

ARTICLE III.

THE SOUTH TOBIQUE LAKES.

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Before the end of the twentieth century there will probably be few unexplored regions in this province, or lakes where the tell-tale dotted line marks them as unsurveyed, or lakes that have no existence on our maps. But that is the case now. There are some eighteen lakes — large and small — that form the sources of the rivers and streams that enter the Tobique river from the south side. A third of these are either not marked at all or are imperfectly outlined on the maps of New Brunswick in common use. These lie close to the watershed that separates the sources of the Tobique and Miramichi water systems.

In this region Prof. Ganong and I spent nearly four weeks during the summer of 1900, going in to Trowsers Lake from the Tobique river over a portage road twenty miles long, camping nearly a week at the upper extremity of that lake, whence we made short daily excursions to the lakes and streams adjacent. From Trowsers Lake we made a portage to Long Lake, the largest of the system. Here there is also within easy reach of either extremity a number of small lakes. From Long Lake we visited in succession, "carrying" over intervening portages, Portage, Adder and Serpentine Lakes. The outlet of the last named lake is Serpentine River, which, after a swift run of thirty miles, brought us to the Forks of the Tobique, nearly thirty miles above the point where we started in. While Prof. Ganong attended to the physiographic features of the country and took measurements, I examined and collected plants, and took views by means of a camera.

The country traversed is a wilderness, the low lying portions of which are thickly wooded with spruces, firs and other evergreens, giving a somewhat sombre aspect to the country. The ridges are clothed with a more diversified growth of deciduous and evergreen trees. All the smaller lakes are shallow, and the low-lying shores