

Shirwa, or Tamandua, is of an oval shape; 60 miles long, 10 to 23 miles broad, and 1800 feet above the sea-level. Its shores are elevated and picturesque.

The contrary may be said of the marshy environs of the N'yassa, or Star Lake, which lies 350 miles inland from the Mozambique coast, measures 210 miles by 26, is 1300 feet above the sea, and, according to Dr. Livingstone, "has something of the boot shape of Italy."]

To the north of Lake Tanganyika, and immediately under the Equator, lies the *Victoria N'yanza*, whose surface is 3740 feet above the sea-level. It is one of the reservoirs of the Nile, and was discovered by Speke in 1858, and more fully explored by Speke and Grant in 1862. It is supposed to be 220 miles in length, and about the same in breadth. To the north-west lies another reservoir of the Nile, to which we have already referred, the *Albert N'yanza*, or Luta N'zigé. It seems to be a remarkably narrow basin, about 230 miles in length.

AMERICA.

In the territory of Utah, in North America, lies the *Great Salt Lake*, whose

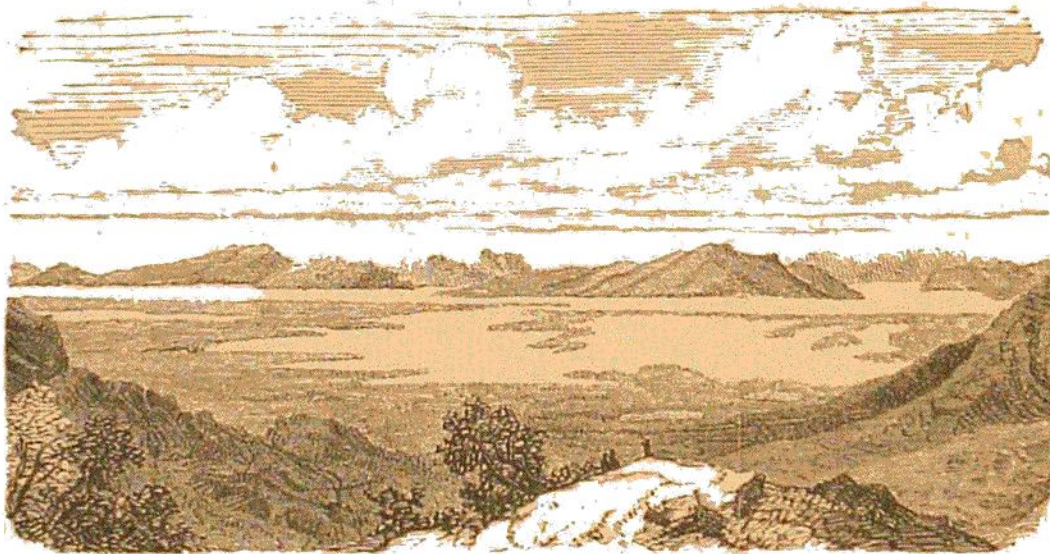


FIG. 205.—THE GREAT SALT LAKE OF UTAH, U. S.

waters are fatal to organic life. In its neighbourhood the Mormons have erected their "City of the Saints," on the bank of a river named the Jordan, which falls into this Dead Sea of the Far West. Captain Burton, after bathing in the Salt Lake, says that his hair when he emerged from the water was literally powdered as with hoar-frost, and his skin encrusted with a saline efflorescence. The Salt Lake is situated at an elevation of 4200 feet above the sea-level.

In the northern regions of the New World are numerous lakes of immense extent. Five, which might more justly be designated inland seas, are found in Canada. As our limits do not admit of our describing them, we subjoin a few figures in illustration of their enormous dimensions.