

Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada.

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1887. SURFACE GEOLOGY 3 S.E.



Legend.

- M 3 (a) Fresh Water. Alluviums.
- M 3 (b) Marine.
- M 2 (a) Non-fossiliferous inland deposits. Stratified Deposits. Even Surface.
- M 2 (b) Saccicava sand and Leda clay. (Marine fossils). Even Surface.
- Gravel.
- Kames.
- Glacial Striae.
- Old growth.
- Forest-covered areas.
- Recent growth.

NOTE 1. M 3 (a).
Peat bogs occur at Tabusintac, Point Escominc, Point Cheval, etc., and are described in the accompanying report. The one at Point Escominc is 20 feet or more in depth. These, like the bogs on Miscou and Shippegan Islands, lie in basins, the central parts of which are below high tide level.

NOTE 2. M 3 (b).
River-fats (intervals) extend along most of the rivers, but the principal ones are those skirting the main North-West and Little South-West Miramichi. These embrace some tracts of excellent land, considerable portions of which are under cultivation.

NOTE 2. M 3 (a).
These deposits comprise sand dunes, salt marshes, etc. The sand dunes occupy marginal areas of some extent, and also form the islands and sand bars in Miramichi Bay. A covering of soil consisting of decayed vegetable matter is in process of formation upon certain parts of their surfaces. Coarse grasses and carices, which are sometimes cut for fodder, grow on several of these dunes and islands; but they are unfit to produce anything else.

Salt marshes of limited area occur at Point Cheval, Bel River, mouth of Tabusintac, and elsewhere, which yield hay.

NOTE 3. M 2 (a).
Deposits of this kind occupy the surface of the larger part of the area included in this sheet. This area exhibits considerable diversity of features, and has a soil of varied character,—that of each particular locality depending largely upon the underlying rock-formation. The Carboniferous and Cambro-Silurian areas are covered by beds of considerable thickness, and wherever the surface has sufficient slope to afford good drainage, the soil is good. Upon the interior highlands however, where the country is rugged, the land is boulder-strewn and sterile, and many of the hills exhibit only bare rocky summits and slopes. In the valleys here tracts of good arable land occur, the upper portion of the surface deposits usually consisting of loam or a layer of decayed vegetable matter.

NOTE 4. M 2 (b).
The areas represented on this sheet as covered by Saccicava sand and Leda clay, i.e., the coastal tracts, contain the best land in the Miramichi basin. The soil consists of gravel, sand and clay, capped with loam, and in the river valleys and around estuaries the drainage is good. The larger part of this area is under cultivation, as will appear by the map. The best farming lands are those lying immediately to the south of the Miramichi estuary.

The elevations are given in feet above high tide level, and the courses of striae are referred to the true meridian.

Topography compiled and drawn by R.WELLS, from Plans made by the Admiralty, Crown Lands and Geological Surveys. Surface geology and hill features by R. Chalmers.

2 S.E. The Burford Lithographic Company, Montreal.

This sheet accompanies Part X Annual Report 1887.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Nat. Scale, 853,440.

Scale 4 miles to one inch.

