

quent repetitions; and not of idly marking geographical boundaries, or territorial limits, or national distinctions, for science—and especially sanitary science—knows them not.)

And first as to extent of country: great as is yours, this is greater; not exactly in land area, but in land and water superficies. Canada is greatly diversified in surface and physical characters; yet local diversities disturb but little the general harmony of the whole. We have our Apalachian chains of mountains, and feel their influence; so have you. We have our bold Rockies, so have you; and for your Alaska we have the Arctic and Hudson Bay regions. While you have your Mississippi and Missouri, we have our St. Lawrence and Ottawa; while you have the Green Mountains of Vermont, we have their eastern extension—the mountains of Notre Dame. The Laurentians on the north are especially ours; and, protecting us in great measure from the inclemency of the north, even to the Arctic Ocean, secure to us a habitation and a home. The water-sheds are in some instances common to both countries; and the chains of lakes are, some of them, yours and ours in common; but many of them are ours alone. Those sloping towards the east feed the mighty St. Lawrence, which, when passing the city of Montreal, travels, at ordinary low water, at the rate of twenty million cubic feet per minute; and at high water at forty to fifty million cubic feet per minute. What a mighty factor is there here for sanitary purposes! When, swelled by numerous tributaries, the St. Lawrence reaches the Atlantic, it pours its contents at the rate of one hundred million gallons per minute.

The small lakes are endless in number, especially in the extreme north. These large fresh water seas, contain nearly one-half of all the fresh water on the surface of the globe.

To a practical eye, this profusion of lakes would mean facilities for commerce, and a ready means for passing from one part of the country to the other; but to hygienists