

1703, places Teiaiaagon where Toronto now stands. Teiaiaagon appears likewise in Charlevoix's map, 1744. Here Teiaiaagon is plainly marked on the site of the present Toronto, and the lake to the north is again marked Lake Toronto.

It will be observed that Father Hennepin says that La Salle joined him after his arrival at Teiaiaagon, he La Salle having been on a visit to the Tossnotouans or Iroquois tribe. Now this tribe of Tossnotouans occupied territory at the south side of the lake, about the mouth of the Niagara river. In another place Hennepin, in giving an account of his voyage from Teiaiaagon, on the 15th December, 1679, says: "Then we sailed from the northern coast to the southern, where the river Niagara flows into the lake, but could not reach it that day, though it is but fifteen or sixteen leagues distant." Hennepin may have thought that the Niagara river was fifteen or sixteen leagues from the north coast about Teiaiaagon. La Salle, in giving the distance, in describing his trip across the lake from the country of the Tossnotouans, where he had visited them to reconcile them to his plans, gives the distance about thirty leagues. Neither is exactly correct in the distance.

It is claimed by historians that Father Hennepin was the first European who visited the north shore of Lake Ontario, but is this so? Were not Louis Joliet and La Salle both at the place indicated in 1669?

In the *Narrative and Critical History of America*, at page 173, is this passage:

"In 1669 Louis Joliet and one Pere went to search for copper on the shore of Lake Superior, and to discover a more direct route from the upper lakes to Montreal. Joliet went as far as Sault Ste. Marie, where he did not long remain, but in the place of a mine, found an Iroquois prisoner among the Ottawas at that point, and obtained permission to take him back to Canada. In company with another Frenchman, he was led by the Iroquois from Lake Erie, through the valley of the Grand River, to Lake Ontario, and on the 24th of September, at an Iroquois village between this river and the head of Burlington Bay, he met La Salle with four canoes and fifteen men, and the Sulpician priests, Galinée and De Casson, who,

on the 6th July, had left the port of La Chine.

From this it would appear that La Salle, previous to his expedition of 1678, with Hennepin, was voyaging along Lake Ontario, and there met Joliet on his return from a visit to the Lake Superior country.

However this may be, how came the dagger to be in the place where found, where no doubt it had been entombed for many years, and it may have been for centuries? There is nothing improbable about the latter. The relics dug out of the old fort at Ste. Marie, on or near the Georgian Bay, where the Hurons were so ruthlessly hunted by the Iroquois and massacred, together with Fathers Brebœuf and Lalamand, show a wonderful state of preservation, and yet they had been in the earth for nearly a century and a half. Then look at the specimens in the museum of the University of Toronto and the Canadian Institute, unearthed from Indian graves and ancient lodgments, and see if it is going beyond the bounds of belief to say that there is in Toronto a relic of the past which has lain concealed in mother earth for a period of time, "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

I think Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, who has contributed to our literature a valuable book on the discoveries of the early pioneers of Canada, may be able to throw some light on the subject; and then there is Father Laboreau, of Penetanguishene, who I know takes a lively interest in these matters, and well he may, for in his district he ministers to many who are pioneers, or descendants of those pioneers, who founded the settlements in the country of the Hurons on the Georgian Bay.

I leave this subject to them and others more competent than myself to judge and pass sentence on this early relic of our past historic age.

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### The Freezing of Northern Rivers—Dances in the Far North.

(A sequel to "Down the Yukon and up the Mackenzie," by Wm. Ogilvie, F.R.G.S.)

FROM the 24th of October, when I completed my survey of the Mackenzie River up to Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca, I was compelled to remain at Chipewyan