

Geological Survey of Canada.

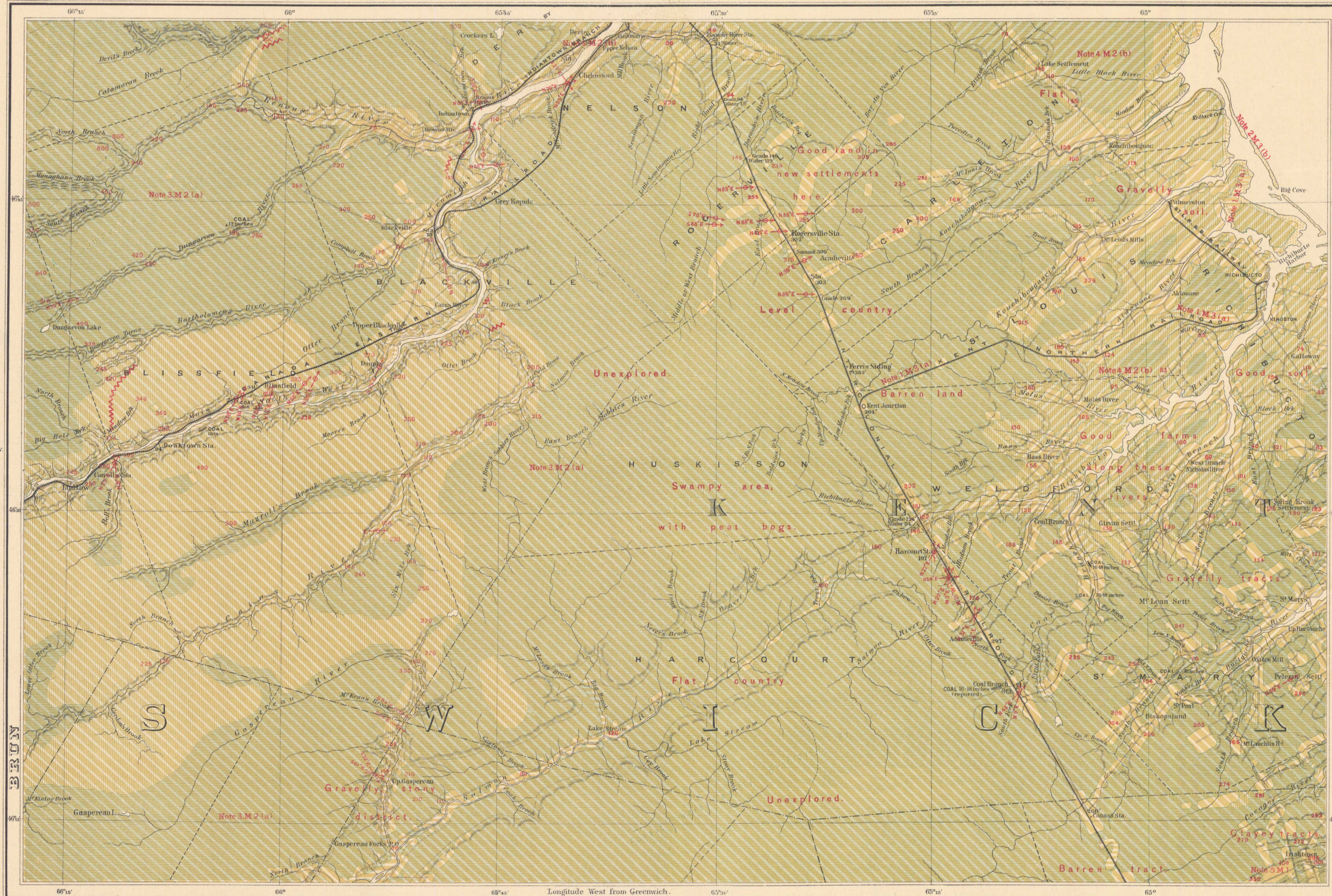
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1895.

2. N.E.

Sheet

No 2 S.E.



- Explanation of Colours, and Signs.
- Recent Deposits.
 - M3(a) Fresh Water.
 - M3(b) Marine.
 - Pleistocene.
 - E2(a) Even Surface.
 - E2(b) Rolling Surface.
 - M2(a) Sarsaparilla Sand and Leda Clay. (Mammal fossils.)
 - M1 Boulder Clay.
 - Glacial striae.
 - Fossils.
 - Forest covered Areas.
 - Old growth.
 - Recent growth.

Note: Heights in feet above mean tide level. From barometric profiles thus: 192'. Barometrically overhauled: 235.

Note 1. M3(a)
Peat bogs occur in several places within the area included in this sheet, but the larger ones are found near the coast. Those bordering the lagoon to the north of the mouth of Richibucto river, occupy considerable areas, and contain large quantities of peat moss. Two other large bogs occur along the Kent Northern Railway, from two to five miles west of Kingston. These bogs exhibit surfaces which are raised in the centre, and contain a large body of peat. A similar bog was noted two or three miles east of Kent Junction, near the line of the above-mentioned railway. Along the Intercolonial Railway, a peat bog occurs about two miles south of Canaan station, and another a mile south of Rogersville station.

River flats or intervals are found along most of the rivers, and usually form the best soils of the district. The widest intervals met with are along the South-west Miramichi river, at Doaktown, and along the Richibucto and Salmon rivers.

Note 2. M3(b)
Salt marshes skirt nearly the whole of the coast line embraced in this sheet, and in certain places, about the mouths of rivers, yield hay. They are not dyked, and are, consequently, subject to overflow by the highest tides. These marshes are fully described in the report. (Annual Report, Vol. VII., p. 135 M.)

Sand dunes are extensively developed along the coast. The beaches lying outside of the lagoons, extending between the mouths of the rivers, are almost wholly composed of fine blown sand. They are occupied only as fishing stations, and the principal vegetation upon them is coarse grasses and carices.

Note 3. M2(a)
The higher grounds included in this group, which lie above the uppermost Pleistocene shore line, are flat or gently undulating, and are occupied with heavy deposits of boulder-clay and other superficial materials. Boulders belonging to the crystalline rocks to the west are abundantly strewn over the surface, and also intermingled with boulder-clay and overlying beds. Where these inland areas are well drained they form good soil, though deficient in lime. Swamps and peat bogs are common, however, on the more level undrained portions, and much of the region is, therefore, unsuitable for agriculture.

The terraces along the South-west Miramichi, Richibucto and Salmon rivers, are comparatively narrow and unimportant, but wherever they are well developed they form good arable soil.

Note 4. M2(b)
The areas embraced under this head, which lie below the highest known shore line of the Pleistocene submergence, are low and flat, but, being near the coast and along the river estuaries, are, nevertheless, well drained for the most part, and form good soil. The finer comminution of the materials, and the larger quantities of organic matter intermingled with these, render them of much greater agricultural value than the larger portion of the higher grounds. Certain undrained areas between the river valleys, however, are swampy and covered with peat moss, under which bleached sands and clays lie. These constitute inferior soils. Near the coast the recent blown sands have been drifted over the land, and rendered it, in some places, worthless for agricultural purposes.

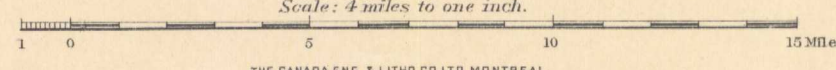
Note 5. M1
Though boulder-clay constitutes a large part of the superficial beds of the district, it is only in very limited tracts that it comes to the surface, being overlain by stratified deposits. Wherever it constitutes the surface beds, however, it forms a heavy rich soil.

The elevations shown on this sheet have been obtained as follows:—Those of the Intercolonial and other railway stations, in black, are from the profiles of these railways; those in red are from our aneroid measurements, which were based on the heights given on the railway profiles, on the Meteorological station at Chatham, N. B., and on tide marks along the coast. The datum in all cases is mean tide level in Northumberland Strait. The courses of the striae are referred to the true meridian.

Compiled and drawn by R.W.E.L. from Plans made by the Admiralty, Crown Lands and Geological Surveys. Hill features and Railway lines added by R. Chalmers and W.J. Wilson.

Accompanying Part M, Vol. VII. (N.S.) Geologically surveyed by R. Chalmers.

SURFACE GEOLOGY. PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Richibucto Sheet. Nat. Scale: 253,440.



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211

562