

QUEBEC.

32. Relief.

What province and what country bound Quebec on the south? What district on the north? What bay is on the north-west? What river divides it into two parts?

Quebec divides naturally into three regions. The first is a continuation of the lowest of the plains into which Southern Ontario is divided. In Quebec this plain is nearly all on the south of the St. Lawrence, extending east as far as the city of Quebec, and south to the United States boundary. This region was the part of Canada first occupied by French settlers.

The second region is that north of the St. Lawrence, consisting mainly of the eastern part of the great Laurentian plateau, with the exception of a narrow strip of that plateau extending along the Atlantic coast, belonging to Newfoundland.

The third region is the continuation in Canada of the Appalachian highland. Find Lake Memphremagog. A little to the west of this lake, the main axis of the range enters the province under the name of the Notre Dame Mountains. It runs northeasterly at first, and then, from a point a short distance below Quebec, it runs nearly parallel to the St. Lawrence and at no great distance from that river. It attains the greatest height in Gaspé Peninsula. Find Mount Bayfield and Mount Logan. These peaks are nearly 4000 feet high.

DRAINAGE.—The rivers of Quebec flow into the St. Lawrence directly, or by the Ottawa. Since the Laurentian watershed is comparatively close to the St. Lawrence, the rivers from the north have a swift current, and abound in falls, rapids, and gorges. South of the St. Lawrence, in the western part of the province, a long stretch of level country lies between the rivers and the mountains; consequently, except in the vicinity of the mountains, there are few falls of importance. Find *Levis*. Below this, the rivers from the south are mostly mere torrents. Why?

The *St. Lawrence* enters Quebec just below the Long Sault rapids. The Coteau, Cedars, Cascades, and Lachine rapids are entirely in Quebec. Below Montreal the current is slight. Islands are numerous below Quebec and the river widens out into the Gulf. A serious drawback to the usefulness of this river, as to all northern rivers, is the fact that it is frozen over for several months every year.

Petrolia is the centre of the oil producing region and has a large number of oil refineries.

Sarnia, including Point Edward, is the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada. Trains pass from this place to the Michigan shore through an immense tunnel under the St. Clair River. This tunnel is 6,025 feet in length, and the approaches 5,603

feet, over two miles in all, making the longest submarine tunnel in the world. *Sarnia* is the headquarters of a line of steamships that trade with the principal ports on Lake Huron and Lake Superior. There is a large oil refinery here.

Niagara, at the mouth of Niagara river, the first capital of Upper Canada, is now a noted summer resort. It does a large business during the summer in the shipping of fruit.



St. Clair Tunnel.



G. T. E. Single Span Steel Bridge over Niagara River.

Other important towns are *Gananoque*; *Smith's Falls*; *Dundas*; *Deseronto*, noted for its manufactures of lumber; *Toronto Junction*, a suburb of Toronto; *Gravenhurst*, noted as a summer resort and for its sanatorium; *Strathroy* and *Wingham*.

ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES.

Name the cities of Ontario situated on the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, and Ottawa rivers. Name the inland cities. Name two manufacturing cities, two that are educational centres, and three that are important ports. Name the chief ports on Georgian Bay, Lake Superior, Lake Huron, and the River St. Lawrence. Name two towns noted as cheese markets; three important grain shipping points. Where in Ontario are ships built? Where are agricultural implements made? Where is lumber manufactured? Where are musical instruments? Where cotton?