

which is only an expansion of the St. Lawrence. The area of this triangle is 1400 square miles or 3626 square kilometres. Its surface is absolutely level all over or rather is only broken by the mountains of St. Thérèse, Rougemont and St. Hilaire, which are of small extent and are only isolated masses, rising abruptly from the plain like air bubbles upon the surface of water. Mount St. Hilaire, the largest of these intrusive masses, is about 1200 feet or 365 metres. From the Sugar Loaf, as the highest part of this mountain is called, all the surrounding valley can be taken in at a glance from east to west and the view is only bounded by the horizon as at sea. With the naked eye, the city of Montreal, the Victoria bridge, and even Lake Champlain, 50 miles or about 80 kilometres distant from St. Hilaire, can be discerned. The magnificent *coup d'œil*, the fairy-like panorama, which unrolls itself to the view from the summit of this mountain has won for it the name of Beaulieu under which it is officially designated.

The remainder of the St. Lawrence valley, that is to say, the strip bordering the plain just described, is more broken. The region comprised between the mouth of the Ottawa and Cape Tourmente, although generally level, sometimes rises by steep gradients forming terraces from 200 to 300 feet, 60 to 90 metres, above the level of the river, to which they run parallel. The rivers, which traverse this region, come from the mountains and form in their descent innumerable falls and rapids capable of furnishing almost unlimited motive power for industrial purposes. On reaching the lower plains, these streams have hollowed out for themselves deep beds, with steep sides, in the alluvial grounds.

## VII

### HYDROGRAPHY.

The province of Quebec has a shore line of 825 miles on the Atlantic. Along our coasts, this ocean takes different names : from l'Anse-au-Sablon to Point des-Monts on the north shore to l'Anse-au-Four and Cape Gaspé, on the south it is called the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; the indentation between Cape Gaspé and Point St. Peter is designated by the name of Gaspé Bay ; from Point St. Peter to Mackerel Point, it is again the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and, lastly, from Point St. Peter to the mouth of the river Ristigouche, it gets the name of the Bay des Chaleurs.

Properly speaking, the whole province, within its actual limits, is only a great basin, whose waters flow towards the St. Lawrence. Except the rivers of the southern slope of the plateau of Gaspé, which empty into the Bay des Chaleurs, and those of the narrow watershed contiguous to the frontier of New Brunswick and the State of Maine, which discharge into the same bay by the river Ristigouche, and into the Bay of Fundy by the river St. John, all the other rivers take their rise in the two mountain chains enclosing the province along its whole length and carry their waters into the St. Lawrence, which conveys them to the sea. The St. Lawrence is the principal artery of this immense