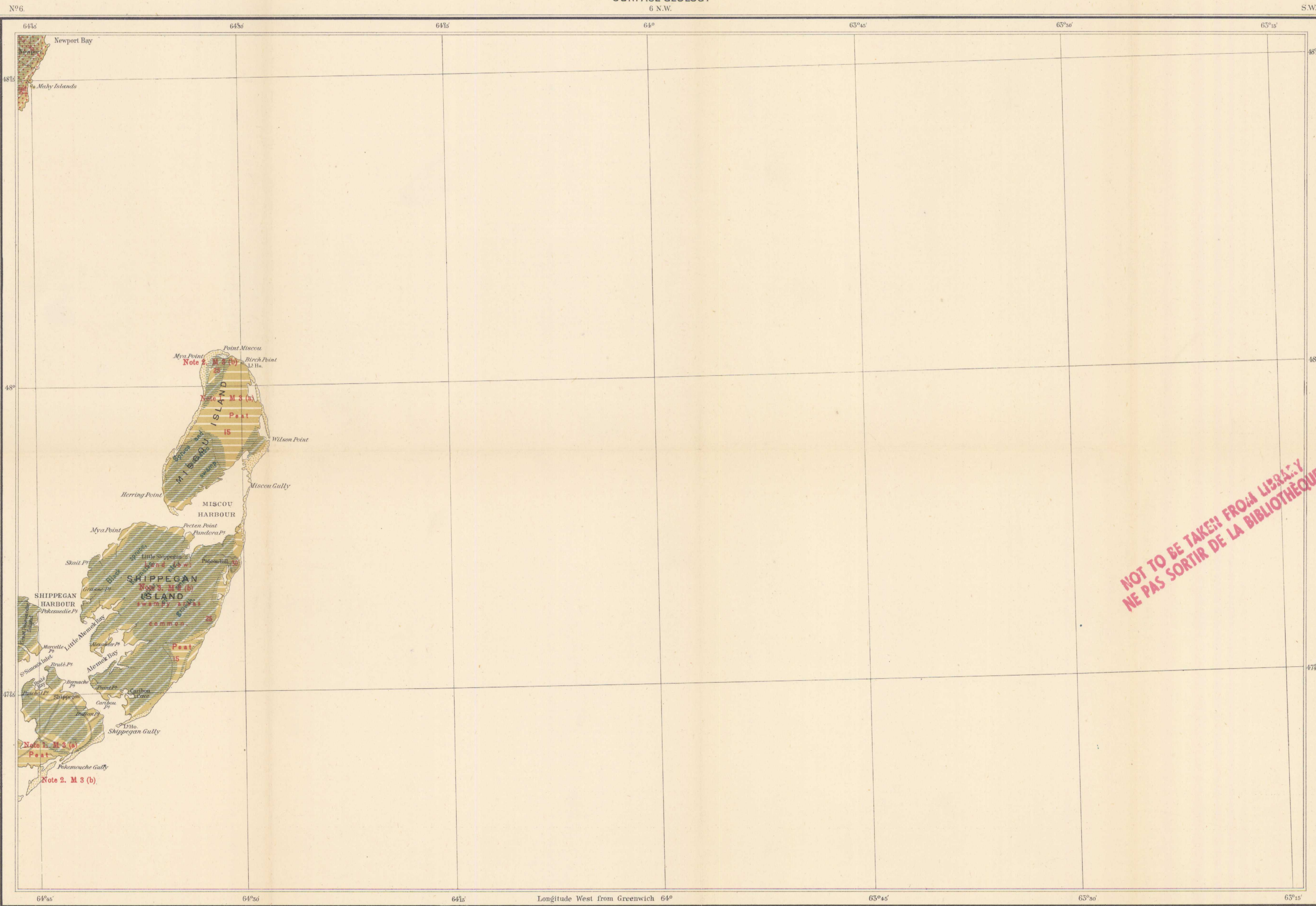


Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada.

ALFRED R.C. SELWYN, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.&c., DIRECTOR.
1887.

SURFACE GEOLOGY
6 N.W.



- Legend.
- M 3 (a) Fresh Water. Alluvium.
 - M 3 (b) Marine.
 - M 2 (a) Non-fossiliferous inland deposits. Stratified Deposits. Even Surface.
 - M 2 (b) Savicova sand and Leda clay. (Marine fossils). Stratified Deposits. Even Surface.
 - Gravel.
 - Roches moutonnées.
 - Glacial Stria.
 - Forest-covered areas.

NOTE 1. M 3 (a)
The peat bogs shown on this sheet are large and of considerable depth. The Miscou bog occupies about half the area of that island, and is upwards of 20 feet deep. Another large one occurs on the east side of Shippigan Island, and a third on the mainland at the south-western border of the map. These bogs are treeless, but covered with a dense growth of heath plants. Cranberries abound on them. The numerous ponds dotting their surfaces are favourite resting places for wild geese, brant, etc., in their spring and fall migrations. Miscou and Shippigan Islands are, consequently, famous resorts for sportsmen. The bogs indicate a slight subsidence of the region since the commencement of their growth.

NOTE 2. M 3 (b)
Sand dunes are well developed around these islands, and appear to be increasing in width by periodic increments of material. Trees and bushes have begun to grow upon the older or first-formed portions of these. Their whole surface is sparingly covered by coarse grasses and carices. Estuarine flats are of considerable width inside of Miscou harbour, and salt marshes border the lagoons. Marsh hay is frequently cut off the latter.

NOTE 3 M 2. b)
The deposits referred to under this note cover the main portion of the islands. The surface is low, seldom exceeding 20 to 25 feet above the sea, except at Pigeon Hill, and it is, therefore, generally speaking, swampy, much of the land being unfit for cultivation. Settlements exist all around the coasts wherever there are dry grounds. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

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

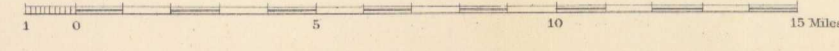
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Topography compiled and drawn by R.W.B.L.S. from Plans made by the Admiralty, Crown Lands and Geological Surveys.
Surface geology and hill features by R.Chalmers.

5 N.W.
The Burland Lithographic Company, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Nat. Scale: 253,440
Scale 4 miles to one inch.



Shippigan sheet

This sheet accompanies Part N Annual Report 1887.