

the plain stretches away unbroken to the foot of the Laurentian country.

As has been remarked by Sir Archibald Geikie:¹

The word "mountain" is properly speaking not a scientific term. It includes many forms of ground utterly different from each other in size, shape, structure, and origin. In a really mountainous country the word would be restricted to the loftier masses of ground, while such a word as "hill" would be given to the lesser heights. But in a region of low or gently undulating land, where any conspicuous eminence becomes important, the term "mountain" is lavishly used. In eastern America this habit has been indulged in to such an extent that what are, so to speak, mere hummocks in the general landscape are dignified by the name of mountain.

The hills under consideration, while by no means "mere hummocks," being situated in such a country of low relief, seem to be higher than they really are and are always referred to locally as "mountains."

These mountains, whose positions are shown on the accompanying map (Fig. 1), are eight in number, their names and their height above sea level being as follows:

Mount Royal	769.6 feet
Montarville or Boucherville mountain	Not yet accurately determined
Beloeil	1,137 feet (Lerov)
Rougemont	} Not yet accurately determined
Yanaska	
Shefford	1,600 feet (Dresser)
Brome	1,440 feet (Dresser)
Mount Johnson or Monnoir	875 feet

Brome mountain is by far the largest of the group, having an area of 30 square miles. Shefford comes next in size, having an area of rather less than nine square miles, while Mount Johnson, which is very much smaller than any of the others, has an area of only .422 of one square mile.

Of these eight, the first six, as Logan² notes, "stand pretty nearly in a straight line," running approximately east and west, Mount Royal being the most westerly, and the others following in the order in which they are enumerated above, until Shefford mountain is reached, which is the most easterly member of the series. The distance from Mount Royal to Shefford is fifty

¹ *Text Book of Geology*.

² *Geology of Canada*, p. 9.