

Chas Robb, and Mr. R. W. Ells. In the reports of all these gentlemen will be found much valuable information relating to the geological or other features of the region described, while that of Mr. Ells, published in the Report of Progress for 1874-75, is accompanied by a geological map, illustrating particularly the distribution of the iron ores of Carleton county. It was not, however, until the year 1880, that by simultaneous observations made by Mr. G. F. Matthew, on the eastern side of the St. John River, in the Beccaguimic region, and by the writer on the western side of the same stream, a definite physical and geological boundary of the formation was ascertained, and its relations to the other systems clearly established. These relations, as regards the section west of the St. John, from Woodstock to the Maine frontier, are described in the Report of Progress for 1882-84. Those of the eastern section, as made by Mr. Matthew, have also formed the subject of a special report, but as the district to which this relates has since been carefully re-examined and the strata there met with traced and studied over considerably wider areas, the results then obtained are, by permission, here embodied with those of the later and more extended observations.

Area of  
Silurian.

The area of Silurian rocks to which this report relates is a very large one. West of the St. John River (where its southern border was described, last year, as extending from Victoria corners, nine miles above Woodstock, to the frontier, at Bull Creek in South Richmond,) the entire area between the river and the boundary, northward to the Grand Falls, is thus occupied. On the eastern side, the same southern border may be described as commencing at Deep Creek, two miles below Hartland, thence extending, north of Pole Hill, to the Beccaguimic River and its tributary, the North-east Branch, up the latter to the Howard brooks, and thence, by a nearly northerly course, through Skedaddle Ridge, to the settlement of Beaufort; beyond which, in the same direction, it is continuous to the eastern edge of the Tobique Carboniferous outlier already described. The country in this direction being thickly wooded, with few exposures, the exact limitation of formations is impossible, but the lines, as laid down, accord with such information as we have been able to obtain. Excepting the outlier referred to, the whole district north and west of the line described, is believed to be referable to the Silurian system.

Physical  
features.

The physical features of this extensive area present, as might be expected, considerable diversity, and are worthy of remark from their bearing on the causes which have originated them as well as upon their relations to the agricultural capacity of the district. Speaking broadly, the Silurian area may be described as forming a moderately elevated plateau, having a mean height above the sea level of about 500 or 600 feet. In its western portion the plateau