

"across it like a gibbet, which serve as the steps of a ladder to mount up by. From time to time he sends a savage there to look if he can see anything along the shores. If any vessel or canoes are perceived, he gets all his people under arms with their bows and arrows and their guns—puts a centinel at the approach to demand what people they are, and then, according to his fancy, makes them wait or receives them at once. Before coming in they must fire off their fusils once, and sometimes twice, by way of a salute. Then the chief comes in, and his suite afterwards. He never goes out of his cabin to receive those who come to visit him. He is always there, planted on his seat, like an ape, with a pipe in his mouth if he has tobacco. He never speaks first. He waits till a compliment is paid him, and after some time he answers with a stegisterial gravity," &c.

P. 210. "My plantation of Nepigiguit is on the shore of this basin. At the distance of one league at the right of the entrance, at low tide, a canoe could not approach it. I had to retire thither after the burning of my fort of St. Pierre, in the island of Cape Breton. My house is flanked by four small bastions, with a pallissade, the pickets of which are 18 feet high, with six pieces of ordnance in battery. The land is not of the best, as there are rocks in some places. I have a large garden," &c.

P. 231. Mentions the isle *de Bonne aventure*, a league and a half from isle Percé. Perhaps M. Bouaventure took his designation from it.

Vol. 2., p. 8, &c. He attributes the greater cold of this country than its corresponding latitudes in Europe, to the woods, and looks for milder seasons when they are cleared away.

P. 19. First it is certain that the country produces the vine naturally—that it bears a grape that ripens perfectly, the berry as large as the muscat. As to its juice, it is not so agreeable, being wild, and its skin is a little harder, but if it were transplanted and cultivated, as is done in France, I have no doubt the wine would be as good.

P. 405, &c. To make their canoes, they sought for the largest birch trees they could find. They stripped off the bark to the length of a canoe, which was from three to four and a half fathoms, the width being about two feet in the middle, and always diminishing till it came to nothing at each end. The depth was such, that a man being seated, it reached to his arm pits. The fittings inside to strengthen it were of laths of the length of the canoe, four fingers wide and trimmed at the ends, (*en appétissant par les bouts*), so that they may be joined together. The inside of the canoe was thus fitted throughout, and all round from one end to the other. These laths were made of cedar, which is light, and which they split of as great a length as they wished, and as thin as they pleased; they also made semi-circles of the same wood, to serve as ribs, and gave them their shape by means of fire. To sew the canoe, they took the roots of the fir tree, (*sapin*), of the thickness of a man's little finger, and even less. They were very long. They split these roots, the largest ones, into three or four. It splits easier than the osier used to make baskets. They make bundles of this, which they put into water for fear of its breaking. Besides all this, two sticks were necessary, of the length of the canoe, which were to be round, and of the thickness of a large cane, and four other shorter sticks of beech. All this being ready, they took their barks, bent and trimmed them to the shape of the intended canoe, then put these two large rods all round, sewed on the edge on the inner side with