

PART II.—GEOLOGY*

The following geological time scale will assist the reader by showing the relationship of the various formations mentioned in this article.

GEOLOGICAL TIME SCALE

Era	Sub-Era	Period	Orogeny
CENOZOIC.....	QUATERNARY.....	Recent Pleistocene	Laramide
	TERTIARY.....	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene	
MESOZOIC.....		Cretaceous Jurassic Triassic	Coast intrusions
PALÆOZOIC.....	CARBONIFEROUS.....	Permian Pennsylvanian Mississippian	Appalachian
		Devonian Silurian Ordovician Cambrian	Shickshockian
PROTEROZOIC (late Precambrian).....		Keweenawan	Killarnean
ARCHÆAN (early Precambrian).....		Huronian	
		Timiskamian	Algoman
		Keewatin	Laurentian

In the section on Physical Geography, pp. 2-3, the natural physiographic divisions have been briefly described and are illustrated by the map at p. 4. These physiographic divisions depend fundamentally on underlying differences of geological structure and hence are geomorphic ones as well as physiographic. For this reason the detailed descriptions of these divisions are taken up here from the standpoint of both physiography and geology.

The Appalachian and Acadian Regions.—The Appalachian and Acadian Regions include that part of Canada lying south of the St. Lawrence River and east of a line running from Quebec city south to the foot of Lake Champlain. The Appalachian Region, whose eastern boundary in Canada is the Restigouche River and Chaleur Bay, is a continuation of the Appalachian Mountain system of the eastern United States. The Acadian Region lies to the southeast and comprises the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

The region is for the most part mountainous or hilly. In southeastern Quebec the Notre Dame Mountains, consisting of three roughly parallel ridges trending northeast, reach elevations up to 3,100 feet and in Gaspé Peninsula, the Shickshocks, actually a continuation of the same range, have heights up to 4,160 feet. Many of the mountain summits are flat-topped, showing that the region is really a dissected plateau. The Acadian Region is also largely one of plateaux, ridges, and valleys. In central New Brunswick is a rugged area with summits rising over 2,000 feet.

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