

which is here given from a photograph taken from the plain near the base. The trip up the Sisson Branch, as far as the gorge, was accomplished with the greatest difficulty, owing to the high water, although the stream itself presents no obstructions. We were well repaid, however, for the extra exertion by a view of the gorge, one of the wildest and most picturesque spots in New Brunswick. There is a succession of five cataracts tumbling one after the other to a depth of one hundred feet, after which the stream flows in a series of rapids through a gorge walled by perpendicular rocks until it reaches the smoother stretches beyond. On the rocks overhanging the stream further down were found *Aspidium fragrans* and *Woodsia glabella*, two of the rarest ferns in the province.

The descent of the Sisson Branch and the main Tobique, as far as Riley Brook, a distance of twelve miles, was made in a little over an hour and a half in the midst of torrents of rain. On the following afternoon, Friday, July 27th, we paddled leisurely twenty miles further down in about three hours, which may show the swiftness of the current, the river being unusually high for this season.

On the morning of this day we visited Bald Head, a distance of five miles from the village of Riley Brook. This elevation, which is about 1,400 feet above the valley of the Tobique, is perhaps the most typical and regular mountain in New Brunswick, rising one thousand feet from the plain at its base, in the shape of cone, the upper portion covered with loose stones and boulders. On the top we found a narrow ridge which contained a great variety of plants, as follows, the trees being stunted and irregular: *Pyrus Americana*, *Betula lenta*, *B. papyracea*, *B. pumila*, *Prunus Pennsylvanica*, *Acer rubrum*, *A. Pennsylvanicum*, white and black spruces and firs, *Nemophantes fascicularis*, *Ledum latifolium*, *Sambucus pubens*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Cornus Canadensis*, *Vaccinium Canadense*, *V. Pennsylvanicum* (narrow and wide leaved forms), *Ribes lacustre*, *R. prostratum*, *Rubus strigosus*, *R. triflorus*, *Antennaria margaritacea*, *A. plantaginifolia*, *Galium triflorum*, *Kalmia angustifolium*, *Aralia nudicaulis*, *Trillium erythrocarpum*, *Aspidium spinulosum*; besides several grasses and erices, two species of lycopodium; hypnums, polytrichums, and lichens covering the rocks and trunks of trees.

[For a list of the new and rare plants found during the trip, see Bulletin XIX, 1901.]

