

lieve, visit the mountain himself, I am unaware of his authority for the assertion. I should suppose the summit to be about one-fourth of a mile above the surface of the lake, but had no means of measurement.

The ascent of the mountain is a remarkably steep one, being as much as 45° by actual clinometer measurement. It rises immediately from the side of the lake (not at a distance of several miles, as represented in all the maps of the province), and shows upon its flanks three distinct zones of vegetation. The first of these zones consists of a dense growth of pines, firs, and cedars, and extends about a third of the distance up the mountain side. The second is principally composed of white and yellow birch, with a few cedars and alders, and reaches to a very considerable elevation. The third zone is confined to the summit, and a small portion of the sides, being covered with a low dwarf growth of shrubs, with a few stunted birches and spruces. At many points near the summit there is no vegetation at all, the rocks being laid bare in extensive slides, and the fragments being piled upon each other in the wildest confusion. At several points, generally immediately above these slides, perpendicular masses or needles project from the general slope of the mountain, and can only be reached with difficulty. The mountain, so far as I had an opportunity of examining it, is composed of a compact red feldspar rock or felsite, and is very homogeneous in character. The entire slope of the mountain is strewn with large broken blocks of the same material, which, being overgrown with moss, and often covering deep holes, make the ascent a somewhat dangerous as well as difficult one. Boulders of similar material were also noticed far down the valley of the Tobique. I have already alluded to the three zones of vegetation on the mountain, which are equally noticeable during an ascent, or when viewed at a distance from the lake below. The herbs and shrubs noticed were about the same as those observed on the Little Tobique. The Labrador Tea (*Ledum latifolium*) was very common, increasing in quantity as we approached the summit, while *Cassandra caliculata* was also found growing abundantly. I noticed also *Trillium erectum*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Trientalis Americana*, *Aralia nudicaulis*, *Cornus Canadensis*, *Clintonia borealis*, *Streptopus amplexifolius*, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, *Smilacina bifolia*, quantities of *Vaccinium uliginosum*, and *Gaultheria hispida*. Lichens were also abundant, especially *Cornicularia* and *Cenomyce rangiferina*.