

in the days of the 17th century. Bishop St. Vallier describes in entertaining fashion his trip down this river in 1686. From Boundary Lake, to its mouth, a distance of forty miles, the St. Francis forms the international boundary. Beau Lake on the St. Francis is a beautiful sheet of water nine miles long and having in one place a depth of 150 feet. Glasier Lake, to which the Indians have given the formidable name of Woolastookpectagomic, has nearly an equal depth. The entire river may be described as a series of beautiful lakes and ponds linked together by very lively waterways.

After flowing in a northeasterly direction for a distance of one hundred and forty-five miles through northern Maine, the St. John reaches New Brunswick and forms the international boundary from the mouth of the St. Francis nearly to the Grand Falls, a distance of seventy miles. Its course meanwhile gradually changes from north-east to south-east. This is one of the most picturesque parts of the river. On either side are broad intervalles bordered by magnificent elms, and there are many fertile islands. The banks of the river are well cultivated by the inhabitants, who are almost entirely French.

At Fort Kent, eighteen miles below the St. Francis, the Great Fish River enters the St. John from the south. This river drains nearly a thousand square miles of territory and is ninety-five miles in length. Like the Allagash it has an immense number of lakes, some of them of large size. There was once a fine waterfall at the mouth of this stream. A milldam has since been built and extensive milling operations have for years been carried on.

Another eighteen miles farther down the St. John and we reach the mouth of Madawaska. The village

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Madawaska

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