

them and that these men meet as a body called a *legislature* in the capital city of the province. Likewise, the province is divided into smaller parts called *counties*, and the people in each county elect or choose men to make laws and to do certain work for the county. These men meet as a body called the *county council* in the *county town* or chief town of the county. The county also is divided into *townships*, and the people of each township elect a body of men, called a *township council*, who make laws for the township and look after certain business or work which belongs to the people of the township as a whole. In what county do you live? What is your county town? The head man in the county council is called a *warden* and the head man in the township council is called a *reeve*. Towns and cities also have councils and the head man is called the *mayor*. Who is the warden of your county or the mayor of your city, or the reeve of your township? Find out what your council can and ought to do. The northern part of Ontario is too thinly settled to be organized into counties, and is divided into *districts*. These districts are divided into *townships*. Some of these townships do not elect a council but their business is done for them by officers of the Legislature of Ontario. From the map make a list of the counties of Ontario and their county towns. Find the districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka.

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE.—Southern Ontario naturally divides into three parts. The eastern part is bounded by the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers and on the west by a spur of the Laurentian plateau which runs north and south a little west of Ottawa and crosses the St. Lawrence, forming the Thousand Islands, and running south through the state of New York. This is on the whole a low plain of arable land nowhere more than a few hundred feet above the sea.

West of this, between the southern edge of the Laurentian plateau and Lake Ontario, lies another plain. This plain is naturally bounded to the south and west by the rather bold escarpment of the Niagara limestone, which, after giving rise to the Falls of Niagara between lakes Ontario and Erie, runs across this part of the province to Lake Huron, forming there a long projecting peninsula, and continuing, further west, in the chain of the Manitoulin Islands. This plain at the level of Lake Ontario is 247 feet above sea-level, and its highest point is not more than 1,000 feet. Most of it is a fertile farming country.

The third sub-division of Southern Ontario is an area of triangular form between the Niagara escarpment and lakes Erie and Huron. This constitutes what is generally known as the Ontario peninsula, and is singularly favored both in soil and climate. Grapes, peaches, and Indian corn are grown to perfection in many districts. The height of this region varies from 500 feet to 1,000 feet above the sea.

With the exception of the Ontario peninsula, the whole of Southern Ontario is dotted over with lakes of all sizes. *Lake Simcoe* is the largest of these. What river empties it? Lakes *Joseph*, *Rosseau*, *Muskoka* and *Lake of Bays* are noted for their beautiful and romantic scenery. They are emptied into Georgian Bay by the *Muskoka* river. The *Trent* river includes some very beautiful lakes in its course, beginning with *Lake Scugog* and ending with *Rice Lake*. It empties into the Bay of Quinte. Other rivers of importance are the *Rideau*, with its lovely series of lakes, forming part of the Rideau canal, the *Mississippi*, the *Madawaska*, the *Bonnechere*, and the *Petawawa*, emptying into the Ottawa river; the *Grand* into Lake Erie; the *Thames* into Lake St. Clair; the *Saugeen*, *Maitland* and *Sable* into Lake Huron; the *French* (emptying Lake Nipissing), the *Magametawan*, the *Nottawasaga* into Georgian Bay.

ORAL OR WRITTEN EXERCISES.

Name the counties of Ontario on Lake Huron; on Georgian Bay; on the St. Lawrence; on the Ottawa; on Lake Ontario. Name the inland counties. Name the districts in Southern Ontario. Write out a brief description of the three subdivisions of Southern Ontario. In which do you live? What is the height of your home above sea-level? What height above Lake Ontario? Find all the rivers and lakes mentioned in this lesson on the map. What are the duties of a reeve, of a warden, of a mayor? How is each chosen?

29. Great Lakes.

	LENGTH. MILES.	BREADTH. MILES.	DEPTH. FEET.	ELEVATION. FEET.	AREA. SQ. MILES.
Superior	390	160	1,000	600	31,420
Huron with Georgian Bay }	280	160	1,000	574	24,000
St. Clair	26	25	—	570	360
Erie	240	60	200	565	10,000
Ontario	190	55	600	247	7,330
Michigan	320	70	700	576	25,590

LAKE SUPERIOR is the largest body of fresh water on the globe, and is remarkable for the extensive iron, copper and silver mines on its shores; and for the Pictured Rocks, a high range of cliffs of various colors, along its southern coast. The St. Mary river connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron, and near its outlet from the former are the rapids of Sault Ste. Marie, to avoid which two canals have been made, one by the United States, and another by the Dominion of Canada.