

and, if he had not thrown himself into the water, I know not what they might have done to him,—and thence would arise broils and commotion throughout the country. Sieur de Champlain, considering this, and realizing the misfortunes that would arise therefrom, deems it expedient to issue a stringent prohibition of traffic, in any manner whatsoever, in brandy,—under penalty of corporal punishment, and loss of his wages, for any one caught in selling brandy and wine."

The missionaries of all the orders, notably the Jesuits, persistently opposed the sale of liquor to the Indians; but in this course they aroused powerful and unscrupulous enemies, as we shall see in later volumes.

20 (p. 257).—*Obole*: a small copper coin of early French currency, named from the Greek *ὀβολός*. Its value was one-half that of a denier tournois (which equaled one-twelfth of a sou). The obole is mentioned as early as 1329. The word is used in the present text, however, to signify, in a general way, a very small sum, in the same manner that the English often use the word "penny," or "farthing."

21 (p. 271).—For information on the elk and moose, see vol. ii., note 34; on the caribou, see vol. iii., note 17.

22 (p. 271).—*The whistler, or nightingale*: so named from the shrill whistle it utters on the approach of an enemy. The hoary marmot, or whistler (*Arctomys pruinosus*): a hibernant rodent, of the *Sciuridæ* or squirrel family; its flesh is esteemed a delicacy by the Indians, who also sew the skins into robes or blankets.

23 (p. 273).—Concerning these roots, see vol. v., note 29. The "rosary" is doubtless *Apios tuberosa*; its roots were and still are used as food by the aborigines. It has been found as far north as latitude 47°, on the Lower St. Lawrence. It is figured and described by Charlevoix, in *Plantes Principales de l'Amérique Septentrionale* (Paris, 1744), p. 21.

24 (p. 273).—*Michtan*: the sugar-maple (*Acer saccharinum*). This tree was found, by early explorers, growing abundantly throughout Canada and the Atlantic region. Lafitau tells how the Indians made sugar from its sap (*Mœurs des Sauvages*, part ii., pp. 154–157) and gives a pictorial illustration of the process. Cf. Schoolcraft's *Ind. Tribes*, vol. ii., pp. 55, 56; Bouchette's *British Dominions in N. America* (London, 1832), pp. 371, 372; and Carr's "Food of Amer. Inds," *Am. Antiq. Soc. Proc.*, vol. x., part i., p. 170.

25 (p. 273).—The early explorers found tobacco cultivated by the natives along the entire Atlantic coast. Cartier saw it in use on the St. Lawrence; Champlain, under cultivation at San Domingo and on the coast of Maine; Strachey, on the James River (where it was called *apooke*). The Northern species was *Nicotiana rustica*,