

den convulsions, as is so generally thought, but rather to the operation of ordinary agencies operating through long periods of time.

It may be of interest and of service, now, to have a systematic table of the principal elevations in the

maritime provinces. Those of New Brunswick are mainly given upon the authority of Dr. W. F. Ganong, who has done so much towards the correct determination and delineation of the physical features of the Province.

### HEIGHTS OF ACADIAN HILLS.

#### 1.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name	County	Locality	Elevation	Origin
Sugar Loaf.....	Restigouche	Near Campbellton	1000	.....
Squaw's Cap.....	do.	do.	2000	.....
Sagamook.....	do.	Nictor Lake, Tobique	2576	Sedimentary and Volcanic
Gordon.....	do.	do. do.	1569	do. do.
Bailey.....	do.	.....	.....	do. do.
Carleton.....	Northumberland	3 miles S. of Nictor Lake	2675	do. do.
Big Bald.....	do.	Nepisquit Region	2300	do. do.
Teneriffe.....	do.	.....	2108	do. do.
LaTour.....	do.	.....	2090	do. do.
Moose Mt.....	Victoria	.....	1030	do. do.
Bald Head.....	do.	Near Riley Brook	1866	Volcanic
Blue Mts.....	do.	Tobique Valley	1724	do.
Bald Mt.....	York	Near Harvey	.....	do.
Cranberry Hill.....	do.	.....	.....	do.
Magundy Ridge.....	do.	Near Magaguadavic L.	.....	Sedimentary
Howland Ridge.....	.....	Near Millville	.....	do.
Bald Mt.....	Kings	Near Long Reach	1462	Granite
Douglas Mt.....	Queens	Near Weldsford	.....	do.
Mt. Pleasant.....	Charlotte	.....	1200	do.
Chamcook.....	do.	Near St. Andrews	637	Sedimentary and Volcanic
Eagle.....	.....	.....	854	.....
Ben Lomond.....	St John	Near Loch Lomond	850	Volcanic
Quaco Hills.....	do.	South of Sussex, &c.	500-1000	Sedimentary and Volcanic
Shepody.....	Albert	.....	1050	Sedimentary

#### 2.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Cobequids.....	.....	.....	1100	Sedimentary and Granitic
North Mts.....	Annapolis	.....	400	Volcanic
South Mts.....	Annapolis and Digby	.....	1000	Granite

Some of the readers of the REVIEW, noticing the term "volcanic" occurring so frequently in connection with the origin of our prominent hills may be somewhat surprised, and be led to ask, do these hills actually represent old and dead *volcanoes*? To which I answer no, not in the sense that they were ever "burning mountains" like Vesuvius, or Etna or Stromboli, high cones, with craters at their summits. Some of them may indeed have once had those features, even if they are not recognizable now; but what is meant is that the material constituting the hills termed volcanic, are largely or wholly made up of material similar to that of ordinary volcanoes, and hence of igneous rather than aqueous origin. They show abundantly in many places the fact of their having been once

melted, not only by their slag-like aspect, but also by the effect which they have determined upon the rocks in contact with them; in other places, as on Grand Manan, and near Israel Cove on Long Island, N. S., they show the same columnar or basaltic structures as seen on the Giant's Causeway in Ireland; at still others, as on Blomidon and the range of the North Mts., they are filled with cavities due to the expansion of steam and other vapors. In many instances, as in the case of the high hills at the head of the Tobique and Nepisquit rivers, they are simply old volcanic muds or tufas, and beds of this character are there spread over vast areas. In the case of the North Mountains of Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck and in Grand Manan, the molten rock, instead of issuing from one or more isolated