

Tobique. But the shadow of the deadly pulp-mill already looms over it, and its glory will soon depart.

This forest is extremely rich in game, especially moose and deer. The lakes contain many trout and other fish, though in this respect they are inferior to the Nepisiguit lakes.

Physiography. The lake is 864 feet, more rather than less, above mean sea level. Its maximum depth is 67 feet, surprisingly little for a hill lake.* This depth diminishes to only 28 feet directly under Sagamook, and lessens eastward so that Mud or Berton Lake, separated from Nictor only by a morainic ridge and connected with it by a short brook falling from one to two feet, is but a few feet deep, though it is made thus shallow by deposits of organic mud similar to that found in so many of our "mud lakes."† The shores of Nictor are usually bold and rocky, but in places the shores are of loose morainic materials, and but rarely of gravel or sand. There are but two islands, one of them narrow and low, apparently a moraine, and the other of highly tilted slate rising abruptly from the bottom. The latter bears a few trees and bushes, and forms the most charming camping-ground that I know of in New Brunswick. Four large brooks flow into the lakes, of which two, Bald Mountain and Caribou, flow in broad deep valleys, which are doubtless the courses of ancient rivers. Williams' Brook is new, and has upon it, not far from the mouth, an irregular fall of some eight feet, whose murmur can be heard from afar on still days, and the mist from which in certain weathers hangs like smoke over the slope of Gordon. A striking place is Spring Lake, practically an immense spring with a summer temperature of but 41° or 42°. The lakes empty by the Little Tobique, a very winding stream of much, though rather monotonous, beauty, but perfectly ideal for the amateur canoeist.

Origin of the Lake. I believe the lake occupies an ancient valley of erosion choked by glacial drift. As I shall show in a later note, the entire upper valley of the Nepisiguit is very ancient, and it could not have emptied by its present course. It probably therefore ran into Nictor Lake by way of the portage valley now followed by Caribou Brook. The valley of the Little Tobique, though perhaps post-glacial

* The deepest known lake in New Brunswick is Clear Lake, Lepreau, 78 feet (this Bulletin, XIV, 48).

† This Bulletin, XVII, 126.