

The following from "An Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America for the years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760, by John Knox, London, 1769," will enable us to form an idea of the relative strength of the six nations who were loyal to the British shortly before the outbreak of the American war, as well as to compare the names with some of those already given.

"At a muster taken this day, (August 5th., 1760), they [the Indians] amount to thirteen hundred and thirty, composed of the following different nations, most of whom were lately in alliance with the French, and by them called the Iroquois:

Senesagos	329
Cayugas	284
Tuscarores	37
Cunasarages	20
Mohawks	51
Mohians	12
Oquagos	18
Oswegatcheis	15
The Belt Party	12
Senecas	114
Onondagoes	203
Oneidas	60
Canajorakies	85
Schonasiess	22
Chennogoas	31
Mawas	3
Caunadrogas	34
Total	1330."

BALSAM LAKE.

BY GEORGE E. LAIDLAW.

Balsam Lake is a large lake lying to the north-east of Lake Simcoe, about seventeen miles distant. The height of land lying between these two lakes lies at an average distance of one mile west of Balsam Lake, which is a link in the inland system of waters emptying into the Bay of Quinte; this system being one of the internal canoe highways to Montreal from the Huron country, and was connected by a portage from near Beaverton, on Lake Simcoe, to the extremity of West Bay Balsam Lake. This old Huron trail is now enlarged into a government road called the Portage Road. The Hurons had the option of another route to Balsam Lake; namely, ascending the Talbot River as far as possible, then portaging across the height of land to North Bay; this is the most northerly of the two.

Of village sites I know of but three; the first situated about three-fourths of a mile west of West Bay, and about the same distance north of the Huron trail. The second, distant nine miles along the trail, and about one mile south