surface of the river to the top of the bank, where the main trench enters. The brow of this bank has probably suffered from denudation, and the fort itself is now more than fortly yards distant on slightly higher ground. So it would appear to require at least twelve feet of a rise to completely fill all the empty trenches.

The surface of the Wye in this part of its course, viz., between Mud Lake and Georgian Bay, a distance of about a mile, has the same highth as that of the Bay itself. When the surface of the water rises or falls with any change in the direction of the wind (and here the wind exercises a great influence over the highth of the water in the long arms of Matchedash Bay), there arises a current which flows inward or outward according to circumstances, and when in flow it is here called a "tide." Accordingly, our estimate of the fall of the river by twelve feet since the abandonment of the fort in 1649, as shown by the empty trenches, also holds good of the surface of Georgian Bay itself. The value of the ruin as a gauge of the water level is thus considerable, and it adds emphasis to the need for its careful preservation. One can obtain similar measurement of the drop of the water from Ste. Marie on Christian Island, which was also upon the water's edge in 1649, but is now quite high above the present shore.

It seems this lowering of the water did not occur suddenly. Fully one-third of it took place within the nineteenth century, and persons who lived until recent years, and who remembered the time when the Georgian Bay was above four feet higher, have verified the fall independently of each other. Due allowance is necessary for the direction of the wind and for the time of the year at which the observation is made, as it appears to be subject to greater fluctuations with the seasons since the surrounding land was cleared. But, making every allowance, the evidence establishes a distinct decline of the level within the nineteenth century. Since Bay-field's survey of Georgian Bay, about 1820, the fall of level to the present time has been four feet six inches, as various portions of land, which were islands then, are now at all seasons parts of the mainland.

PARS
CHOROGRAPHIA
REGIONIS
HVRON VM
hodie desertæ

redakte
generale
Lacus
Lacus
Lacus
Lacus
Lacus
Canta rea
Lacus
Jacus

The Huron Map in Father DuCreux's "Historia Canadensis" (1660).