

LAKE HURON is noted for its extensive fisheries; for its valuable copper mines; and for its numerous islands, of which the Manitoulin are the principal. On the east GEORGIAN BAY, separated from Lake Huron by the Bruce peninsula,



Pictured Rocks—Lake Superior.

is noted for the immense number of its islands and for its beautiful scenery. The waters of Lake Huron flow into Lake St. Clair by the St. Clair river.

LAKE ST. CLAIR is a small shallow lake with a rapid current, and is dangerous for navigation. About the mouth of the Thames river the land is very flat and marshy, affording food and shelter to vast flocks of waterfowl. The Detroit river connects Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie.

LAKE ERIE is the shallowest of the great lakes, its average depth being less than 100 feet. It contains the islands Long Point and Pelee on the Canadian side. It is connected with Lake Ontario by the Niagara river, on which are the celebrated Falls of Niagara, distant from Lake Ontario about fourteen miles. About a mile and a half above the Falls a series of fierce rapids begins, until, at the Falls, the river descends about 160 feet. The Falls are divided by a little island called *Goat Island*, the large volume of water being on the Canadian side, and forming the "Horseshoe Falls," so called from its semi-circular form. The mass of water which falls is enormous, and produces a deafening roar. After flowing in a rapid, turbulent stream for about two miles, between lofty precipices, it forms the Whirlpool, and then flows with a smooth but rapid current to Lake Ontario.

LAKE ONTARIO is the smallest of the five great lakes, but is the most important for Canadian trade. *Burlington Bay*, on which *Hamilton* is built, forms the western extremity. On the north shore is the remarkable peninsula of *Prince Edward*, nearly separated from the mainland by the *Bay of Quinte*, which is noted for its beautiful scenery. The *Murray Canal* has been cut through the narrow isthmus which joins this peninsula to the mainland.

LAKE MICHIGAN is entirely within the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

The ST. LAWRENCE forms the outlet of the great chain of inland lakes, and flows from Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St.

Lawrence, a distance of about 750 miles. At the point where it issues from Lake Ontario it forms the Lake of "The Thousand Islands," celebrated for the beauty of their scenery.

Below this, and extending as far as Montreal, are several long and tumultuous rapids, called the *Galops*, *Long Sault*, *Coteau*, *Cedars*, *Cascades*, and *Lachine*. Steamers and rafts pass down these in safety; vessels can return only by means of canals on the bank of the river.

The *Ottawa* takes its rise in the western part of Quebec, flows west to Lake Temiscaming, thence south easterly, and joins the St. Lawrence at the Island of Montreal, after a course of 750 miles. The *Chaudiere Falls* at Ottawa are very grand. During the chief part of its course, it forms the boundary between Quebec and Ontario until near its mouth. It enters the St. Lawrence by three branches enclosing the Islands of Montreal, Bizarre and Jesus. This river is navigable for large river steamers as far up as Ottawa. Between this point and its mouth occur the famous Long Sault rapids overcome by the Grenville Canal.



Niagara Falls.

ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES.

Make a sketch of the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes and mark the position of the following: Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Owen Sound, Sarnia, Windsor, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec. Name the principal rivers of Ontario emptying into each of the Great Lakes and into the Ottawa river. Give the position of four canals in Ontario. Explain why canals are necessary and show how they do what they are designed for.