MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY

In many situations the shores of the lakes are level, and covered with trees to the brink of the water; but in other parts they are bold, and terminated by abrupt rocks. Numerous streams descend from the adjacent soil, and, at their confluence with the lakes, large creeks are often formed, overgrown with reeds, and other aquatic plants. Into these creeks smaller streams discharge their water, and give to the surrounding grounds the appearance of a widely diffused marsh. The great lakes* are remarkable on account of their extent and beauty. Lake Superior itself may be compared to a vast sea. It is nearly 1650 miles in circumference; and as it receives upwards of thirty-eight rivers, which descend from the most remote parts of those waste regions which form its boundaries, it seems, as it were, an immense reservoir in the centre of

Andes. Canada is a granitic country, interspersed with rocks of a calcareous texture. The rocks at the Falls of Niagara are partly of the latter description.

* Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, are thus designated.

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