

ful as guides and hunters and as makers of wooden wares. To them we owe our birch canoe, most graceful of water-craft, and our knowledge of the easiest routes of travel through the unsettled parts of the Province. The snowshoe, moccasin and toboggan we owe not so much to our own Indians directly as to the Indian tribes in general; and doubtless they would be in use in New Brunswick had our own tribes never existed. Most important, however, of all our inheritances from them, and certainly the one that will endure the longest, is our attractive place-nomenclature, especially that of most of our rivers, and of many lakes and islands. Nearly one hundred and fifty names of places in common use in New Brunswick, including those that are most characteristic and pleasing, are of Indian origin. Who is there who would exchange them for any other kind, or who does not wish we had yet more of them? Aside from names of places, however, we seem to have adopted very few, if any, Indian words, though no doubt the language of the Acadian French, who were ever the good friends of the Indians, contains some such words. Canoe, toboggan, moccasin, squaw, and a few others which are of Indian origin, were not adopted from our own Indians directly, but from other tribes through travellers and explorers. The only word I can find in use among us that may possibly have been taken directly from our Indians is *bogan*, a name applied by lumbermen and hunters to a still cove by a stream, which is probably a corruption of the Maliseet *pokelogan*, applied to the same kind of a place. We have no custom or sport derived from our own Indians, for tobogganing, snowshoeing, etc., are not adopted from them directly. In an indirect way, through the kindness they often showed to our Loyalist ancestors in the severity of the first dreadful winters, we owe them much. But on the whole our debt to this period is not great.

THE PERIOD OF EXPLORATION in New Brunswick possibly began with voyages of the Norsemen to Miramichi Bay before 1000 A. D. It includes Portuguese voyages to the Bay of Fundy early in the sixteenth century, the voyage of Cartier to our North Shore in 1534, already fully described in his own words in an earlier number of this series,¹ and the voyage of Champlain to the Bay of Fundy in 1604. These voyages were of the utmost importance, at the time, in making this country known to the world, thus opening it up for trade and

¹ In Number I.