

province, are the newest rocks in New Brunswick. They belong to what is called by geologists, the carboniferous period, because deposits of coal are found in them. The rocks lie for the most part flat, or are spread out layer upon layer on the shores and bottoms of ponds and lakes in the form of clay, sand and gravel, carried down by streams and rivers and hardened, after the lapse of ages, into solid rock. The most marked feature of the eastern highlands of New Brunswick is a ridge of hills almost continuous from Maine to the St. John river in Queens county, and eastward through Kings county ending in Butternut Ridge. This ridge rises 800 or 900 feet above the surrounding country and includes some high peaks, Prospect mountain, and Eagle mountain near the Nerepis river, Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Porcupine and Red Rock mountain in Charlotte county and Ben Lomond in the county of St. John. This ridge runs parallel to the coast and is cut through in many places by rivers which flow into the Bay of Fundy east of the St. John river. There are also five parallel ridges running in an easterly direction and rising to an average height of a thousand feet with valleys between. The highest of these ridges skirts the Bay of Fundy and contains Bloomsbury mountain and the Quaco hills, It divides into two or more ridges in Albert county, in Caledonia mountain and Shepody mountain, the latter being 1,050 feet high. The triangular area of sandstone of the carboniferous period presents a comparatively level surface, nowhere rising above 800 feet, the general level especially in the eastern part of the province being below 300 feet. The highest land of the province is in the northern highlands. West of the St. John river in York and Carleton counties it rises into several peaks and ridges to a height of 800 or 900 feet,