

mountain and the general level is 800 to 1000 feet. From the height of land to the shores of the Gulf there is much variety. About the head waters of the Tobique, Miramichi, Nipisiquit and Upsalquitch rivers there is a rugged and broken country with an average elevation above sea level of 1,000 to 1,500 feet, many peaks rising much higher. Northward the general level varies from 800 to 1,200 feet, and eastward there is a gradual slope from a height of 400 to 600 feet to the shores of the Gulf. For a description of the mountains east of the watershed the following is quoted from Mr. R. Chalmers' Report on this district.¹

"Bald (Sagamook) mountain, at Nictor lake, is 2,537 feet above sea level. . . . Numerous other mountains are to be seen in the vicinity of these lakes and along the upper reach of the Nipisiquit river, their bare red summits often rising 2,000 feet high. One of these, about three miles above Indian Falls, or fifty miles from the mouth of the Nipisiquit (also called Bald mountain), was found to be 1,922 feet above the level of the Bay Chaleur. From its summit, the Miramichi river and valley, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence were distinctly visible. On the portage, from Nipisiquit river to Upsalquitch lake, several remarkable mountains were noticed, among them a symmetrical, dome-shaped one, immediately southwest of the lake, stands up conspicuously in the valley, affording a splendid outlook from its summit. Its elevation, according to Hind, is 2,186 feet. Upsalquitch lake is surrounded by peaks, no fewer than ten being visible from its surface. Along the Tobique river, several ranges and isolated mountains also of great beauty were observed. Bald Head, on Riley brook, is one of the most striking; its elevation, according to Hind, being 2,240 feet above the sea. The Blue mountains form the most prominent feature of the Tobique valley, their highest peak being 1,724 feet above sea level and 1250 feet above the river at their base. The loftiest mountains in this elevated tract, however, occur, according to Mr. R. W. Ells and other explorers, on the big south branch of the Nipisiquit, that is between Nictor and Nipisiquit lakes on the north, and the right hand branch of the Tobique on the south, where some peaks attain a height of 2,600 to 2,700 feet above sea level."

Slate mountain and Squaw mountain, near the mouth of the Upsalquitch river, are about 2,000 feet, and Sugar Loaf at Campbellton, 950 feet above sea level.

The principal watershed of the province does not follow either of the high tracts mentioned, but extends from the Isthmus of Chignecto in the southeast to the western part of Restigouche county. This

¹ Preliminary Report on the Surface Geology of New Brunswick, 1855, pp. 11, 12.