

All these streams have areas of marsh or bog lands along the greater part of their courses. The largest bodies now in cultivation are along the Tantramar, the most northerly of the group. The relative position of the rivers can be best seen from the accompanying map, but a few words of description are necessary for those who are not familiar with the country.

The Tantramar and Aulac flow into the Basin by one mouth. Some three miles up the Tantramar is the village of Sackville. The river, with its numerous windings is about twenty miles long. Some eight miles from the mouth the stream divides, one branch coming from Cookville on the north, and the other flowing down the marsh from the north-east.

The Aulac is not separated from the Tantramar by a ridge of highland, as is usually the case with the marsh rivers. About five miles from the mouth, the Aulac branches, one branch, La Coup, flowing down from the Jolicure Lakes to the north of Jolicure, the other branch coming down between Jolicure Point and the Aulac ridge.

The Missiguash River flows almost parallel with the Aulac, from which it is separated by a high ridge of millstone grit, called the Aulac or Point de Bute Ridge. This river is not more than twelve miles long, and the upper part of its course is lost in a maze of lakes and bog. Along its lower course it forms the boundary between the two provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

At the same mouth by which the Missiguash enters the Basin, the La Planche finds its way to the sea. The lower courses of the rivers are separated by Fort Lawrence Ridge. This ridge is not so high as that on the north of the Missiguash, and it is overlaid with Permo-Carboniferous rocks. The lakes and bogs of these two streams unite at their sources. The town of Amherst is south-east of the mouth of the La Planche, beyond this the Basin takes a sudden turn to the south, and terminates in the mouth of the River Hebert.

Surface Geology.—The Isthmus is overlaid with Permo-Carboniferous rocks, with the exception of the Aulac Ridge with its continuation across the mouth of the Aulac and the Tantramar to Westcock. This strip is Millstone Grit.

The marsh mud is from one to one hundred and fifty feet deep, and is underlaid with Permo-Carboniferous shales and sandstones. These shales are covered in many places with heavy red clay similar to that found on the Aulac and Fort Lawrence ridges. The marsh

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