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feed Green Bay before they can enter Lake Michigan, Curving round the head of Lake Michigan, the Niagara rocks sweep eastward in a harrow belt to the head of Lake Eric, thus closing a hydrographic, as well as a geological circle, around the great peninsula of Michigan, with its isolated coal basin in its centre. In troughs hollowed out of the concentric belt of soft Devonian shales, just inside this circle of Niagara rocks, lie Lakes Michigan and Huron; and in a third trough excavated from the same shales, thrown eastward by the great Detroit and Cincinnati anticlinal, lies Lake Erie, This anticlinal is a swell of the earth's crust, separating the Appalachian also. coal area of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee from the coal area of Western Kentucky and Illinois, and casting off the rock-dips gently east and west from its broad back. Commencing in Tennessee, it crosses the Ohio in the region of Cincinnati, and the head of Lake Erie into Upper Canada. But for this anticlinal Lake Erie would have had no existence; and the other two lakes must then have emptied their waters by way of Georgian Bay into Lake Ontario.

The escarpment, limiting Lake Eric or the south, has already been described, and the disposition of the head waters of the Ohio to form along its summit and how south. In like manner, but in a more remarkable degree, the belt of Niagara rocks, circling around the head of Lake Michigan, cuts off the drainage into it. The head waters of the Illinois, a tributary of the Mississippi, and of the Wabash, a tributary of the Ohio, start close to its margin on their long career to the Gulf of Mexico. In fact, there is a marsh but five miles back of Chicago, only s venteen feet above the level of the lake, and in wet seasons its waters flow partly into the lake and partly down the Illincis. Only at the head of Lake Erie can drainage be said to enter, in any abundance, the Canadian Basin. Here the Miami brings in the waters of a belt of Lower Devonian country of ne great size, lying along the anticlinal in Northern Indiana.

The basin of Lake Superior lies apart from the other great lakes, at the extreme north-west limits of the formations which have been described. Its immense area, and profound trough, nearly eight hundred feet deep, excite new interest by their surroundings. Hollowed out in part from the lowest Silurian rocks, it is the highest of the lakes. Its mineral resources, copper and iron, belong to still older formations, which surround it on all sides except the south. Laurentian and Huronian mountains support a back country of forests and lakes of great extent, which pour their waters into all its shores, and offer commerce with the unknown regions of the interior of +1 e continent; in fact, the western end of the great northern basin drained by the Ottawa, St. Maurice, and Saguenay.

All that can be said of this northern basin is, that it is a wilderness of small lakes, the areas of which, if summed together, would make a water surface nearly, if not quite, as extensive as lake Ontario, and of rivers rivalling in magnitude the largest affluents of the St. Lawrence.