

even Cataraqui in this Gazetteer—the germ of Kingston—but of Montreal we read as follows:—"It is a well-peopled place, of an oblong form, the streets very open, and the houses well built. The fortifications are pretty strong, being surrounded by a wall, flanked with eleven redoubts, which serve instead of batteries; the ditch is about eight feet deep, and of a proportionable breadth, but dry, encompassing the town, except that part which lies towards the river. It has five gates, one of them very small. It has also a fort or citadel, the batteries of which command the streets of the town from one end to the other; and over the River St. Peter is a bridge." Then follows an account of the monastic institutions, &c.

Our Lake Ontario is thus described:—"A large collection of fresh water, above 270 miles in length from E. to W., and 65 in breadth from N. to S. The fortress of Oswego stands on the southern shore of this lake. It has a small rising and falling of the water, like tides, 12 or 18 inches perpendicular. The snow is deeper on the south side of this lake than any other, and its water does not freeze in the severest winter out of sight of land." (This is all.)

In the article on Canada, the limits of the country are thus given: "The limits of this large country are fixed by an Act of Parliament in 1763 as follows:—The north point, even the head of the river St. John, on the Labrador Coast; its westernmost point, the south end of Lake Nipissing; its southernmost point, the 45th parallel of north latitude, crossing the river St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain; and its easternmost, at Cape Rosiers, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; including about 800 miles long, and 200 broad; which boundaries, in 1774, were extended southward to the banks of the Ohio; westward to the banks of the Mississippi; and northward to the boundary of the Hudson's Bay Company." Further on still larger limits are assigned; Louisiana is included within them. "Canada, in its largest sense, is divided into Eastern and Western, the former of which is commonly known by the name of Canada, and the latter, which is of later discovery, Louisiana, in honour of the late Louis XIV.
* * * The number of the inhabitants in 1763 was 42,000, but since they have increased very considerably. Its trade employs 34 ships and 400 seamen. The exports to Great Britain consisted of skins, furs, ginseng, snakeroot, capillaire, and wheat, all which amounted annually to 105,500, which was nearly the amount of the articles sent from England to them." The article IROQUOIS reads as