

(here in their most northerly locality on the Atlantic coast of America), though these from over-fishing are now well-nigh extinct. But these occupations are of minor consequence and incidental to the main employment and principal reason for being of Caraquet—the sea-fishery.

The country around Caraquet, like all of New Brunswick, has undergone wonderful changes in the remote past. The studies of science have shown that at one time all the Bay Chaleur was dry land, and stood high above the level of the sea. Then, it is believed, two great rivers, which arose far in the interior of New Brunswick at the present sources of the Miramichi, flowed through Caraquet. A part of the valley of one of them is still occupied by the Caraquet River, and this is why that river has its curious course parallel with the Bay Chaleur, while parts of the other valleys are occupied by the rapids of the Pokemouche, by the lower deep part of Saint Simon, by Little Lamec, by the bogs of Shippegan, and by Miscou Gully. Later the land sank under the sea forming Bay Chaleur, and where it cut across the ridge between the two great valleys it made the cliffs of Caraquet. But I cannot take space to follow farther this absorbing subject, and I must leave the reader to study it if he wishes in the writings that treat of it, which he may find in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick* (published at St. John, N. B.), Volume V, 1906, page 423, and at 524 in the same volume. The geology of the cliffs is explained by Dr. R. W. Ells in the *Report of the Geological Survey of Canada*, for 1879-80, D. 6; and in a later *Report*, for 1887, 30 M., Dr. Chalmers comments upon the extensive marshes at the mouth of the Caraquet River. Such marshes, by the way, sometimes show remarkable dikes, of which there are fine examples on the upper Saint Simon, and these are thought by some