

His reference to the Grand Falls is of interest merely as the first of many descriptions of this wonderful natural phenomenon.

"The sixteenth of May," he writes, "we arrived at the place called *le grand Sault Saint Jean-Baptiste*, where the River St. John falls from a height over lofty rocks into an abyss making a wonderful cascade: the rising mist hides the water from sight, and the uproar of the fall warns from afar the navigators descending in their canoes."

Every traveller should visit the Grand Falls. No description or series of illustrations will suffice to give a just idea of their majesty and beauty. The main fall is almost perpendicular, about seventy-four feet in height. At the base there is a huge fragment of rock upon which the water thunders unceasingly, and from which a dense column of spray rises. When the sunlight falls upon the moving spray a splendid rainbow shimmers over the wild and foaming waters below. Almost of equal interest with the great cataract itself is the winding gorge below, through which the seething torrent rushes for a distance of one mile to the lower basin, descending nearly fifty feet in that distance. The gorge is in places exceedingly narrow. The walls are in general perpendicular and from 80 to 150 feet in height. The rapids through the canyon are often of the wildest character. At the narrowest place in the gorge a colossal mass overhanging the cliff is known as Pulpit Rock. The exact width can hardly be measured here, for the rapid below is the wildest in the gorge, but the river is narrower at this point than at any other between the confluence of the Baker and South-west branches (twenty-five miles from its source) and the