

Hoyt has told me, Silver Brook cuts right across this country, separating this plateau block from that fine one, also earlier described (Note 29), from which rises Mount Carleton, the highest land in the Province. Northwest of Nalaisk I have not specially traced the margin of the block, but I presume it continues somewhat as shown on the map over towards Mamozekel. Of course our Central Plateau block is separated by the streams afore-mentioned from others, which, for clearness, are not shown on our map. But I purpose to map them all, as far as I can, in a forthcoming Note.

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137.—THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC APEXES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Theoretically, any country containing, as does New Brunswick, three interlocking drainage systems, has three physiographic apexes. *First*, there is the point where the three drainage planes met at the time the present drainage cycle was established. *Second*, there is the point where the present drainage systems center. *Third*, there is the point which is the highest at present in elevation above the drainage base level,—the sea. Borrowing a terminology from the biological sciences, we may describe the three points respectively as the morphological, physiological, and anatomical physiographic apexes. Originally, in theory at least, all three are coincident, but in course of time, with irregular erosion and tectonic movements, they move apart; or, to be accurate, the second and third move from the first, which of course is permanently fixed. How is it with respect to these three apexes in New Brunswick?

*First*, the morphological apex, at which our Fundian, Northumbrian and Laurentian river systems originally met, would lie between the Odell, Munquart, and Teagues Brook waters, according to data presented in an earlier Note (No. 75); but later studies have modified somewhat that conclusion, and seem to show that the point lies outside of the Province in Maine, as will later appear.