

in the history of these settlers should be recorded, including their part in the development of government, education, transportation, communication, boundaries, agriculture and other industries, religious bodies, patriotic movements, political parties. All of these will interest those who come after us, even though they may seem too well known to be worth recording at present. The development of place-names should be followed also, and all obtainable plans and old maps studied. There is, however, yet another subject of much interest, and attracting to-day no small share of attention among investigators, the folk-lore of a people, that is, their superstitions, stories, belief in signs and portents, etc. These are extremely ancient and widespread; they throw great light upon important questions of migrations and origins of races, etc., and are all worth collecting and recording. The use of peculiar words or phrases (all such as are not used by educated people), of curious or unusual names for geographical features, interest philologists and are worth preserving.

Here, then, is an ample field for the activities of the most restless student, even in the most out-of-the-way place. But the important question now arises, how can the results of such studies be made available to those who will be interested and will make use of them? Publishing such local histories in the form of separate books would be very expensive, since the market for them is extremely limited. But here the aid of the local newspaper may be invited. Most country newspapers would no doubt be glad (more than one in New Brunswick has shown itself willing) to publish good matter on local history. The student should therefore carefully write up his material, making it broad enough to be interesting and instructive to local readers; he should begin with a sketch of the geography and natural history of the region, and then treat the periods in order. Finally he should try to arrange to publish his history in instalments in the nearest weekly paper. Doubtless, in return for contributing the matter, the editor would be willing to print off from the type while standing some 100 copies in pamphlet form, so that when the series is complete, the author would have at least fifty copies for distribution, while fifty could be put on sale at a moderate price to pay part of the expenses of engraving maps, etc. The maps showing the region in different periods, or special historic sites, should be drawn upon a small scale, and reproduced by the cheap but efficient process of zincography; while cuts of specially interesting relics of earlier periods would also add greatly to the attractiveness and value of the narrative. If the author cannot obtain his copies in pamphlet form, he will at least be able to obtain free, forty or fifty copies of each issue of the newspaper as it appears, making this a condition of his contributing. Then his copies of the pamphlet, or else sets of the newspaper, should be sent with the author's compliments to all the prominent historians of the province (whose names may be obtained from the secretary of the historical society), and to several of the leading