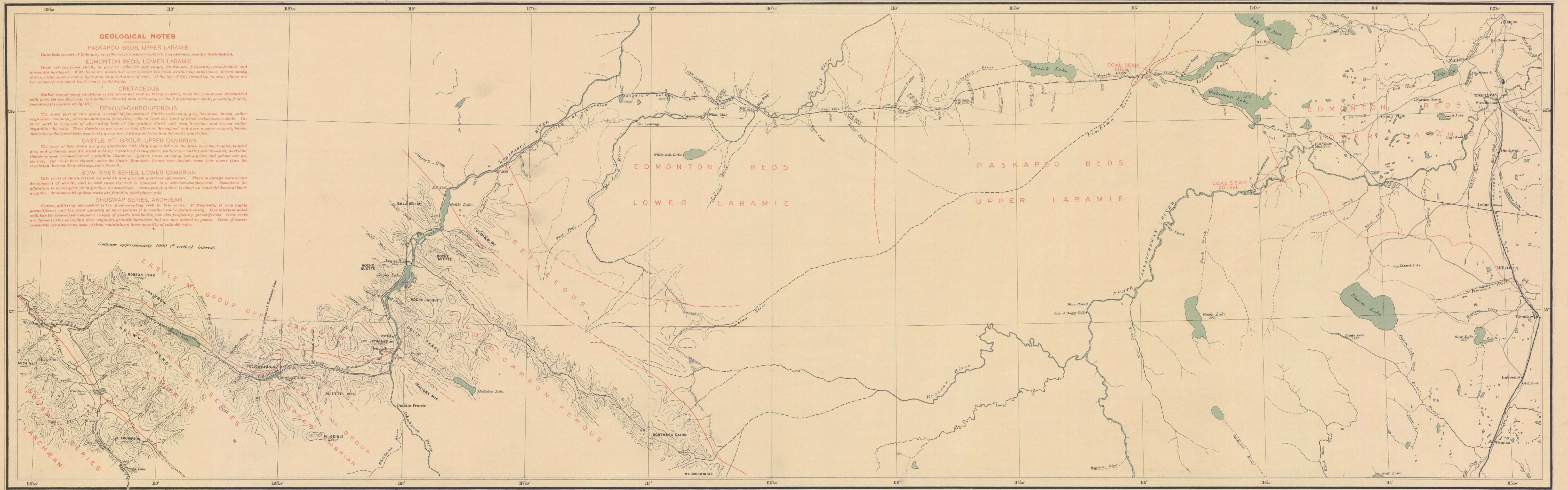


5.1.1  
A. Geog  
Yellowhead Pass Route...



**GEOLOGICAL NOTES**

**PASKAPOO BEDS, UPPER LARAMIE**  
These beds consist of light-grey or yellowish, brownish-weathering sandstones, usually thick-bedded.

**EDMONTON BEDS, LOWER LARAMIE**  
These are composed chiefly of grey to yellowish soft clayey sandstones, frequently fine-bedded and unevenly bedded. With these are associated some coarse brownish-weathering sandstones, brown sandy shales, carbonaceous shales, light-grey clay and seams of coal. At the top of this formation in some places are two seams of coal about ten feet each in thickness.

**CRETACEOUS**  
Rather coarse green sandstone is the principal rock in this formation, near the mountains interbedded with greenish conglomerate and further eastward with dark-grey to black argillaceous shale, generally friable, including thin seams of lignite.

**DEVONO-CARBONIFEROUS**  
The upper part of this group consists of fine-grained bluish-weathering, grey limestone, bluish rather crystalline limestone, siliceous shales and quartzites, with at least one band of black carbonaceous shale. The lower part is composed of alternating beds of fine-grained bluish and grey limestone and brown rather crystalline dolomite. These limestones are more or less siliceous throughout and have numerous cherty bands. Below these the lower beds seen in the group are chiefly quartzites and dolomitic quartzites.

**CASTLE MT. GROUP, UPPER CAMBRIAN**  
The rocks of this group are grey quartzites with slaty layers between the beds, some black slates, banded grey and yellowish sericitic schist holding crystals of iron-pyrites, lead-grey variegated sericitic-schist, dark-blue limestone and occasional crystalline limestone. Quartz veins carrying iron-pyrites and galena are numerous. The rocks here classed under the Castle Mountain Group may include some beds newer than the Cambrian, but not distinctly separable from it.

**BOW RIVER SERIES, LOWER CAMBRIAN**  
This series is characterized by platy and greenish quartz-conglomerate. There is always more or less development of sericite, and in most cases the rock is equivalent to a schistose-conglomerate. Sometimes the alteration is so complete as to produce a mica-schist. Accompanying these is about an equal thickness of black argillite. Streams cutting these rocks are found to yield placer gold.

**SHUSWAP SERIES, ARCHÆAN**  
Coarse, glittering mica-schist is the predominant rock in this series. It frequently is very highly garnetiferous and the great quantity of mica permits it to weather and separate easily. It is interstratified with harder mica-schist composed chiefly of quartz and biotite, but also frequently garnetiferous. Some rocks are found in this series that were originally granitic intrusives, but are now altered to gneiss. Veins of coarse pegmatite are numerous, some of them containing a large quantity of valuable mica.

Contours approximately 1000 ft vertical interval.

Compiled and drawn by J.M. Eves, B.A.Sc., from surveys by J.M. Eves, Topographical Survey Branch & Canadian Pacific Railway.

MAP showing YELLOWHEAD PASS ROUTE from EDMONTON TO TETE-JAUNE CACHE  
Natural Scale 1:500,000  
Scale 3 miles to 1 inch

Accompanying Part D, Vol. 37

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