

tained by barometer levels, is over 1,200 feet, and throughout the whole district, in every direction, peaks rise above this general level to a height of 2,000 to 2,500 feet. Among the more prominent of these, of which the heights are known, are Bald Mountain, near the head waters of the south branch of Nipisiguit River, about 2,500 feet above the sea; Sagamook or Bald Mountain, rising abruptly from the southern shore of Nictor Lake, 2,537 feet; Bald Mountain, about three miles above Indian Falls, on the right bank of the Nipisiguit river, 1,922 feet; Bald Head, six miles back from the Tobique, at Riley Brook, a very symmetrical, conical peak, rising to a height of about 1,900 feet, and the Blue Mountains, upper and lower, coming close to the left bank of the Tobique, thirteen miles below the forks, about 1,724 feet.

From these central highlands flow off to the sea rivers, which empty into the Bay of Chaleur on the north-east, into the Straits of Northumberland on the east, and into the Bay of Fundy on the south. Owing to the great height of this central watershed, these streams are all very rapid and difficult of navigation, flowing through deep, narrow valleys, with often high, precipitous banks. As an example of their rapidity of descent, the right hand branch of the Tobique may be taken. From the lake at its source to the main forks, a distance of twenty-seven miles, it has a fall of about 780 feet, or an average descent of a little over twenty-five feet to the mile. Early in the season, before the water has fallen to its summer level, most of these streams may be traversed with light birch bark canoes, by making portages around falls and rapids, and shoeing the canoes with cedar splints in the rougher stretches. Brook trout abound in all the waters, and salmon ascend many of the streams. On the Tobique, the salmon now afford good fly-fishing, although up to quite recently, it was generally believed that they would not rise to a fly. White-fish, *Coregonus albus*, are also plentiful in the Tobique, and in the lakes at the head of the right hand branch Togue, *Salvelinus Namaycush*, are caught in large numbers through the ice in the winter. Eels are common in the lakes, and lampreys in the streams draining them, where they were observed about the end of June, making their spawning beds in rapid parts of the stream, by dragging away the stones and pebbles from one place and dropping them just below, forming a hollow about eighteen inches in depth, with corresponding mound of pebbles below.

Animals, useful for food or valuable on account of their skins, are fairly plentiful in parts of this region. Moose and cariboo are found in considerable numbers, and black bear, beaver, otter, lynx, marten and mink, are trapped quite extensively by the Indians and by white hunters; of these fur-bearing animals, the otter and beaver are fast