

PART I.

(EASTERN SECTION.)

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

IN considering the physical features of the eastern division of Canada, from the Valley of the Red River in longitude 97° west to the Atlantic sea board of Nova Scotia and Labrador, including the now geographically separated, but physically and geologically connected, island of Newfoundland, we find it comprises areas which present three very distinct aspects, both geographical and geological. These areas may be enumerated and described as follows. They are closely connected with the geological structure and are consequently indicated and outlined approximately by the geological color on the accompanying map.

1. The South-Eastern Area.
2. The Southern-and-Western Area.
3. The Northern Area.

1. THE SOUTH-EASTERN AREA.

The South-Eastern area is bounded on the north-west by the river St. Lawrence from the Strait of Belle Isle to Quebec and thence by an almost direct line to the foot of Lake Champlain on the Vermont boundary. Within it are included the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, also the somewhat larger island of Anticosti, (the latter being, however, in its physical character an isolated portion of area number 2.), while Newfoundland constitutes its north-eastern limit. The main orographical feature has a course parallel to and only a short distance away from the St. Lawrence. It constitutes the north-eastern prolongation of that branch of the Appalachian Mountains of which the Green Mountains of Vermont and the White Mountains of New Hampshire form a part, and which in Canada takes the name of the Notre Dame Range.