

Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada.

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1887.

3 SW

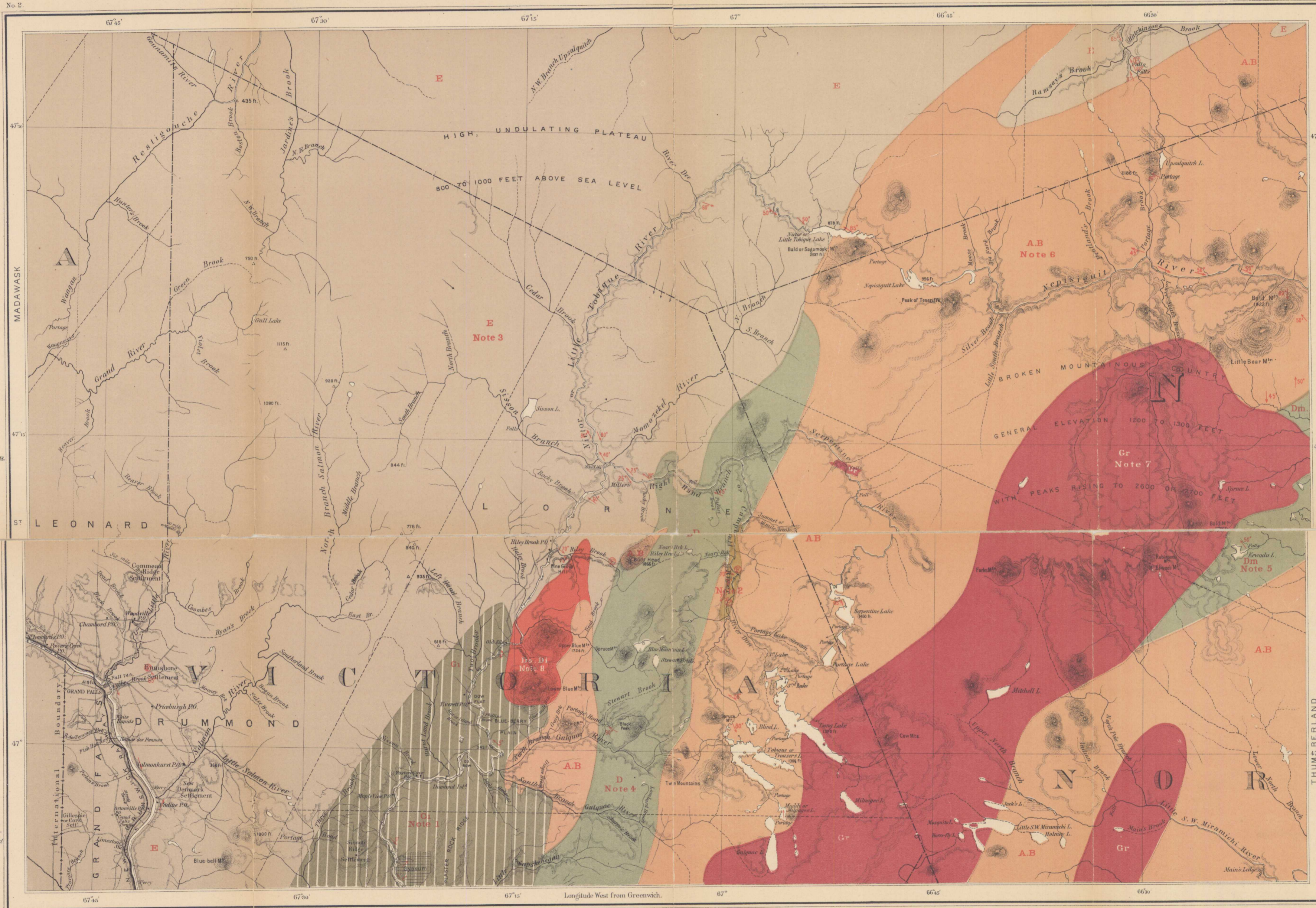
2 NW  
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N.W.

No. 2

Explanation of Colours and Signs.

- G1 Lower Carboniferous.
- F Devonian.
- E Silurian.
- D Cambro-Silurian.
- Dm Cambro-Silurian (Metamorphic).
- AB Pre-Cambrian.



- NOTE 1.**  
LOWER CARBONIFEROUS.  
These sediments are everywhere lying almost flat or form broad low undulations. They consist mainly of red sandstones, grits and conglomerates, generally though not always calcareous. Extensive beds of gypsum, indicated on the map, occur near the summit of the formation; they form, when exposed on the bank of the Tobique River, cliffs 150 feet in height. Limestone of fair quality also occurs in thick beds. The soil throughout this area is generally of good quality.
- NOTE 2.**  
DEVONIAN.  
This small patch of soft, calcareous sandstones and slates, of Oriskany age, is the only area of Devonian strata which has escaped denudation on the whole region covered by the present map. It is surrounded on all sides by harder rocks of the older series, and these have probably to a large extent protected it. It is abundantly fossiliferous, and in the accompanying report will be found a short list of those species which have been determined.
- NOTE 3.**  
SILURIAN.  
Calcareous slates are the prevailing rocks over the whole of this region. They occur in a series of folds with the crests denuded, striking about N. E., and are in places fossiliferous. Owing to the softness of these slates and to the disintegrating action of the weather upon them, the region is generally characterized by good soils, well adapted for cultivation.
- NOTE 4.**  
CAMBRO-SILURIAN.  
This belt is an extension northward of the strata of this age described in the report of last year. The rocks consist mainly of hard quartzites and slates, and are, as far as observed, nowhere fossiliferous. The region occupied by them is generally high, rough, and broken, with little land suitable for agriculture.
- NOTE 5.**  
METAMORPHIC CAMBRO-SILURIAN.  
The strata contained in the area marked Dm are also of supposed Cambro-Silurian age, but are of a more highly altered, schistose and foliated character. They are described by Mr. Ellis in the Report of Progress for 1878-80, page 22 D.
- NOTE 6.**  
PRE-CAMBRIAN.  
This area comprises the Highlands and principal watershed of the Province. It is of a very rugged and mountainous nature, and is still thickly wooded over a large portion of its surface. Hard crystalline felts, gneisses and felsaphic and other schists are the principal rocks; they are everywhere highly contorted, so that the dips and strikes of the beds are generally very obscure.
- NOTE 7.**  
GRANITE.  
These granites are very similar in character to the large intruded granite masses which occur further to the south. They range in texture from fine grained to quite coarse with large crystals of felspar, and in colour from red to grey. The area referred to in Note 5 this tract is very hilly and broken, and contains little or no land fit for settlement.
- NOTE 8.**  
INTRUSIVE ROCKS.  
Rocks of intrusive origin make up the mass of the Blue Mountains. They are lying in gently undulating beds, and consist of ash-like felsitic beds and volcanic agglomerates; these rocks are very similar to those found in other parts of the Province associated with the upper beds of the Lower Carboniferous.

- ... Granite, Diorite &c.
- ... Dips
- ... Geological boundaries.
- ... Parish lines
- ... County lines
- ... International boundary
- ... Gypsum
- ... Church
- ... School House
- ... P.O. Post Office

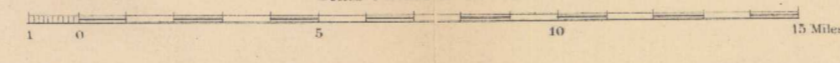
The heights given on this Sheet are from Boundary and Railway Surveys and from barometric observations by various explorers. They represent in every case height above high tide sea level.

Compiled and drawn by W. M. Innes from Railway, Crown Lands and Geological Survey Plans. Geologically surveyed by Messrs. Bailey, Ellis, Robb and M. Innes.

To accompany report by Messrs. Bailey & M. Innes. Part N. Annual Report 1886.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Nat. Scale: 250,000.  
Scale 4 miles to one inch.



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