

counted no less than 70 lakes in which trout, pike and perch of the choicest are found in great abundance.

The other tributaries of the St. Maurice, besides those named above are the grand and little Bostonnais, the La Tranche, the La Pierriche, the La Windigo, the La Shawenegan, the Au Rat, the La Flamand, the La Manouan and the river Au Ruban, without counting the feeders of these latter, which like so many small veins furrow the surface of the ground.

3. THE SAGUENAY.—The River Saguenay, the third grand tributary to the St. Lawrence, less important in its size, length and the number of its tributaries, is still of great importance owing to its enormous depth of one thousand feet which gives it the appearance of a Norwegian fjord or a narrow sinuous gulf running far into the country and which allows vessels of the largest tonnage to ascend 63 miles from its mouth to receive their annual cargoes of lumber. But it is above all of importance as the outlet of the Lake St. John, continually swollen by its large tributaries which flow principally from the distant reservoirs of the north, the inexhaustible sources of the largest water courses of the Province.

Entering Lake St. John at its western extremity under the name of the river Chamouchouane after having traversed nearly 200 miles of country, it leaves the lake at its opposite extremity under the names of the Grande and the Petite Décharge, two roaring outlets, which, having surrounded the island of Alma in their violent grasp, unite again a little further down to form the wonderful River Saguenay which from rapid to rapid and from fall to fall plunges forward and downward to the neighbourhood of Chicoutimi where it resumes its even and regular course which it maintains until it reaches Tadousac the point at which it discharges into the River St. Lawrence.

The principal tributaries falling into Lake St. John are, on the south, the Metahetchouane and the Ouatouchouane, on the east the La Belle Rivière, on the