west the Chamouchouane, on the north west the Ticouapee and the Mistassini, on the north and north-east the great and the little Peribouca.

The Peribouca is navigable for thirty miles from its mouth for steamers of ordinary size. It is an exceed-ingly long river, said to be four hundred miles to its source.

Above the Saguenay, the principal rivers discharging into the St. Lawreuce are : the Maskinongé, the Batis-can, the Jacques-Cartier, the Montmorency, the Sainte-Anne, the Gouffre and the Malbaie. Below : the Port-neuf, the Bersimis, the Des Outardes, the Manicouagan, the Pentecote, the Moisie, the Saint-Jean, the Natash-quan, the Mécatina and the Des Esquimault. All these rivers flow from the northern slope of the St. Law-rence ; the southern slope overtopped by the nearness of the mountains, is too narrow to give rise to consider-able streams. Still there are rivers on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, which, although far from having as lengthy a course as those from the northern slope, are nevertheless water courses of great importance and most useful for travelling in the interior as well as for the working of factories and the various other indus-tries to which they furnish an inexhaustible motive power. Such are the rivers Richelieu, Yamaska, Nico-let, Becancour, Chaudière, Etchemin, Rivière Ouelle, Rivière du Loup, Rimouski, Trois Pistoles, Rivière Verte, Metis, Blanche, Matane, Madeleine, &c., &c., without counting the net-work of rivers in Gaspesia, which include the Matapédia, Bonaventure, Grande Cascapédia, Nouvelle and the Restigouche. In a word the whole country is furrowed with an immense net-work of water courses of all sizes without counting the large rivers and the infinite number of lakes chained and bound to one another by the pleasant and pic-turesque rivers running between them. The principal water courses of the province would alone give a liquid chain of more than ten thousand miles in length.

The action of the currents has contributed to estab-