

found to be 2,500 feet, as given in his Geological report. The geological map marks it, however, as 2,700 feet; but as Mr. Ells is the only one who has measured it, the greater height upon the map appeared to be an error. Mr. Chalmers, however, has recently written me as follows: "So as to settle the question of the height of Big Bald Mountain, South Branch Nepisiguit, as far as it is possible to do so with the aneroid, Mr. Ells and I have gone carefully over his notes and barometric readings again. He has two sets of readings, one taken while going up river from Bathurst Harbour, the other taken when returning. Observations were made regularly every day, and at the camping grounds morning and evening several times. Working out the figures both ways we find the results to be very close, and the mean elevation of Big Bald Mountain to be 2,715 feet above sea level." This gives a definite basis for the height of 2,700 feet commonly assigned to that mountain.

Some new facts as to the height of its rival, Mount Carleton, are here to be presented. In August last, I climbed and measured it. I made it by direct measurement with aneroid 112 feet higher than Mount Sagamook, and this I made by a mean of two measurements, 1,633 feet above Nictor Lake. Nictor Lake I made by a mean of fourteen measurements, all corrected from simultaneous readings at Fredericton, (see later Note 31) 837 feet above sea level. This would make Carleton 2,582 feet above the sea level. I have reason to think, however, that this result is considerably too low. I have found that my barometer moves slightly sluggishly, and moreover other good measurements of Nictor Lake and Sagamook Mountain have given considerably higher results. Thus Mr. Chalmers gives the height of Nictor Lake as 878 feet, and Sagamook as 1659 higher. On this basis Carleton would be 2649 feet. There is, however, another set of measurements of lake and mountain which cannot be disregarded, the more especially since they were made with mercurial barometers, which are much more reliable than aneroids. In 1839 a series of such measurements, checked by comparison with a fixed station at Grand Falls, was carried across the province by way of Nictor Lake, by a Mr. Wightman, employed by the British government in connection with the elucidation of the highlands of the boundary disputes, and the results are given in full in the Blue-book, "The North American Boundary," 1840. All of his measurements however, while relatively accurate, are absolutely