

IONS.

an Sea, the Black

recian Archipelago,
is sometimes called

the land, as the Gulf

rent bodies of water,

depth may be mea-
ce to the bottom, as
Long Island Sound,
Pandico Sound.

27. What is a Chan-
nel?

A. A passage of
water, wider than a
Strait, as the Eng-
lish Channel.

remain at anchor in



d by land, as Lake

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

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Superior, Lake Winnipeg, or the Lake of Geneva, in Switzer-
land.

30. Where are the largest Lakes to be found?

A. In North America: they are so wide and deep, that the
largest ships may sail on them.

31. Is the water of lakes salt or fresh?

A. Lakes are both salt and fresh: of the latter, the largest
is Lake Superior.

32. Which is the largest salt lake?

A. The Caspian Lake, or sea, in Asia. Salt lakes, when
large, are commonly called seas, as the Sea of Aral, and the
Dead Sea.*

33. How do lakes discharge their waters?

A. Fresh-water lakes generally discharge their waters
through a river into the ocean; but salt lakes have seldom
any outlet.



34. What is a river?

A. A stream of water, running from springs or from lakes,
into the ocean, as the Mississippi, the Amazon, &c.

35. How are rivers formed?

A. By small branches, flowing from mountains or hills.

36. What are the small branches of rivers called?

A. Brooks and creeks.

38. What is the place where a river empties into the sea called?

A. Its mouth; where it rises, its source or head.

37. What is the place through which a river flows called?

A. Its bed, or channel.

* The largest of the salt lakes, that is not called a sea, is the Great Salt Lake of Upper
California, explored by Captain Fremont; it is 160 miles in circuit.