

Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada.

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, LL.D., F.R.S. & C. DIRECTOR.

1886.

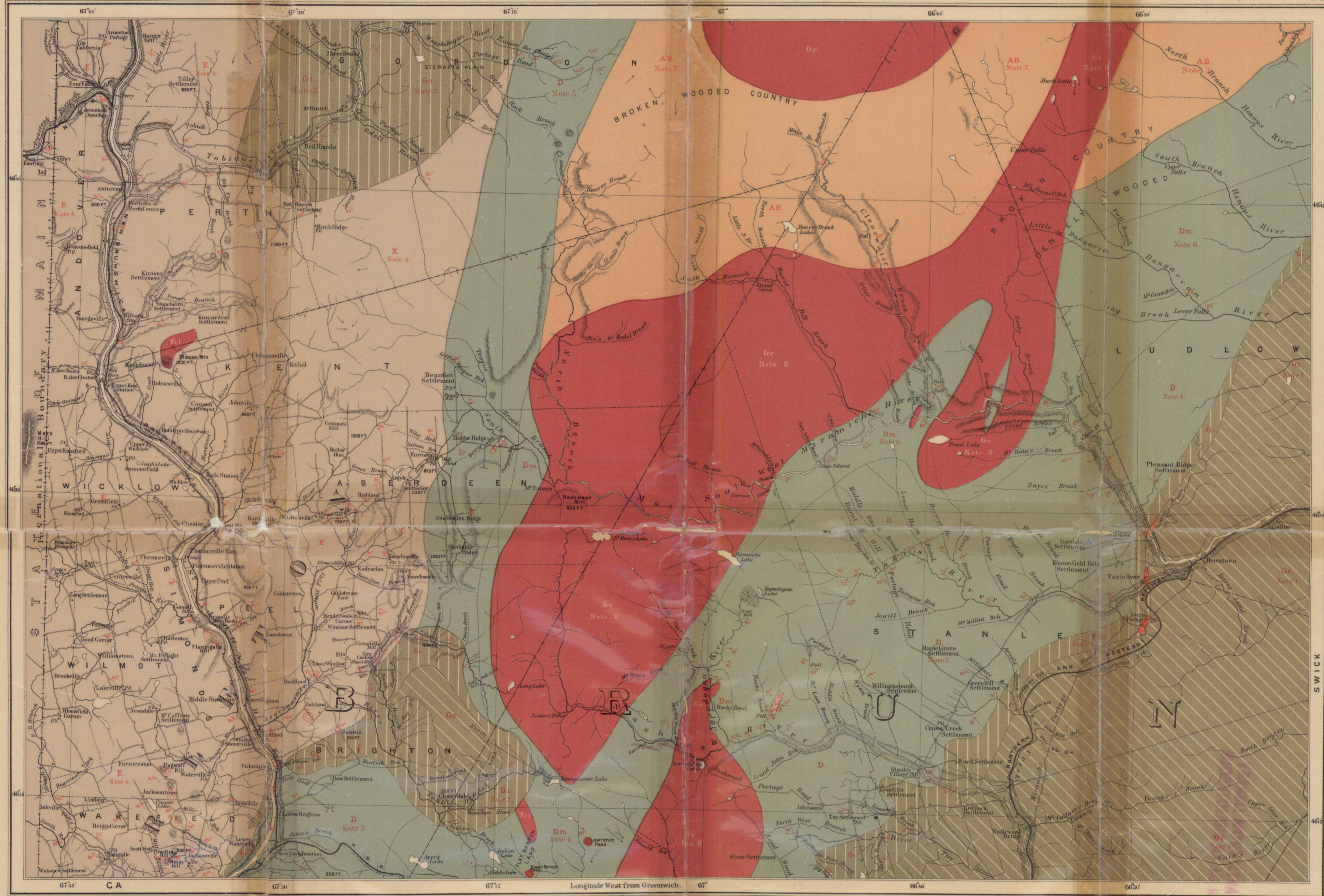
2. N.W.

N° 2.

S.W.

Explanation OF COLOURS AND SIGNS.

- G₂. Carboniferous
- G₁. Lower Carboniferous
- S. Silurian
- D. Cambro-Silurian
- Dm. Cambro-Silurian (Metamorphic)
- AB. Pre-Cambrian
- Gr. Granite
- Do. Di. Dolerite, Diorite &c.
- Fossils. Dips.
- Geological boundaries
- Parish lines
- County lines
- International boundary
- Fe Iron. Gypsum.
- Church. School House.
- P. O. Post Office.



Note 1.
The Carboniferous rocks here represented, consist mainly of grey sandstones, which, towards the base, become coarse quartz-conglomerates. They are, in general, but little disturbed, forming a country comparatively flat, and, except along the river valleys, of inferior agricultural value. Small coal seams occur at several points in this area, but as far as known are too thin to be of value.

Note 2.
These rocks consist of bright red conglomerates, sandstones and shales, which are highly calcareous, and which crumble readily into deep, loamy, and highly productive soils. In the Tobique valley they include, near the summit, extensive beds of limestone and gypsum.
In addition to the above, there are at various points large accumulations of volcanic rocks, such as basalt, dolerite, felsite, etc., often forming somewhat prominent elevations.

Note 3.
This small area includes the rocks in which, in the year 1868, fossils were obtained by Mr. Chas. Robb, indicating, according to Mr. Billings, an horizon near the junction of the Silurian and Devonian formations. (See Report of 1868-69, page 130). They have not been observed elsewhere, and the evidence at present available would seem to indicate that they are more recent than the great beds of slate which border them, and in the folds of which they appear to be included.

Note 4.
This large area is for the most part underlain by slates, which are very generally calcareous, and, along the southern border, contain large deposits of limestone. Fossils collected at various localities show their age to be about that of the Lower Heidelberg formation. The iron-ore beds of Jacktown, commonly known as the Woodstock ore, are included in the formation, and may be traced through a large part of Carleton county.
The whole region is unsurpassed for farming purposes and for fruit growing.

Note 5.
The rocks of this district are chiefly hard slates and sandstones, usually much disturbed. The country is generally hilly, and the soil less productive than that of the Silurian areas. The larger portion of it is still in forest.

Note 6.
The areas represented as "Metamorphic Cambro-Silurian" Dm., embrace the more distinctly schistose, micaceous, and foliated portions of that group. These altered rocks grade progressively into the more micaceous slates, and are succeeded by ordinary argillites and quartzites.

Note 7.
These rocks, all of which are highly crystalline, are referred to this system as being generally of gneissic structure, and apparently continuous with similar rocks to the north-east, so referred to by Mr. Ellis. The head-waters of the Clearwater and other large streams traversing this area, are, owing to difficulty of access, but little known. The country is heavily wooded, but generally unfit for settlement.

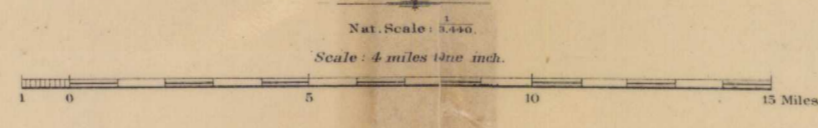
Note 8.
These granites are similar to those found elsewhere in the Province, and are believed to be of intrusive origin. They include good building stone, but are too remote to be of value. The country occupied by them is generally hilly and broken.

The heights on this sheet have been mainly taken from barometric observations by Mr. J. W. Bailey.

Compiled and drawn by W. M. Jones, from Railway, Crown Lands and Geological Survey Plans and from Roe & Colby's map of Carleton County. Geologically Surveyed by Messrs. Bailey, Matthew, Ellis, Robb & M. Jones.

1 N.W.
The Burtland Lithographic, Montreal.
PROVINCE OF NEWBRUNSWICK.

To accompany report by J. W. Bailey, Ph. D., 1886.



Andover

Andover sheet

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