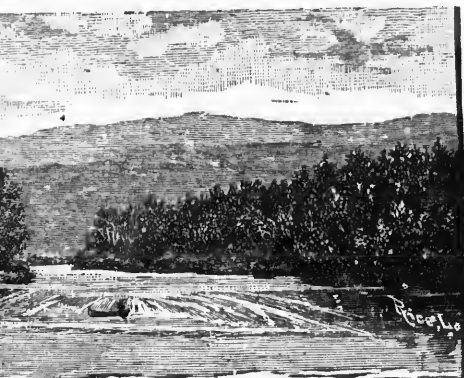


great loss. About five miles below Prescott which the remains of an old French fortification the first rapid of the St. Lawrence is at this

It is not so extensive as the succeeding rapids but it prepares the traveller from its less turbulent the increasing swiftness of those following.

T. a continuous rapid of nine miles, divided in and. The usual passage for steamers was on channel on the north side was formerly dangerous, but examinations have been made, and with safety. The steamer after fully enters along at the rate of something like twenty is shut off and she is carried along by the alone. The surging waters present all the appearance in a storm, but unlike the ordinary pitching is going down hill by water produces a highly the next town is



pleasantly situated at the foot of the Long Sault, The boundary line between the United States near this village, and the course of the St. Lawrence within Her Majesty's Dominions.

LAKE ST. LOUIS.—This is the name of that expansion of which begins near Cornwall, and extends to a distance of forty miles. After leaving this town

LAKE ST. LOUIS. a very fine rapid about two miles in length; the current is very swift. Seven miles lower down

CEDAR RAPIDS.— At first sight this rapid has the appearance of the ordinary rapids, but once the steamer has entered it the turbulent waters and pitching about renders the passage very exciting. There is also a peculiar motion of the vessel, which seems like settling down, as she glides from one ledge to another. A short distance below this we enter the

SPLIT ROCK, so called from its enormous boulders at the entrance. A person unacquainted with the navigation of these rapids will almost involuntarily hold his breath until this ledge, which is distinctly seen from the deck of the steamer, is passed. At one time the vessel seems to be running directly upon it, and you almost feel certain that she will strike, but a skilful hand is at the helm, and in an instant more it is passed in safety. We now come to the last of this series of rapids, called the

CASCADE RAPIDS.— This is a very fine rapid. It is remarkable on account of its numerous white crests foaming on top of the darkish waters, through which the vessel passes, and as the shortness of the waves has the effect of pitching the steamer as if at sea, the sensation is very enjoyable. After passing the Cascades, the river again widens into a lake called Lake St. Louis, where the dark waters of the Ottawa by one of its branches joins the St. Lawrence. This series of four rapids are eleven miles in extent, and have a descent of eighty-two and one-half feet. On this lake the tourist from the deck of the steamer has a magnificent view of the Montreal Mountain about thirty miles distant. After passing through this lake

LACHINE is reached. It is nine miles from Montreal, with which it is connected by railroad. It derives its name from the first settlers, who when they reached this point thought they had discovered the passage which would lead them to China. The Lachine Rapids begin just below the village. On the opposite side stands

CAUGHNAWAGA, an Indian village lying on the south bank of the river near the entrance of the Lachine Rapids, and derives its name from the converted Indians, who were called "Caughnawegas," or praying Indians. It is at this place the old Indian pilot shoots out in his bark canoe and boards the steamer for the purpose of piloting her down the Lachine Rapids. **BAPTISTE,** the Indian pilot, is as anxiously looked for by the passengers on board of this Company's Steamers as the rapid itself. He is now in the prime of life, and has made it his business for over forty years to pilot steamers down the rapids, and has not missed a day in twenty years. During the summer season he is employed exclusively by this Company. Shortly after leaving this Indian Village the tourist can contemplate the new, magnificent bridge recently constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and spanning for the second time the mighty St. Lawrence. It is built on the most recent scientific principles and resembles the great International Railway Bridge at Niagara. The steamer now glides down the rapid stream with increasing swiftness, which clearly denotes that a formidable rapid is ahead. Stillness