

the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2 384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purposes of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system.

## Lakes.

13. The other principal lakes in Ontario are the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes, Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays. In Quebec are Lake Temiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba are Lakes Great Bear (10,000 square miles), Great Slave (12,000 square miles), Athabasca (3,000 square miles), Winnipeg, 280 miles long, 57 miles broad, 650 feet above the sea and an area of 8,500 square miles; Winnipegosis, 120 miles long, 17 broad, 700 feet above the sea, and an area of 1,956 square miles, and Manitoba, length 120 miles, breadth 16 miles, elevation above sea 670 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

Moun-  
tains.

14. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and