

miles long, 101 miles broad, with a maximum depth of 702 feet, and is 581 feet above sea level. The area of this lake varies, by different authorities, from 15,760 square miles to 23,800, depending upon what areas of adjacent bays are included. Lake Michigan, connecting with Lake Huron by the Straits of Mackinaw, is 345 miles long, 84 miles wide, and 581 feet above sea level. Its area is 22,450 sq. miles. Lake Huron discharges southward through the St. Clair River, 33 miles in length, Lake St. Clair 21 miles, and the Detroit River 18 miles in length, and then into Lake Erie which is 250 miles long by 60 miles wide, with an area of 9960 sq. miles. Its maximum depth is 201 feet. It is 573 feet above tide and is 326 feet above Lake Ontario, which is the next enlargement eastward of the St. Lawrence chain. The Niagara River between these two latter lakes is 33 miles in length; Lake Ontario, the most eastern of the lakes, is 190 miles long, 54 miles in width, and has a maximum depth of 738 feet, and is 247 feet above the sea. Its area is 7240 sq. miles. From the city of Kingston at the eastern end of Lake Ontario to the ocean the distance is 1164 miles, though Cape Gaspé, which is considered the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, is 400 miles from the ocean.

The St. Lawrence between Ogdensburg and Montreal is obstructed by rapids at several places, which have been improved either by removing the obstructions in the natural channels or by flanking them with artificial canals. From Montreal to the Gulf of St. Lawrence a navigable depth for ocean vessels exists by nature, except at a few points where the channel has been improved by dredging to over 27 feet and to ample width. The improvement in the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been made by and at the expense of the Canadian Government.

The historical features will embrace a sketch of each of the following constructed works: the St. Mary's Falls Canal, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron; the St. Clair River and Lime Kiln Flats improvements between Lake Huron and Lake Erie; the Welland Canal, joining Lake Erie and Lake Ontario; the Trent River navigation, between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario; the St. Lawrence River improvements; the Erie and Oswego Canals, in New York State; the Lake Champlain and Hudson River Route in New York.

In the "physical features" will be included a brief history of the following projects: the Ottawa Ship Canal between Georgian Bay and Montreal, the Georgian Bay and Toronto Ship Canal, and its successor the Hurontario Ship Railway, the Niagara Falls Ship Canal and Ship Railway on the United States side of the river, the Michigan Pen-