

lish a great inequality in the appearance and formation of the north and south banks of the River St. Lawrence.

In the harmonious outlines of the south shore, is seen the action of a continuous and regular movement of the tide, whereas the north shore, against which the tide is continually beating in the flow and the ebb, is much more uneven, more cut up into creeks, more rugged with headlands.

The Betsiamis, the river des Outardes, the Manicouagan, the Moisie, the Mingan, the St. Augustin, the river des Esquimaux, and others divide themselves up in the sea into small deltas of sand and mud. In their upper waters all these rivers resemble one another in their chains of lakes in their rapids and water falls.

All these water courses abound with fish especially with salmon and trout. Between these large rivers are a multitude of smaller streams even better stocked with fish than the large ones, all of them are fished with nets by the riparian proprietors.

The Grand-Nord, says Mr. Henri de Puyjalon in an interesting report which he, four years ago, addressed to the Minister of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, is that part of Labrador, belonging to the Province of Quebec which extends from Kegaska ($61^{\circ}.20'$) on the west, to Blanc-Sablon ($57^{\circ}.7'$) the limit of the Province on the east. Along the whole of this coast the shore line is uninterruptedly cut up, indented and penetrated by creeks, coves and narrow bays, long and often very deep, almost always hidden from the outside view by innumerable islands and islets.

Besides those above referred to, there are four, other large rivers which up to our day have not been of any great use, because neither trade nor colonization have penetrated far enough to the north, but which, thanks to the new projected railways, will in the near future, play a more important part in the economic organization of the Province. When the time comes that the vast regions through which they flow shall be joined to the South by the iron road, capital will go