

scarce any wind. But it is evident from the face of the earth, that the water of the lake *Ontario* is considerably diminished and has lost ground a great number of years, for the shores above a mile within land, are abundantly more low, as well as of a looser texture than the soil beyond, whether this effect is in common to all the waters on the earth, according to a conjecture of the great Sir *Isaac Newton*: Or whether it be not at (least in part) owing to the removal of some great obstruction, which by causing a fall in the river *St. Lawrence*, might formerly pen the waters up to a greater height than now; or only to the gradual wearing away by the perpetual passage of the water over those falls that still subsist: or to a casual ruin of some part of one of them, I shall leave to the determination of a more able naturalist than myself.

The water was very clear and as cold as our river in May, it is well tasted and supposed to be 120 miles broad, and near 200 long, stretching N. N. W. but this must be an error, the common maps giving it a bearing to the Northward of the lake, but Mr. *Bellin* shews us it lies E. and W. from the observations of *P. Charlevoix*, on the exactness of which he thinks he cannot too much rely, and *Bellin* in his map of these lakes has given it this bearing