

# NOTES

## RESPECTING UNDERGROUND FOREST, &c.

---

### *Mossy Plains.*

According to Borings made November, 1873, in the Mossy Plain, at the Head of Long Lake, the thickness of the moss varies from 9 to 13 feet, on Mr. Keefer's location line of 1872.

The crust of the plain for a depth of about 5 feet, is composed of roots and live moss; below this depth, the material appears to consist of rotten moss and decayed vegetable matter, resting upon the fallen timber of a buried forest, probably accumulated centuries ago,—the whole resting upon clay and red sandstone rock.

This plain, which appears to be an accumulation of forest timber and moss, is situated at the water-shed between Long Lake and the valley of the Tidnish.

Plains similar in outward appearance to the one described, are found near the water-shed, between the valleys of the Rivers Missiguash and Tidnish; they vary from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in length, by  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in width.

The preceding is based on a report from Alex. Monro, Esq., P.L.S., of Port Elgin, N.B., under whose supervision the borings were made.

### *Marshes and Bogs.*

In Mr. Baillairgé's original report, dated 8th April, 1872— at page 152 of Appendix to Public Works Report for 1872—under the heading of "Marshes, Bogs, Dykes," &c., will be found a description of the black muck, of a hard peaty nature, which is found below the first layer