

municated the results to the Natural History Society at St. John, in whose *Bulletin*, Volume IV, pages 305-312, some account of his discoveries is given, although an error in that article attributes many objects, including Indian graves, to Shippegan, whereas they belong to Tracadie. Dr. Smith has told me that old Indian camp-sites of importance are known at Tracadie Mills (the mill itself covering an important old site), at Point à Bouleau, at Nichols River (on both sides of its mouth), on the north side of Big Tracadie opposite Nicholas River, and in other places of lesser importance. It was between the latter-named locality and Leech River that Dr. Smith found the ancient Indian burial-place with circular graves and bodies buried in a sitting posture, as was the Indian custom before the coming of the whites. I have reason to believe that Dr. Smith contemplates a continuation and extension of his valuable studies in this important department of archaeology, and it is to be hoped that he will publish all his results together in some scientific journal.

The Indians were ever great wanderers, and those of Tracadie passed often, no doubt, to other neighboring places. Thus their route to Pokemouche is still well-known to old residents; it was up Tracadie Bay, and by a path from its head through the woods to the southeastern extremity of the South River of Pokemouche, and they also travelled along shore past Green Point and into Boudreau Channel, Pokemouche. Their route to Tabusintac is equally well known; it was by Portage River to the cove at Holmes', and thence by a path following nearly the present portage road across to Portage Creek, near the head of Tabusintac Bay. They had also another route through Grand Lake and the ponds to the head of Tabusintac Bay; and there is some evidence that they had yet another route to Tabusintac, by way of the head of Port-