

REPORT
ON THE
GEOLOGY AND PETROGRAPHY OF SHEFFORD MOUNTAIN, QUEBEC
BY
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The broad valley of the St. Lawrence river, which crosses the southern part of the Province of Quebec in a north-easterly direction, separates the Laurentian highlands on the north from that part of the Appalachian system to the south, known as the Green mountains in Vermont, and as the Notre Dame, or Shickshock, range in the Province of Quebec. The valley is a nearly level plain, and in the western part of the province is about eighty miles in width. It is underlain by strata, which are often nearly horizontal in position and are of Paleozoic age, ranging from Cambrian to Devonian. In its topography, this region is sharply distinct from the undulating Laurentian which emerges from underneath it at the north-west, but is less definitely separable from the hilly country on the south-east, into which it gradually passes. Certain strata along the main axes of the Notre Dame mountains are now classed as pre-Cambrian, but the Paleozoic members become highly contorted in many places before these are brought into view. Topography.

Across this valley a single line of hills extends in a general easterly course at about the latitude of Montreal. These hills appear at intervals of ten to twenty miles, often rising to a height of a thousand feet or more, above the surrounding plain. These are the most conspicuous features of that part of the valley in which they occur. Their igneous origin and intrusive character have been long known. They were thus described by Logan in the "Geology of Canada," 1863 (p. 655): Monteregian Hills.

*Annual Report Geol. Sur. Can., Vol. III (N.S.) 1891; Part J.

†In a recent communication upon the subject of the Monteregian Hills at Johnson (Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1902), Dr. F. D. Adams has proposed the term of "Monteregian Hills" to designate this series. A name for the series is an almost necessary convenience and that proposed seems most aptly chosen.—J. A. D.