

dians, with their canoes, we reached the sources of that river on the 5th of July. This stream, or a portion of it, having already been the subject of a former exploration, I shall endeavor to make my observations on its character as brief as possible.

The proper outlet of the Tobique River is not apparent at its mouth, the land being low, and the stream much hidden by overgrown alluvial islands. To the geologist the true embouchure is the remarkable spot called the "Narrows," situated but a short distance above the Indian village. These narrows constitute one of the most curious and beautiful scenes to be found in the Province. The rocks which here cross the bed of the river, and which are well exposed in the perpendicular cliffs 150 feet high on both sides of the stream, are composed of slates and schists, filled with seams of quartz and limestone, and pursue a course about N. 34° E. The channel is very tortuous, and in most parts deep, having an average width of about 150 feet. The navigation of the stream is at all times difficult, requiring the utmost skill of the Indians, but during periods of freshet, becomes perfectly impassable. It is probable that a fall once existed at this place, and that the present gorge, which is about a mile in length, has been left by the gradual wearing away of the strata, until the course of the river becomes comparatively unimpeded.

Between the Narrows and the Red Rapids, which are about 11 miles distant from the mouth of the river, the land is of moderate elevation, occasionally becoming bold and picturesque. Some five miles above the Narrows, the stream passes near the base of high and precipitous cliffs of ferruginous rock, overhung with cedar, while the opposite shore is low and covered with a mixture of hard and soft woods. Occasionally terraced banks are evident, but they are much less numerous, and less remarkable than those on the river St. John. In no case did I observe more than one at the same spot, and they, as a rule, were of but little elevation. Four miles above the Narrows, a small stream, called the Pokiok, joins the main river, entering on the west bank by a fall through rock apparently dipping about sixty degrees to the northwest. Through all this district the land appears fertile, and the vegetation luxuriant. Among the trees noticed were elms and mountain ash of enormous size, cedar, spruce, fir, birch, thorn, and poplar. Of herbaceous plants I noticed the following: *Tiarella cordifolia*, *Trillium erectum*, small, yellow lady's slipper; *Cypripedi-*