

The Great
Lakes.

4. Among its principal physical features are its inland lakes, which are remarkable for their size and number, and contain more than half the fresh water of the globe. The largest of these, generally known as the great lakes, separate Canada from the United States, and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, and the following table gives their length, breadth, area and height above the sea :—

LAKES.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above Sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior.....	420	160	32,000	630
Huron—with Georgian Bay...	280	190	24,000	578
St. Clair.....	26	25	320	570
Erie.....	240	80	10,000	565
Ontario.....	180	65	7,300	232
Michigan.....	320	80	25,600	578

Lake
Michigan.

5. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

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6. These lakes form a complete system of navigation from 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.

7. The other principal lakes in Ontario are the Lake of