

To the south-east this area may be described as occupied by a succession of subordinate and approximately parallel ridges. These have general north-east and south-west course, and gradually diminish altitude across the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The most prominent are:—1. The granitic highlands of Nova Scotia, extending in a broad sweep from Cape Sable to Cape Canso, nowhere, however, attaining an elevation of 1200 feet. 2. The Cobequid Range from Cape Chiegneecto to Cape St. George, thence extending through the highlands of Cape Breton to Cape North, and continued from Cape Ray north-eastward through Newfoundland. 3. The granitoid and trappean ridges of central New Brunswick extending south-west from the Bay of Chaleurs; 4. The main axis from Sutton Mountain (4000 feet high) on the Vermont boundary to Cape Rosier in Gaspé where in the Shickshocks and neighbouring mountains we again find numerous peaks ranging from 2500 to 4000 feet in altitude.

I have elsewhere described the Gaspé-Peninsula as forming a block of table lands about 1500 feet in height in which the river courses are deep and narrow excavations. Rising from this, the Shickshock Mountains form a conspicuous range extending about sixty-five miles from the east side of the Ste. Anne des Monts to the Matane. It occupies a breadth of from two to six miles at a distance of about twelve miles from the St. Lawrence, and rises into peaks as already stated attaining heights of between 3000 and 4000 feet. But though the highest land, this range does not form any part of the water parting of the peninsula; for the Ste. Anne des Monts, the Matane and the Chatte, taking their sources in lower country to the south, cut gorges through the range so deep that their channels where crossing it are not more than 500 to 600 feet above the St. Lawrence. The waters of one branch of the Matane have their source on the lower land north of the range and flow south through a profound gap to join the main stream, thus crossing the range twice in their course to the great River.

On the northern slope to the St. Lawrence the rivers are comparatively short and rapid. The Etchemin, the Chaudière, the St. Francis, the Yamaska and the Richelieu are the only ones of any importance. The valleys of these streams do not attain a greater elevation than from 500 to 1000 feet above the St. Lawrence, and like the streams cutting the Shickshock Mountains, they gather much of their waters from lands to the south, through valleys running with the strike of the ridges. Connected with these streams are a number of considerable lakes; Megantic and Spider form the head waters of the Chaudière, 1,100 feet above the sea, and together cover an area of about