# Geological Survey of Canada.

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1882.

3 N.W.

NTURE

No. 3, S.W.—Note 1.

The lower part of the Restigouche from Point à Bourdeau to Point Maguacha is bordered by sandy and shaly beds, with interstratified conglomerates, of Devonian age. At two localities, Campbellton and Scaumenac Bay, they have yielded a very rich fauna of Devonian fishes. The genera and species have already been enumerated or described in various reports. The rocks apparently lie in a long and narrow basin resting upon the trap ridges which border this portion of the river and harbour The fossils indicate two distinct horizons; those of Campbellton belonging to the lowest part of the system, while those from the Scaumenac beds represent the upper portion In the vicinity of Point Pin Sec beds of black carbonaceous shales occur which have been supposed to represent a deposit of coal. The thinness of the beds and the nature of the deposit render it of no economic value.

Note 2.

The Silurian rocks have a very extensive development in this portion of the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, and occupy the greater part of the valleys of the Restigouche, Matapedia, Upsalquitch and Patapedia Rivers. They are as a rule thrown into a series of anticlines, often sharp and frequently cut through, especially in New Brunswick, by trap dykes. Many of the Silurian beds are calcareous and highly fossiliferous, and the country occupied by these rocks, if not too subject to early frosts should form a rich agricultural district, as some of the finest soils in the Province are underlaid by rocks of this system.

3 S.E.

Note 3.

The trappean masses obtain their greatest development along the lower part of the Restigouche They vary much in character, but are probably all of the same age, viz., about the close of the Silurian, though some minor dykes are observed which penetrate the basal beds of the Devonian. They rise into lofty, often cone-shaped, peaks; some of which attain an elevation of 1,200 to 1,500 feet. The Sugar-Loaf Mountain at Campbellton is a prominent feature in the group, being a lofty wedge-shaped cone 1,000 feet high, and composed principally of reddish grey felsite. Felsite bands are also often intermixed with the doleritic masses. The soil in the area occupied by these rocks is generally thin and of poor quality.

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Note 4.

The country lying between the Bay of Chaleurs and the Upsalquitch river is very difficult to explore, being densely wooded, generally low and often swampy. The limits of the various areas of igneous rock which occupy it, have not, therefore, been determined. It is possible that minor dykes may connect the shore masses with those of the river, but the bulk of the dolerites, &c., are confined to an area of from five to ten miles from the coast, and the greater part of the country is occupied by Silurian beds, which have a general north-east strike from the Upsalquitch, while the Devonian beds noted on that river probably occupy a small shallow basin.

Explanation of Colours.

| | |
|---|---|
| G 1. | Lower Carboniferous. |
| F. | Devonian. |
| E. | Silurian. |
| A.B. | Pre-Cambrian. |
| Do.Di. | Dolerite, Diorite &c. |
| Tr.Fel. | Trachyte, Felsite. |

18 S.E.

RE

............ Geological boundaries.

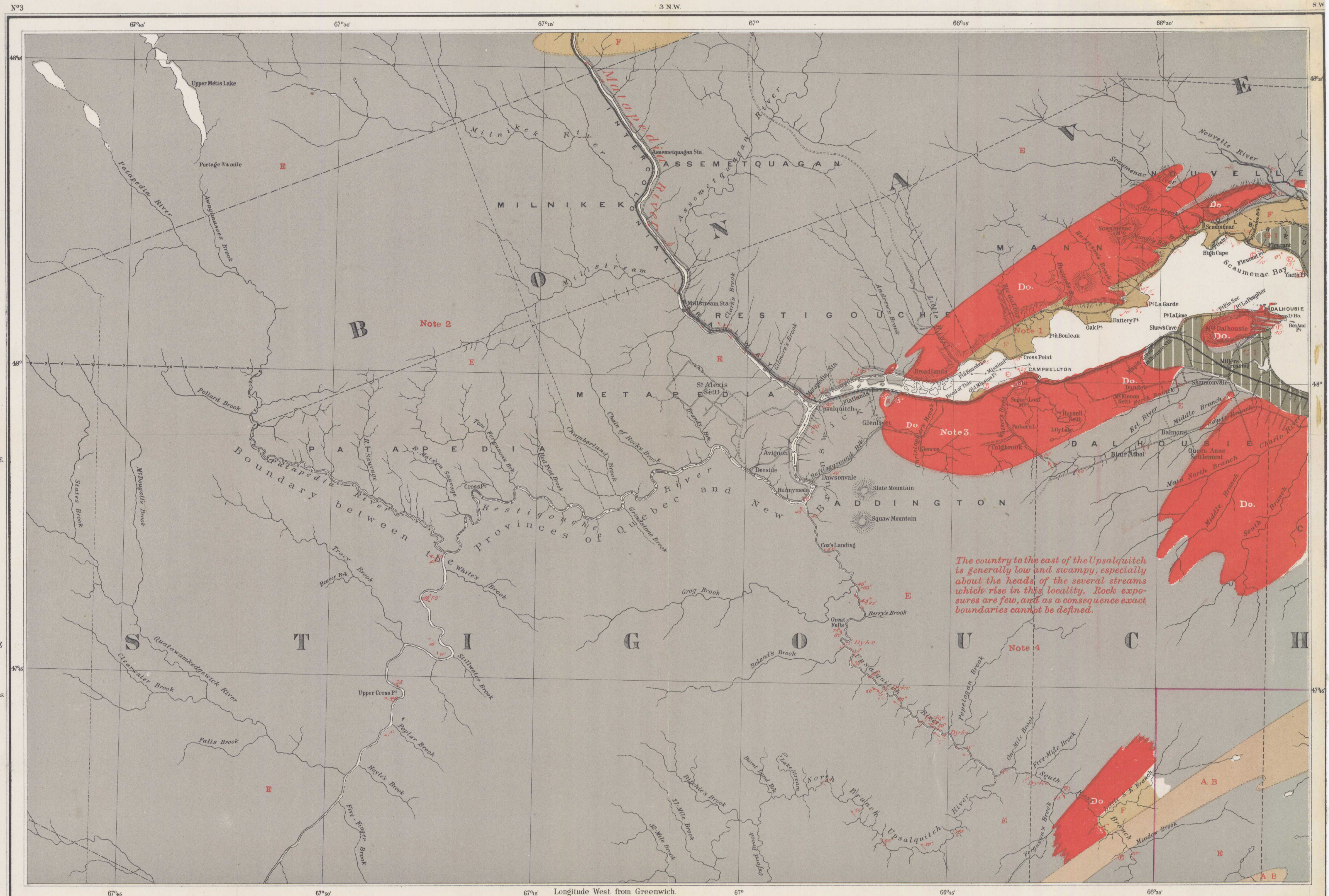
- - - - - - - - Parish Lines.

-·-·-·- County Lines.

×—×—× Province Line.

N°3

S.W.




2 N.W.

Compiled and drawn by R.W.Ells, from Plans made by the Admiralty, Crown Lands and Geological Surveys.

To illustrate Reports by R.W.Ells, 1879-81

THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC CO. MONTREAL

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK AND PART OF QUEBEC.

Nat. Scale 1/253,440.

Scale 4 miles to one inch.

1 0 5 10 15 Miles.

Dips. (F) Fossils.

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