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## 

## NIAGARA.

falls of niagara, from the canada bide, (showing the ambrican and horse-shoe falls.)

## CANADIAN WATERFALLS.

Of all countries in the world the Dominion of Canada possesses the la:gest and most magnificent waterfalls. Waterfalls have ever been the favorite places of rendezvous for tourists of all countries, witness the waterfall so well and beautifully described by Byron in his Childe-Harold.
We also all remember the well-known and peculiar rhymes of the poet Southey on the cataract of Lodore. The cataracts or waterfalls of England and Scotland are often visited hy tourists, and, though of small dimensions, are of exceedingly picturesque location, but one must come to Canada to see
in all their grandeur and magnificence the greatest cataracts on the face of this globe. Let us begin with $\boldsymbol{\text { the mightiest }}$ and the most majestic-Niagara.

## NIAGARA.

It may be remarked that, in what was formerly Canada East and West, all the names of the great waterfalls are ether of French or Indian origin. Niagara and Shawanegan are of the Indian tongue; Chaudiere, Montmorenci, and Rideau are of the French. Niagara is a corrupted word for the Indian "Oneagarah"-or The Thunder of Waters. The following are a few collected items of interest in conmection with this, the greatest waterfall in the world. It has been calculated that $113,000,000$ gallons of water are procipitated over these falls every minute. Taking this as nearly correct, it would be as much water as is contained in a river one fifth of a mile long, 100 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The Niagara Falls are slowly yet gradually receding up the river-which is of the same name as the falls-and it is supposed that they were once half a mile further down. Philosophers, and those who study the changes on the carth's surface declare that the time will arrive (if the carth continue so long in its present state) when all the soft rock (a species of of gypsum) of which a groat part of the falls is composed, will be worn away by the continual friction of the water, and nothing but a fierce impetuous current like that below the Falls will be seen where Niagara now rolls, and the Niagara of to-day will then be a thing of the past. A perpetual rainbow is seen, caused when the sun shines by the reflection and refraction of the rays of light on the columns of spray for ever ascending from the scething caldron of waters below, and carrion birds are continually seen hovering over the waters to proy upon any dead animals which may have been precipitated over the Falls.
'lhe Niagara Kiver unites Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.


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The distance between these lakes is nearly 33 miles, and the difference of level no less than 334 foet. For the first 12 or 14 miles the river flows on with a gentle current, having a width of about a mile, till it arrives at Grand Island when it is divided into two streams. About 10 miles still nearer the Falls they unite and become about 2 miles wide. Shortly after this it suddenly contracts and becomes less than a mile in width, and the rapidity of the current increases from thence to seven or eight miles an hour. The banks of the river soon rise from 10 to 50 feet, and the waters proceed with great force and rapidity over a series of rapids until their course is changed by high rocky banks, and the waters seem for a moment to regain their first tranquility. But, again rushing forward, the stream is divided by a small island into two unequal chanrels, and, gaining a tremendous impetus by means of a steep inclined plane, the whole mighty and majestic mass of waters is precipitated ard projected over the edge of a rock 160 feet in perpendicular height and into a black and boiling gulf below. The principal mass of water falls on the western or Canadian shore, and is about 700 yards broad. The other portion on the American side is again sub-divided into two smaller parts by a roek, and has $\boldsymbol{a}$ fall of 164 feet and a width of 320 yards.

A certain writer thus describes these falls:
"The form of the Niagara Falls is that of an irregular semi-circle. This is divided into two distinct cascades by Goat Island, the end of which is almost perpendicular and in a line with the precipice over which the water is precipitated. The cataract on the Canadian side is callod the Horse-Shoe or Great Fall, from the resemblance to a horseshoe, and the other part is generally styled the American Fall.

A certain writer thus speaks of this Fall, and his description is perhaps the best that has over been written in describing Niagara Falls-
"At this point a magnificent amphitheatre of cataracts burst upon my view, with appalling suddenness ard majesty.

1 the 12 or ing a when carer ortly mile from the neeed until aters But, mall dous ghty ected and uss of hout side , and ;ular s by and cipithe orseican des1 in acts sty.

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY.

Howover in a moment the scone was concoaled from my: eyes by a dense cloud of spray, which involved me हо completely, that I did not dare to extricate myself. A mingled and thundering rushing fillod my ears. I could see nothing except when the wind made a chasm in the spray, and then tremendous cataracts seemed to encompass mo on every side; while $\vdots \mathrm{jolow}$, a raging and foaming gulf of undiscoverable extent lashed the rocks with its hissing waves, and swallowed, under a horrible obscurity, the smoking floods that were precipitated into its bosom. At first the sky was obscured by clouds, but after a few minutes the sun burst forth, and the breeze subsiding at the same time, permitted: the spray to ascend perpendicularly. A host of pyramidal clouds rose majestically, one after another, from the abyss at the bottom of the fall; and each, when it had ascended. a little above the edge of the cataract, displayed a beautiful rainbow, which in a few minutes was gradually transferred nto the bosom of the cloud that immediately succeeded. the spray of the Great Fall had extended itself through a wide space directly over me, and, receiving the full influence of the sun, exhibited a lmminous and magnificent rainbow, which continued to overarch and irradiate the spet on which I stood, while I enthusiastically contemplated the indescrib. able scene."

Again speaking of the Great l'all be thus says:
"The body of water which composes the middle part of the Great Fall is so immense that it descends nearly twothirds of the space without being ruffled or broken, and the solemn calmness with which it rolls over the edge, $f$ the precipice is finely contrasted with the perturbed appearence it assumes aftex having reached the gulf below. But the water towards aach side of the Fall is shat cerel the moment it drops over the rock, and le,es as it descends, in a great measure, the character of a fluid, boing divided into pyra-midal-shaped fragments, the bases of which are turned upwards. The surface of the gulf below the catarect presents a vary singular aspect; seeming, as it were, filled

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with an immense quantity of hoar frost, which is agitated by small and rapid undulations. The particles of water are dazzlingly white, and do not apparently unite together, as might be supposed, but seem to continue for a time in a state of distinct comminution, and to repel each other with a thrilling and shivering motion, which cannot easily be described."

As already said, the stone of which these Falls is composed -is of a very soft nature, consequently, by the action of the water, and by the impetus which the river receives in its descending force, being projected far beyond the cliff, an immense Gothic arch with caverns is formed by the rock torrent. Sometimes travellers more adventurous than others can and do advance beneath this arch to the distance of 25 to 30 yards, but the rocks are so slippery that the attempt is very dangerous.

A little way below the Falls the river regains its tranquility. For four miles it flows very rapidly between banks from two to three hundred feet high; it then forms a terrifie whirlpool, whence it des ends to the level country at Lake Ontario.

Two very fine suspension bridges are thrown across the Niagara River near the Falls, and a third has been constructed some miles further up.


Niagara railway and buepeneion irideg.

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## THE RIDEAU FALLS.

These Falls are at the mouth of the River of the same name which flows into the Ottawa at the Dominion Capital. The name of these Falls is taken from the French, and signifies "a curtain," as the waters flow over the precipice in a large, solid, yet out-spread sheet or curtain-hence the name given to them by the early French voyageurs. These Falls are not of very great height, but a very considerable quantity of water is precipitated over them. Col. Bye from whose name came-Bytownthe first name by which Ottawa was called-was the engineer and originator of the Rideau Canal, which was built by Government to obviate thesc cataracts and the rapids of the Ottawa River, and to unite this river with the St. Lawrence at Kingston.


## TIIE CHAUDIERE FALLS.

These Falls are on the Ottawa River at the Capital of the Dominion. They are one of the great sights of the Capital.
The name is derived from the French, and signifies a caldron or pot, and a better name could not have been given to Capital. ch, and recipice ence the s. These siderable 3ye from Ottawa - Rideau hesc canite this
ital of the c Capital. ifies a cala given to <br> The Ottawa River Navigation Company's <br> \title{

## 1874.

} <br> \title{

## 1874.

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## MONTREAL TO OTTAWA

 DAY AND NIGHT LINE.New Iron Steamer PEERLESS - - - - Captain A. Bowie. Steamer PRINCE OF WALES - - - Captain H. W. Spepherd. " QUEEN VICTORIA - - - Captain P. Y. Macdonnell. " PRINCESS - - - - - Captain P. McGowav.

## UPWARDS.

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them. High rocky sides are seen, or, in other words, a deep fissure or gorge, as if some giant hand had scooped out the rock in a deep and narrow chasm;-over this, and into the boiling and seothing caldron below, flows the waters of the Uttawas or Ottawa with a force which nothing can resist, and in whose troubled and boiling depths no mortal thing could live. These Falls are situated near the centre of the river. In the great Chaudière, or Kettlo, the sounding line has not found bottom at 300 feet. It is suppesed that there are subterranean passages which convey the immense mass of waters beneath the river. In fact, half a mile lower down, the river comes boiling up again at the place which is called "The Kettles." The Chaudière Falls are 80 feet in height and 212 broad. They are just above the entrance to the Rideau Canal. A sail down the Ottawa to Montreal is one of the finest trips for tourists which they can enjoy in the Dominion. Starting either in the "Queen Victoria," on a clear moonlight night or in the new iron steaner "Peerless" during the day, the tourist sails down the old river of the Uttawas amidst many and diversified scenes of beauty, until he arrives at Grenville, whence he is conveyed by railway to Carillon. Arriving there, he steps (if at night) on board the "Princess" and (if by daylight) on board the splendid steamer "Prince of Wales" and soon reaches the "Lake of the Two Mountains" so called from two mountains on the north side rising 450 feet above the water. On arriving at St. Anne's the tourist is reminded of Moore's well-known "Canadian Boat Song." The following from the pen of the Earl of Eglington is not so well known. The Ottawa soparates into seven channels when near its junction with the St. Lawrence, the chief forms the western boundary of the Island of Montreal and is generally called the "The Back River." We advise all pleasure-seekers to take the trip from Ottawa to Montreal or vice versa by this river rcate-certain that they will not be disappointed, but deligbted, with the trip.
is, a deep 1 out the into the rs of the an resist, tal thing re of the gline has there are mass of ver down, a is called in height tee to the real is one rjoy in the oria," on a ‘ Peerless" iver of the auty, until oy railway ;) on board ne splendid " Lake of rins on the arriving at well-known pen of the ttawa sepawith the St. f the Island Back River." rom Ottawa in that they e trip.

## SHAWANEGAN FALLS.

These Falls of the St. Mauriee River lie about 30 miles in the rear of the City of Three Rivers and half-way between Montroal and Quobec. The general mode of aecomplishing a visit to these Falls is by engaging a eanoe with voyageurs at Three Rivers. The following description of these Falls is taken from a book published a few years ago:
The voyageurs usually ascend as far as the Portage of the Grês, where they reeeive into their canoe the stranger, who has been transported thither according to arrangement. Shortly after the Isio Tourte is passed, which is about a league in length. In approaehing the Falls, at abo:
the distance of a mile, their head is seen through the tops of the highest trees. The descent, from the top to the basin below, is fully 200 feet. The Portage des Hêtres or Beech Portage is soon after reached. Notwithstanding the numerous rapids, thero is mueh lass difficulty in ascending than might be expected; for, while a current runs down the midchannel, at the rate of 5 or 6 miles an hour, there are opportunities of taking advantage of an eddy on either side, running up at the rate of 3 or 4 miles by shooting rapidly aeross the main stream. There are 3 falls in time of high water, uneonnected with each other, and meeting in a large basin. These a facetious writer in a Canadian periodical, who remarks that he had learned some Latin in his boyhood, appropriately contradistinguishos by the names of Shewinagus, Shewinaga and Shewinagum. There are two eonspieuous rocks distinguishes by the names of $T_{a}$ Grande Mère or The Great Mother, and Le Bon Homme or The Good Fellow. "Of these three falls," says the writer alluded to, "Shewinagus and Shewinagum, though distinct falls, meet in the chasm before they are diseharged into the bay below. Shewinagum is the most easterly, or towaids the left bank of the river; Shewinegus is the middlomost, Shewinaga (I make her the lady, from her superior elegance) is to be seen only in time of flood : therefore, as Sir Walter Scott says,-
" If you would see fair Melrose right, Go visit her by the pale moon-light."
so do I say,
" If you would see fuir Shewinaga, Go visit her in the month of May."-

The same writer, keeping up his happy nomenclature, thas carries on the description :-" On ascending the portage path we descried through the trees fair Shewinaga dancing down the slope of the hill on our right hand, with sinuous courses; about midway she grows suddenly fretful, and tosses herself headlong down a precipice of 30 feet; then, skipping along as before, glides gently at last with the main body of the river. So much for the beauty and elegance of Shewinaga. But what pen shall describe the terrific contrast, the collision, the conflict, the co-thunder of the waters of Shewinagus and Shewinagum. I ascended the hill, with the the chasm on myright hand, till I came to a point which I shall call the Point of the Co-thunder. There, looking up, I saw an inclined plane, swift as an arrow, and Shewinagus tumbling and bounding from rock to rock to meet him; and when they met in the chasm below, what a sublime and terrific scene' ! what rattling, roaring, tossing, ooiling and foaming of waters!
'When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war 1'
It was indeed an angry ' meeting of the waters,' and far from a mingling in peace. There are large fissures in the precipitous rock, into which the waves are driven by the force of the collision. Immediately above the Falls, the current is unbroken and quiet, though very rapid, as might be observed on seeing a huge log suddenly dip one end, and wholly disappear, on approaching the edge of the precipice."

The traveller, on returning, embarks in his canoe, and swiftly descends. These falls are rendered memorable by the death from drowning of the son of Sir Edmund Head-late Governor General of Canada.

## THE FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

These calebrated Falls-one of the finest sights of Quebec -are situated on the river of the same name. It falls into the St. Lawrenee about 7 miles from the city of Quebec. In no other Falls, either in Canada or any other country, is presented the same annual and natural features as is seen here every winter. On account of the freezing of the spray, an immense cone, sometimes 60 feet high, is formed, down the steep sides of which excursionists and the citizens of the old Capital delight to drive their " toboggans." This sled consists of a long, thin piece of wood turned or curled up at one end, and made expressly f $n \mathrm{r}$ thif kind of amusement. The velocity acquired by the descent of ene toboggan from the cune causes it with its load (generally a lady and gentleman) to slide far away in the smooth ice of the river at the base. These Falls are no less that 250 feet in height and present almost as beautifal and gorgeous an appearance in winter, as in summer American ourists rarely see them in there icy covering. A fine bridge some years ago spanned the river near the Falls of Montmorenci. On a beautiful Sunday morning in the summer, whilst the sun shone gloriously forth and shed lis brightening beams on the sparkling waters, a cart and horse, containing a French Canadian farmer, his wife and children, were quietly crossing on their way to church when suddenly a dull heavy sound was heard, and the whole bridge fell down with its living load and with a frightful crash rolled into the impetuous torrent below. No trace of any of the victims of this unfortunate catastrophe was evor after again seen. The abutments at cach side of the Falls still stand as a melancholy index of the event.

## A TRIP FRON LAKE SUPERIOR TO QUEBEC.

Lake Superior is, as its name signifies, the largest and most extensive of all American Lakes. Thunder Bay in the extreme north-west part of the Lake is famous in the late

## A VALUABLE NEW BOOK.

## Every Scotchman should have a copy.

## 

 By Rey. J. Pouglas Borthwick, Montreal.This interesting volume will be published during the present Summer. It will embrace a complete history of the Scottish Muse, and contain a very large number of tllu.trative poems and songs, from the works of Authors, some of which cannot be obtained in this country. The Gems of Burns, Scott, Thom, Susanna Blamire, Cunningham, Ferguson, Gilfillan, Hogg, Laing, McNeill, McClaggan, Motherwell, Tannahill, Ramsay, Rodger, Vedder, Laidlaw, and others of less note, will be found at full length in the work, whilst a number of choice poems and songs (which have appeared since the publication of "Whistle Binkie" and Chambers' Book of 1250 Scottish Songs, printed twenty years ago) will be inserted towards the close of the volume, thus bringing the whole history down to the present time.

The Beok will consist of 300 pages, printed on good paper, with clear type and bound in two editions. The Library, full cloth, price $\$ 1$. The Drawing room, full cloth, gilt $\$ 1.50$. Copies to be paid for only when the book is delivered by the Author or his accredited Agents.

## From Alex. Murray, Esq., <br> President Caledonian Society of Montreal.

"It gives me very great pleasure in being able to testify to the interest manifested in your Lecture on ' The History of Scottish Song,' by the members of the Caledonian Society. Personally, I was very much pleased and considered it an exceedingly interesting resumé of the whole subject, and I am certain, with the elaborations you propose to make therein, it will, as a Volume, meet with great favor from all interested in Scottish Literature and Poetry.'

4 Dec., 1872.
From the Montreal "Star.!
"We have no doubt that, as an elaboration of the Lecture which the Reverend gentleman delivered in the late St. Patrick's Hall, the work will prove a very acceptable addition to Canadian literature."

From D. McGavin, Esq.,
Vice President of the Caledonian Society of Montreal.
I bave heard, with pleasure, that you contemplate publishing in book form that clever, interesting and instructive paper on the Song, Poetry and Song Writers of "Auld 'Scotia," which you read before the Caledonian Society.

I should say that such a work would be highly appreciated by Scotchmen in Canada, and form a valuable addition to this store of literary pabulum.

April, 1874.
Montreal, April 8th, 1874.
My Dear Sir. - All lovers of Scottish Song will be pleased to learn that it is your intention to publish your Lecture on the "History of Scottish Song,' delivered before the Caledonian Society of this city, and this pleasure will, I am sure, be enhanced by the announcement that the Lecture is to be illustrated by giving in extenso the words of a large number of the most popular songs of Scotland. The words of many of our most popular songs are now unknown and almost inaccessible to many of our "young fulks," and, I am sure, will be highly appreciated by them. I may say further that having read the manuscript of your Lecture and been permitted to look over the list of illustrative songs, I feel sure your work will be highly accepta, ble, not only to the natives of "Auld Scotia" and their descendants, but to all lovers of song in our adopted land.

Yours very truly,
To Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick, \&c., \&c., Montreal.

Caledonian Society of Montreal, Office of the President, Montreal, April 21st, 1874.
Dear Sir.-The reading of your manuscript work on the "History of Scottish Poetry and Song" afforded me very great pleasure indeed. The book is one that will supply a want long felt, presenting to us, as it does a complete bistory of Scottish Song from the earliest times to the present day. The compilation is a very happy one, and that your efforts may be attended with the best results is my earnest hope. The work requires only to be known to be appreciated by the Scotchmen of Canada.

Sincerely yours,

> J. T. Finnie, M.D., President.

Rev. J. Douglas Borthwice, \&c., \&c.

Montreal.


CITY OF TORONTO.
mass of sandstone, on the top of which is a grove of pine and spruce trees some 60 feet in height. The water of this Lake flows into Lake Huron through St. Mary's Channel, where the famous lead and copper mines of Sault St. Marie, vulgarly pronounced Susan Mary, are worked extensively.

We are now in the sccond in extent of the great Lakes. The southern shore of Lake Huron belongs to the United States, the northern to Canada. This lake is subject to sudden storms like Lake Erie. A large wing of this lake is called the Georgian Bay which is studded with thousands of
$y$ and rising ft end. The s curiosities, bet high ind very remarkdo of La Porcade fall over , and to such a heath the Fall 1, an isolated

ove of pine and er of this Lake Channel, where Marie, vulgarly vely.
te great Lakes. s to the United s subject to sudof this lake is ith thousands of


CITY OF HAMILTON.


KINGATON.

Islands. The prineipal island is called the Great Maniton Indians look npon it with peculiar awe as the abode of their Great Manitou or Spirit. From Lake Huron we pass by the River St. Clair into the beantiful Lake of the same name. The apper portion of this Iake contains some large islan ${ }^{-1}$ s. In A.D. 1827 a great rise of this lake destroyed a very large extent of low land, and many fine orchards were then destroyed. Froin the Lake we pass by the Detroit River into Lake Eric. Opposite Amberstburg is the long narrow island, Bois Blane, famous during the insurrection, and on which are still three block houses. Lake Erie is the most southerly of of the lakes, and the most shallow and also the mostdangerous for navigation. The American shore is distributed between the States of New York, Pennsyivania and Ohio. There are some very important towns in this shore as Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland and Sandusky, only one island in this lake, "Isle Pelée," is iahabited. Passing from this lake by the Welland Canal we enter Lake Ontario. The River Niagara and the great Falls have already been fully described. Ontario is the most easterly of the Lakes and receives many important streams, beti from Canada and the United States. This Lake Las only two remarkable bays, Burlington Bay,on which stand the thriving city of Hamilton and the Bay of Quinté, an expansion of the River Trent. In this lake are some fine islands such as Grand or Wolfe Island, Garden Island and Amherst Island. At the outlet of this Lake stands the city of Kingston and the commeneement of the River St. Lawrence, is known lyy the world-wide name of "The Lake of the Thousand Isles."

Leaving Kingston in one of the magnificent steamers owned by the enterprising " Canadian Navigation Company, we almost instantly enter on a seene of unrivalled beauty. The pen of the poet thus describes it:-
> "Here Nature holds her carnival of Isles, Steeped in warm sunset all the merry day, Each nodding tree and doating greenwood smiles, And moss-crowned monsters move in grim array

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The Steamers of this Line are Unequalled, ard from the completeness of their arrangements, present advantages to Travellers which none other can afford. They pass through all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, and the beantiful scenery of the Lake of the Thousand Islands, by day-light:
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Through Tickets to the above places, and also to OMAHA, SACRAMENTO, and SAN FRANCISCO, are now issued at the Lowest Rates, and may be obtained, with every information, from

## ROBT. McEWEN, At Fr'ght Office, Canal Basin. And at the Office, 177 St. James Street,

Rofal Mail Throggi Line Office,
$1 i 7$ St. James Street,
Montreal, May, 1874.
ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

> All night the fisher spears bis tinny prey, The piney flambeaux reddening the deep By the dim shore, or up some mimic bay Like grotesque bandits as they boldly sweep Upon the startled prey, end stab them while they sleep.

> And many a tale of legendary lore Is told of these romantic Islfs. The feet Of the Red Man bave prosied each wave-zoned stors, And many an eye of beauty oft did greet
> The painted warricrs and their birchen fleet,
> As they returned with trophies of the slain;
> Tbat race kath passed away; their fair retreat,
> In its primeval loneness smiles again
> Sare where sone ressel breaks the isle-enworen chain.

> Save where the echo of the huntsman's gun
> Startles the wild duck from some shallow nook, Or the swift bounds' deep baying as they run,

> Rouses the lounging stucent from his book; Or, where assembled by some sedgy brook:

> A pic-nic party, resting in the shade, Springs forward hastily to catch a look, At the strong steamer, through the watery glade Ploughing like a buge serpent from its ambuscade."

The description of the Thousand Isles and Shooting thenapids inserted here, will substantiate what every tourist has felt who has had the opportunity of passing down these troubied waters, and this enchanting lake and fairy iand.
"To appreciate the magnitude of the carals and their locks. on the St. Lawrence, it is necessary to glance at the splendid river, of wh nearly 2000 miles of navigation they form the completing links. Let me conduet the reader then to where the steamer, destined to "shoot the rapids," first winds in amongst the Thousand Islands. It is between Kingston and Brockville, and usually just after sunrise. The scene hére of a bright morning-and mornings are seldom otherwise in Canada-is magnifieent beyond description. You pass close by, near enough to anst a pebble from the deek of the steamer upon them-cluster after cluster of beautiful little circular islands, whose trees, perpetually moistened by
the river, have a most luxuriant and exquisitely-tinted foliage, their branches over-hanging the water. Again you pass little winding passages and bays between the islands, the trees on their margins intarlacing above them, and forming here and there ratural bowers; yet are the waters of these bays so deep that steamers of considerable size might pass under the interlacing trees. Then opens up before you a magnificent sheet of water, many miles wide, with a iarge island apparently in the distance dividing it into two great rivers; but as you approach this, you discover that it is but a group of small islands, the river being divided into many parts, and looking like silver threads thrown carelessly over a large green cloth. Your steamer enters one of these bright passages, and you begin at length to feel that in the multitude of ways there must be great danger, for your half embowered and winding river comes to an abrupt termination 4 or 500 yards in advance of you. But, as you are approaching at headlong speed the threatening rocks in front, a channel suddenly opens upon your right: you are whirled into it like the wind; and the next second a magnificent amphitheatre of lake opens out before $\mathfrak{y o u}$. This again is bounded, to all appearance, by a dark green bank, but at your approach the mass is moved as if in a kaleidoscope, and lo, a hundred beautiful little islands make their appearance! And such, for seventy miles, anc till you reach the rapids, is the scenery through which you glide."

> All peacefully gliding, The waters dividing, The indolent bateai moved slowly along, The rowers, light-hearted; From sorrow long parted, Beguiled the dull moments with laughter and song:
> "Hurrah for the Rapid! thet merrily, merrily, Gambols and leaps on its tortuous way; Soon we will enter it, cheerily, cheerily; Pleased with its freshness, and wet with its spray."

> More swiftly careering, The wild Rapid nearing, They dash down the stream liks a terrified steed; The surges delight them, No terror affrights them, Their voices keep pace with the quickening speed :
> "Hurrah for the Rapid! that merrily, merrily; Shivers its arrows against us in play; Now we have entered it, cheerily, cheerily, Oun!, spirits as light as its feathery spray."
> Fast downward they're dashing, Each fearless eye flashing, Though danger awaits then on every side; Yon rock-see it frowning! They strike-they are drowning! But downwarci they sweep with the merciless tide:
> "No voice cheers the Rapid! that angrily, angrily, Shivers their bark in its maddening play; Gaily they entered it-heedlessly, recklesy, Mingling their livos with its trecherons spray!
"The smaller rapids, and the first you arrive at, are the Galops, Point Cardinal, and some others. The great rapids are the Long Sault, the Coteau, the Cedars, the Cascades, and the Lachine. The first of these is the most magnificent, the highest waves rising in the Losst or North Channel. The last is the most dangerous, extensive, and difficult of navigation. The thrilling and sublime excitement of "shooting them" is greatly heightened by contrast. Before you reach them there is usually hardly a breath of air stirring; everything is calm and quiet, and your steamer glides as noiselessly and gently down the river as she would down an ordinary canal. But suddenly a scene of wild grandsur breaks upon you: waves are lashed into spray and into breakers of a thousand forms by the dark rocks they are dashed against in the headlong impetuosity of the river. Whirlpools,-narrow passages beset with rocks,-a storm-lashed sea,-all mingle their sublime terrors in a single rapid. In an instant you wre in the midst of thom! Now passing with lightning spoed within a few yards of rooks, which, did your vessel but touch them, would
reduce her to an utter wreck before the sound of the crash could die upon the air. Again shooting forward like an arrow towards a rocky island, which your bark avoids by a turn almost as rapid as the movement of a bird. Then, from the crests of great waves rushing down precipices, she is flung upon the crests of thers receding, and she trembles to her very keel from the shock, and the spray is thrown far in upon her decks. Now she enters a narrow channel, hemmed in by threatening rocks, with white breakers leaping over them; yet she dashes through them in her lightning way, and spurns the countless whirlpools beneath her. Forward is an absolute precipice of waters; on every side of it breakers, like pyramids, are thrown high into the air. Where shall she go? Ere the thought has come and gone, she mounts the wall of wave and foam like a bird, and, glorious, sublime science! lands you a second afterwards upon the calm, umruffled bosom of a gentle river. Such is "shootiny the rapids." But no words can convey a just idea of the thrilling excitement that is felt during the few moments you take in passing over them. It is one of the sublime experiences which can never be forgotten, though never adequately described."

After passing the Lachine Rapids, the next wonder which attracts the eye of the tourist is the Victoria Bridge. Passing under its centre span he is astonished at the height and has hardly-reeovered till he reaches Montreal.


The trip from Mor.treal to Quebec, if not by rail, is accomplished in those magnificient boats of the Richelicu Company "The keontreal" and "The Quebec." Generally the trip from Montreal to Quebec is in the evening, and during the night, and, when it is clear moonlight, this is one of the most delightful sails in the Dominion. The river expands into a large lake, called "Lake St. Peter," on its way to the 'ancient capital."
This lake, about 25 miles long and 9 miles broad, is, for the most part, rather shallow. Improvements, however; have rendered the navigation such that the largest sailing vessels, and the Canadian and Liverpool steamers of the celebrated and world-renowned Allan line, now pass up during the summer season to Montreal. Like all the other lakes, that of St. Peter's assumes a very different appearance in the summer season, during mild weather, from what it does during a gale of wind. Then it presents all the appear-


CITY OF MONTREAL.
ance as well as the dangers of the sea, and rafts on their way down the river are frequently wrecked on its waters, the violence of the winds and waves being such as to render them unmanageable, and parts them asunder, to the loss sometimes of life as well as the timber.

At Three Rivers is the St. Maurice River, on which are the celebrated Shawenagan Falls. At last Quebec is reached,

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For further information apply at the Office, 228 St. Paul St., and 187 Commissioners St., Montreal.

J. B. LAMERE,<br>General Manager.



One of the great sights of Quebec is the drive to and view of Montmorenci Falls, which have been fully described in another part. If the tourist continues his trip to Tadousac or some other of the watering places below Quebec, heproceeds in one of the fine boats which ply between Quebec and the Saguenay.

Many places of interest are situated below Quebec, to which the pleasure-seeker is dirceted by choice, association, or whim. The St. Lawrence flows on past the large Island of Anticosti, and at last mingles its waters in those of the Gulf of the same name.

## St．Cawrence Inall， st．JAMES ST．， MONTREAL． <br>  <br> The Largest and best

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Further improvements have been effected for this season＇s travel．

## BAKING POWDER,

Cudur some one of the zarions names by wheh it has heen called, as Yenst Powiler, Chemical Yenst, Egy Powider, \&c., \&c, has become an article of daily use and prime necessity in almost every houselold ; $\cdot$ it is therefore important to know which of the varions brands before the Public is best nud chenpeat ; nfter many yeirs expurience that known as the

has wor: its why to the formost plaee, the immense sule to which it has attained attesting the verdict that it is tho "LE.ST IN USE" and is the

## "FAV,OURITE of the people of canada."

In ralsing lireall with yeast, tho Vinout or Alcoligile fermentation Lo liduced converilng a part of the llour uxed into Nleolol nud farlonde Achil Gas; the latler only ls of service for ralsing, and both ure dixelpated together in the oven while bukiug.
Hread thins rated is subject io mumprons. mishaps, as every honsewife well, knows, Il the yeast has wot bren sound und sweet i proluces all Its (anlis in a magnithed form in the sead, if the sumge has been teo hot or too cold the etlect Is efnally lujurlous and the resnit is sad, hensy bread, it the fermentation is allowed fo go too far the ellcolol formed is turned lito Acetic Achl (Vinngar) and sour bread in the resuit; Yeast Ralsed bread It llable to hide another and more concealed for, whith le perhaps, more dangerons to healih than any ot those menSon ad yeat is now well known to be a regetable fungua which propagates liself with great rapldify when placed under tirrorable coniflitons, its vitality can only be destroyed by hugh hat, the heat of baking is not always sutheint for thits purw poso, and when such is the case the fungus b ghas to grow again when taken into the stomach, canshig paln, heartburn and fudlgostion wlif the numerous evils which follow in their traln. All these dangers may be avolled by dislug tho

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