

there is an abundance of some particular thing. Parkman seems to think it is derived from the Indian word, Aquoddiauke or Aquoddie, the fish called the pbllock. But we find the affix in many Indian words still in use among the Mic Macs. For example, the Shubenacadie River, comes from the word, Saaga-bun-akade, "a place where the Saagabun or MicMac potato grows;" Kitpoo-akade, near the same place, refers to a resort of eagles. The French, no doubt, finding the word in general use, thought it applied to the whole country. Though the name is not now given on the map of the Lower Provinces, yet, it is constantly used by writers on account of its euphony, and the time may not be far distant when Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will be again united under the old designation of Acadia.

The Acadian Provinces abound in memorials of the French régime. Capé Breton was formerly called Ile Royale, but it came eventually to be best known from the name of a prominent Atlantic Cape, first seen by some French sailors, who either named it after Bretagne, or from Cape Bréton, a town in the election of Landes, in Gascony. The Bras d'Or Lake which almost divides the island, is a very appropriate title for a magnificent sheet of water, which is rapidly becoming a favourite resort for tourists in search of "fresh woods and pastures new." The picturesque little harbours known in popular parlance as Big and Little Loran, are memorials of a Frenchman's love for Lorraine. The strait of Canso was long called after the Sieur de Froisac, one of the early gentlemen adventurers who held large estates in Acadia. Louisbourg, the famous fortress of the last century, was first called English harbour and was subsequently named in honour of Louis XV. The old town of Annapolis was Port Royal, in the days of the ancient régime. The Bay of Fundy was named by De Monts, and those who followed him, La Baie Française, but the lower part of the bay obtained the desig-

nation of Fond de la Baie (or bottom of the Bay), which was eventually corrupted into Fundy. The little harbour of Port Mouton, was so named from the trivial circumstance, that a sheep jumped overboard whilst De Monts was anchored in the harbour. Port La Tour is a memento of the gallant Frenchman, Charles Etienne de la Tour, who built a small fort in the vicinity of Cape Sable, in 1637, and whose contest for the supremacy in Nova Scotia, against his rival, D'Aulnay Charnisay, forms so memorable an episode in the early annals of the Maritime Provinces. The harbour of Liverpool was first called Rossignol, after a French adventurer who traded there in the early part of the seventeenth century, and the name still clings to a picturesque lake in the same district.

Indian names are very common in the Acadian country. The Souriquois of Acadia were always deeply attached to the French, and proved their warm allies in all their contests with the English. They were an intelligent race, though not as warlike and energetic as the Iroquois. Their language is exceedingly soft, and, like all the dialects of the Algonquin tongue, well adapted to oratory and story telling, in which the chiefs of the tribe, as the old French writers tell us, excelled above all other savages. The Indian name of Halifax harbour is Chebuctou, or Chebooktook, chief harbour. Nitán or Nictahk, the Forks; Menudie, or Menoody, a bay; Canso or Cansoke, facing the frowning cliff; Caskumpec, flowing through sand; Economy, corrupted from Kenomee; and Sand Point, are among the Indian names that still cling to many places in the Lower Provinces. In this connection it will not be out of place to quote a short poem which I cut out of a newspaper some years ago, and which weaves into very musical rhyme, some of the softest Indian names of Acadia:

"The memory of the Red Man,
How can it pass away,
While their names of music linger,
On each mount, and stream, and bay?