

spring to a great lake he heard of above, beyond which, he was told, the buffaloes were to be found, whose skins he saw among the Hurons; but dissensions breaking out amongst his Indian allies, he returned to Quebec by the way he came, and for the rest of his life devoted himself to the care of the colony on the lower St. Lawrence.

The oldest map in this collection will illustrate the geographical knowledge obtained by Champlain's great expedition. It bears date, indeed, twenty years later, but it contains hardly anything but what is to be found in Champlain's account. It is almost identical with the map accompanying his second publication, and is, indeed, evidently copied from it, even to the rectangular islands on Hudson's Bay, and some marks, which mean nothing as they stand here, but in the published map refer to descriptions in the body of the work. Some additions were doubtless made to their knowledge in the interval between the great expedition and the date of the publication of Champlain's journal in 1632, for the Jesuits and Recollets had established missions amongst the Huron villages; but if we may judge from Sagard's journal, in 1622 and '23, the accessions would not be very great, for, interesting as it is in other respects, the geographical details are so meagre that you can only make out that he went and returned by Lake Nipissing. As to the additions between Champlain's publication and the date of the map, they only amount to six names, which I have underscored in red ink, and I have added, instead of the bare names in other parts, numbers in red ink referring to Champlain's descriptions, of which I append a copy. So unlike the reality is this map, that at first sight one would hardly make out what it is intended to represent. Lake Huron assumes a shape as dissimilar from the truth as can well be conceived. An imaginary lake appears to the north of Lake Huron, near Sault Ste. Marie, which, as it bears the same name, probably records a misunderstood description of Lake Michigan; and Lake Erie disappears altogether, being replaced by a simple river. The latter lake was however known, as one of the missionaries to the Hurons had penetrated as far the year before the date of the map, a trace of which is found in the addition of the name *Lac des Ériés*; but the configuration given by Champlain remains unaltered, and there is nothing but a river, on which it is said there is a great fall, at which quantities of fish are carried over and stunned.

The small accession of knowledge between 1614 and 1643 is of itself negative evidence of what we know from other sources, the pause in the course of discovery which took place after Champlain's expedition. Times, indeed, were approaching which were not favor-