

thus covered with water; the date was 11th June, 1611, therefore this supposition must be set aside.

Was a considerable portion of this flat covered with water at the time? In support of the probability it may be said (1) that Champlain was a reliable witness and an intelligent one; (2) that the maps of N. Bellin, 1744, show a lake in this neighborhood stretching from near Lachine village to Cote St. Paul; (3) that this lake was known even to old men now living; (4) that the low lie of the land and its present swampy state are evidences of its being near the present water level.

If Champlain's map was correct, then the present St. Paul flat has been reclaimed from the water since.

The changes in the St. Pierre River, which was somewhat modified by the drainage-system, and in part adopted for the drainage of Lachine, shows the continued tendency to make dry land of what was water in Champlain's time.

It is well known that to traverse this swamp the original Montreal & Lachine Railway was piled, and the piles are still there.

Upon the subject of our watercourses, it may interest some persons to look at the old maps of the city of Montreal, and there note the rivulet where Craig street now is. Some fifty years since this creek divided the roadway for its whole length from St. Antoine street to St. Denis street. Bridges were necessary to cross this creek at St. Antoine, Bleury, St. Lawrence and other streets. Afterwards, this creek was tunnelled and a broad roadway formed as now exists. This rivulet or creek was the outlet for the several brooks of the west and east ends of the city. On the west the brooks, being the overflow of certain springs now covered up, may be noted. 1st. One on the Desrivieres (now Redpath) property. 2nd. One on Judge Smith's property south of Sherbrooke street, near the corner of Peel street. 3rd. One at the gate on University street of the McGill College ground (the McGill-Burnside property)—