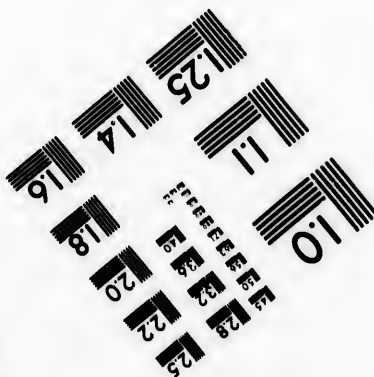
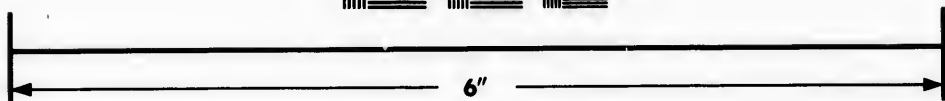
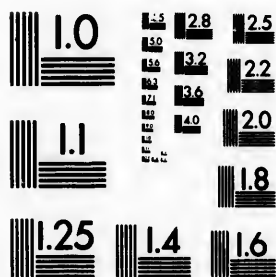


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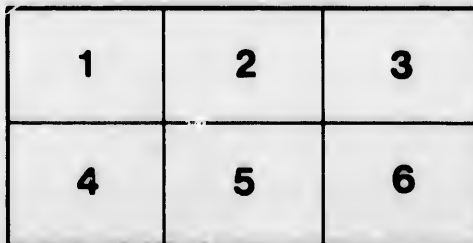
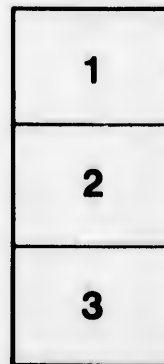
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1703, places Teiaiaagon where Toronto now stands. Teiaiaagon appears likewise in Charlevoix's map, 1744. Here Teiaiaagon is plainly marked on the site of the present Toronto, and the lake to the north is again marked Lake Toronto.

It will be observed that Father Hennepin says that La Salle joined him after his arrival at Teiaiaagon, he La Salle having been on a visit to the Tossontouans or Iroquois tribe. Now this tribe of Tossontouans occupied territory at the south side of the lake, about the mouth of the Niagara river. In another place Hennepin, in giving an account of his voyage from Teiaiaagon, on the 15th December, 1679, says: "Then we sailed from the northern coast to the southern, where the river Niagara flows into the lake, but could not reach it that day, though it is but fifteen or sixteen leagues distant." Hennepin may have thought that the Niagara river was fifteen or sixteen leagues from the north coast about Teiaiaagon. La Salle, in giving the distance, in describing his trip across the lake from the country of the Tossontouans, where he had visited them to reconcile them to his plans, gives the distance about thirty leagues. Neither is exactly correct in the distance.

It is claimed by historians that Father Hennepin was the first European who visited the north shore of Lake Ontario, but is this so? Were not Louis Joliet and La Salle both at the place indicated in 1669?

In the Narrative and Critical History of America, at page 173, is this passage:

"In 1669 Louis Joliet and one Pere went to search for copper on the shore of Lake Superior, and to discover a more direct route from the upper lakes to Montreal. Joliet went as far as Sault Ste. Marie, where he did not long remain, but in the place of a mine, found an Iroquois prisoner among the Ottawas at that point, and obtained permission to take him back to Canada. In company with another Frenchman, he was led by the Iroquois from Lake Erie, through the valley of the Grand River, to Lake Ontario, and on the 24th of September, at an Iroquois village between this river and the head of Burlington Bay, he met La Salle with four canoes and fifteen men, and the Sulpician priests, Galinée and De Casson, who,

on the 6th July, had left the port of La Chine.

From this it would appear that La Salle, previous to his expedition of 1678, with Hennepin, was voyaging along Lake Ontario, and there met Joliet on his return from a visit to the Lake Superior country.

However this may be, how came the dagger to be in the place where found, where no doubt it had been entombed for many years, and it may have been for centuries? There is nothing improbable about the latter. The relics dug out of the old fort at Ste. Marie, or near the Georgian Bay, where the Hurons were so ruthlessly hunted by the Iroquois and massacred, together with Fathers Brebœuf and Lalmand, show a wonderful state of preservation, and yet they had been in the earth for nearly a century and a half. Then look at the specimens in the museum of the University of Toronto and the Canadian Institute, unearthed from Indian graves and ancient lodgments, and see if it is going beyond the bounds of belief to say that there is in Toronto a relic of the past which has lain concealed in mother earth for a period of time, "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

I think Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, who has contributed to our literature a valuable book on the discoveries of the early pioneers of Canada, may be able to throw some light on the subject; and then there is Father Labreau, of Penetanguishene, who I know takes a lively interest in these matters, and well he may, for in his district he ministers to many who are pioneers, or descendants of those pioneers, who founded the settlements in the country of the Hurons on the Georgian Bay.

I leave this subject to them and others more competent than myself to judge and pass sentence on this early relic of our past historic age.

D. B. READ.

### The Freezing of Northern Rivers—Dances in the Far North.

(A sequel to "Down the Yukon and up the Mackenzie," by Wm. G. Gillies, D. C. S. I.)

FROM the 24th of October, when I completed my survey of the Mackenzie River up to Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca, I was compelled to remain at Chipewyan

until the 27th of November. This delay was occasioned by ice drifting in the river and lake, through which it was impossible to ascend with a boat; and the only alternative was to wait till this drifting ice consolidated, and became strong enough to bear us and our loads.

A few words here descriptive of the way in which those northern rivers behave in fall will not be out of place. Instead of freezing over, some quiet, cold night, as most of our eastern, easy flowing, streams do, they begin by forming a narrow ribbon along each shore. Ice is at the same time forming all over, but the sweeping current prevents its consolidation, and is continually bearing it, hither and thither, running it into eddies and whirling it into great masses, which drift down stream, stranding in shallows, forming ice islands which gradually widen, running against the shore ice and attaching part of its bulk to it, then on again, leaving a bit here and there until it is absorbed. The cold is continually renewing the supply until the running channel is so contracted that a cold night chokes it, and our river is "set" as it is locally called. But what a "setting!" Instead of the smooth glassy surface our children love to glide over, we have, here, great masses of rough ice piled many feet above the mean surface; there are miles of broken surface over which it is impossible to travel, and no where anything resembling what we see on our streams at home.

I have sometimes thought that journeying over northern rivers in the winter would be good training for men about to try for the Pole over those broken ice fields called by some Arctic explorers the Paleocrystic Sea. The average duration of this drifting is about three weeks, but sometimes if the weather is mild it continues much longer.

This detention was a sore disappointment to all the party, as we had hurried and worked early and late all the way from McPherson to this point (1400 miles) in order to get out in open water, and we knew that our friends would be expecting us in November. As we could not let them know of our enforced delay, we knew they would be indulging in all sorts of wild fancies and fears concerning us, and though we knew we were safe and felt

assured of getting out safely we probably fretted and fumed as much as they did.

As I had only a few Magnetical and Astronomical observations to make at the Fort my time was not much occupied, and it hung heavy on my hands. For a day or two I relieved the monotony by photographing the place and many of the people in it. The presence of a camera in this isolated place was an extraordinary event, and many, if not all of the residents wanted a picture of themselves and little ones to send to friends they had not seen for many, many years, and probably never will see this side of time.

Unfortunately, owing to my long absence, the extreme temperatures experienced, and the continuous proximity to water my films so deteriorated that all my negatives, taken after those I sent out by Dr. Dawson, were very faint and unfit for printing from. This was a sore disappointment to many I photographed; for to them it may have been the one opportunity in their life, and my knowledge of this fact created a sympathy for them almost as painful as their disappointment must have been.

Dances were often got up around the Fort, many of which we attended. The one which I gave, referred to in the last number of the magazine, was the event of the season, as every one in the Fort and around it was invited. Old and young of both sexes, in fact, as in the case of the Widow Malone Ohone, "from the minister down to the Clerk of the Crown," everybody was there. Three fiddlers were in attendance, who played in turns, and only those who have seen a "Red River" or North-West fiddler—no, not violinist—play, may attempt to realize the amount of muscular force which can be put into playing the famous "Red River jig." Generally seated on the extreme edge of his seat, the performer sways his body back and forth as if in a frenzy, and beats time on the floor with both feet until one who did not know the cause of the noise would fancy a charge of heavy cavalry was passing. He plays all over the strings, up, down and across, and in all possible, and some impossible, keys, and so rapidly that only the most expert can keep time with the (I was almost saying music) tune. Seriously, I don't think Paganini himself could provoke such sounds from

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his best Cremona, and in the matter of execution he would not be in it.

The dancers dance as though some demon possessed their legs, until the perspiration is pouring down their faces. They are relieved by others, who, exhausted in their turn, are relieved, and so on until the fiddler, exhausted, steaming and streaming, passes the winning post with an unearthly flourish and sinks panting into his seat.

If another fiddler is present, the play-

ing is soon resumed, and other dancers vie with each other as to who will exhibit the greatest muscular force and endurance, until daylight puts a stop to the fun.

The natives, of all kinds and classes, enjoy these dances immensely, and declare that they always feel better after them, which I well believe, as they are the nearest approach to a Turkish bath they will ever have, and they certainly look— well — *brighter* afterwards. — WILLIAM OGILVIE.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Mr. J. Ellard Gore, F.R.A.S., has again laid amateur astronomers under an obligation; this time by publishing (Crosby Lockwood & Son) a neat manual, which he has called an "Astronomical Glossary." The book contains nearly all the technical and scientific terms and names met with by active workers, and gives terse, but full and clear, explanations and definitions. It is a very timely publication, and, we hope, will soon run into the second edition, when, in our opinion, opportunity might properly be taken to syllabicate, accentuate, and even to give the accurate pronunciation of many words adopted into our language, but which are the "terror" of amateurs when reading papers or speaking in public. Samples of such words may be found in "Andromeda," "Antares," "Betelgeuse," "Ophiuchus," and even "Pleiades." About these, and many other words, there is often, in the minds of beginners and of others, for that matter, doubt as to the proper syllable to be accentuated, and so on. A far from complete list appeared in *The English Mechanic*, showing that there is really a necessity for some accurate determination by some one—and who better than Mr. Gore?

Mr. G. P. Serviss, author of "Astronomy with an Opera-Glass," proved to be an admir-

able lecturer at his recent visit here with "Urania." He speaks without notes, is clear and graphic in his style, and has a pleasant though ringing voice, easily heard everywhere in the largest halls. He is evidently the coming platform exponent of astronomy, and is much needed since the death of the lamented Proctor, whose mantle he seems easily able to assume, and wear with great credit to himself. Those who have his book will be glad to know that it has rapidly run through six editions, and that the seventh is now in press.

Mercury will not be visible in January. Venus will, however, be a more brilliant object than in December, and will attain her maximum on the 10th inst., when her light will be as 218 to 145 on the 1st of December. On the evening of the 10th, she will be near the new moon, and they will form a lovely pair of celestial objects. Mars is slowly coming into a fair position for observation. Jupiter will never be seen to better advantage than in January of this year. During the month he will be stationary in Taurus. Saturn is rapidly coming into position for observation, and will rise about midnight on the 14th, and about four minutes earlier each subsequent evening. He is in Virgo, near Spica.—G. E. L.

## BOOK NOTICES.

*Essays on Questions of the Day: Political and Social.* By GOLDWIN SMITH, D.C.L. New York and London: Macmillan & Co.; Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 360 pp.

This volume, which, it is needless to say, is brought out with the beautiful typographical appearance that characterizes all the works of Prof. Smith, is timely and very interesting. The subjects treated of are Social and Industrial Revolution, Disestablishment, The Political Crisis in England, Woman Suffrage, The Jewish Question, The Irish Question, Prohibition in Canada and the United States, and, as an appendix:—The Oneida Community and American Socialism. The author's opinions, as he explains in

the preface, "are those of a Liberal of the old school, as yet unconverted to State Socialism; who looks for further improvement, not to the increase of the authority of government, but to the same agencies, moral, intellectual and economical, which have brought us thus far, and one of which, Science, is now operating with immensely increased power." He looks for improvement, not regeneration; he expects improvement still to be as it has been, gradual; and hopes much from steady, calm and harmonious effort, little from violence or revolution. Of course, Prof. Smith's general attitude and tendencies, as defined here, are known to very many the world over who are well acquainted with his knowledge as a historian, and the lucid, concise, and graceful

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style which has given him a place amongst the very foremost masters of language in our own or any age. To these the present volume will come as a welcome addition to previous works, and to these, as well as others, at a time when the leaven of State Socialism, owing partly to the exigencies of party warfare, and perhaps partly to a decay in the old ideals of representative government, is permeating the fabric of society, it will be of use in helping to a clearer apprehension of where they should stand in their attitude towards the drift of our age; though with all the conclusions of the author there will perhaps be few who will agree. The first paper, Social and Industrial Revolution, is a broad, comprehensive treatment of an acute, world-wide question of tremendous importance, and affords much pleasure to the reader. The paper on the Jewish Question is full of interest, though, perhaps, the many quotations cited in regard to the excessive usury taken by Jewish money-lenders, in all countries, will not carry much weight in countries such as Canada and the United States, where money-lenders, not of Jewish blood, are found, who "grind the faces of the poor" with interest amounting in some cases to over 300 per cent. per annum, or over three times the rate cited by any of Prof. Smith's authorities as to the extortion practised by the Jews. It seems, too, that the half sympathy given by the author to the idea of prohibiting circumcision by way of remedying the exclusiveness of the Jews, is scarcely in accordance with the author's general views on personal and religious liberty. The paper on Prohibition is full of interesting facts and deductions, and for Canada and Great Britain is exceedingly timely. Altogether, the volume is one worthy of its author, and, therefore, it need scarcely be said, will be widely read throughout Anglo-Saxondom.

*Cape Breton Illustrated*, by JOHN M. GOW; illustrated by James A. Stabbert. Toronto: Win. Briggs. 423 pp.

This handsome table volume is a welcome contribution to the literature descriptive of Canadian history and scenery. Cape Breton, although at one of the eastern gateways to the Dominion,

has been practically a *terra incognita* to the vast majority of Canadians. The present volume, with those who read it, or even glance over it, will do much to bring the resources, great historic interest, and remarkably beautiful scenery of the Island into the recognition they should receive. The work is rather too discursive for a book of the kind, devoting, as it does, a very considerable space, perhaps an undue space, to the English and American Puritans, and other subjects only indirectly related to Cape Breton; but even this does something to bring about a clearer understanding of old colonial days, while the chapters devoted to the two sieges of Louisburg are admirable in their fullness, and add much to the interest of the work. The numerous photo-engravings, illustrating the scenery of the Island, serve admirably to give a proper impression of the remarkable beauty of portions of Cape Breton. The typographical execution of the work is decidedly good.

The Toronto Art Students' League have given to lovers of art a very artistic, though unpretentious calendar for "Ninety Four." Of course, the calendar part of it is only a cover for the reproduction of many very clever etchings by members of the league. The etchings generally take the form of designs for verses by Canadian poets and verse writers, though a few of the best are reproduced without this accompaniment.

Amongst the other seasonable productions is the Christmas number of *Saturday Night*. That journal has done much for the encouragement of Canadian light literature, and the present number shows that excellent discrimination is generally made in giving that encouragement. Amongst the best of the stories is one by Evelyn Durand—singularly good in plot and execution,—“The Exodus to Centreville,” by Marjory MacMurchy, and “With Murder in his Heart,” by the editor. “The Ronan's League” is a pleasing glimpse at old Japan by Helen Gregory-Fletcher, “Random Reminiscences of a Nile Voyageur” by Charles Lewis Shaw, is very varied and entertaining. C. G. Rogers, E. Pauline Johnson and others contribute to the poetry. In literary quality and in interest the number is throughout excellent.



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