

about 54 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth. Its landscapes are exquisite, but the shores so precipitous that there is scarcely a path along their difficult steps.

In Northern Russia and in the Scandinavian Peninsula are numerous lakes, some of them of very great extent. *Lake Ladoga*, which the river Neva connects with the Gulf of Finland, is the largest in Europe, being 120 miles long, 70 miles broad, and covering an area of 6804 square miles. Its depth varies from 12 to 2000 feet, and it receives the waters of seventy rivers.

Through the river Svir it also receives the tribute of *Lake Onega*, which is situated in the government of Olonetz, and measures 59 miles in breadth by about 150 in length. Its area is estimated at 4830 square miles. The depth varies from 550 to 700 feet. It abounds with fish, and is studded with numerous islands; but its navigation is difficult and dangerous.

Lake Wener is the largest lake in the Scandinavian Peninsula. It measures upwards of 90 miles in length, and varies from 15 to 48 miles in breadth; its maximum depth is 309 feet; its elevation above the sea-level, 150 feet. Total area, 2005 square miles.

Lake Wetter, in Sweden, has an area of 850 square miles. It is 70 miles long and 30 broad. Its clear, emerald, translucent waters are embosomed in the midst of scenery of the most romantic character. It frequently changes its level, and is subject to a remarkable undulation, which is so impetuous as to break up the thick sheet of ice that covers it in winter.]

A similar phenomenon is noticeable on the deep lake of Boleslaw, in Bohemia, which is frequently affected by an inexplicable movement.*

A lake near Beja, in Portugal, forebodes, by its strange howling noises, the coming storm. Lake Baikal, the sacred lake of the Russians, also announces to the fishermen the approach of a gale or tempest, an hour beforehand, by violent undulations called the *zyb*, which seem to come in the same direction as the wind. Only, its undulations are less violent before a storm than before a moderate breeze. Lake Baikal (in Turkish, *Bei-kal*, the "rich lake") is about 400 miles long, and its average breadth is 45 miles. Its area has been computed at 14,000 square miles. It is surrounded by the Baikal Mountains, an offshoot of the Altai range, and receives the myriad streams which roll down their rugged flanks. It finds an outlet in the river Angara, which flows through a narrow gap in the north-western barrier of rocks.

* In Lake Huron there is a bay where electric clouds are constantly accumulating; it is impossible to traverse it without hearing the roll of thunder. Sir Alexander Mackenzie records a singular phenomenon which he noticed on Lake Rose (North America):—"At the portage of Martres," he says, "the water is not above three feet deep, and has a muddy bottom; you can thrust poles into it to a depth of 13 feet as easily as into water. Yet this mud exercises a magnetic attraction on the boats, so that the rowers can with difficulty make progress. Loaded craft run the risk of sinking to the bottom where the water is shallow; but in the south, where the depth is very great, the effect ceases to be perceptible." Something analogous may be seen, according to the same author, at a certain point of Lake Saginaga.