

the mouth of the St. John River, the first ever made of this part of the world, of which we have any knowledge, are remarkably accurate in their main features, and well worthy of careful examination.

L'Escarbot, in his "*Historie de la Nouvelle France*," says: "When we came to the River Saint John, being in the town of Ouigoudi (for thus I can well call an enclosed place full of people), we saw in a great 'hallier' about eighty savages, entirely naked, with the exception of a cincture, who were making a tabaguia with flour which they had received from us, of which they had made pots full of 'bouillie.'"

The exact spot where this interesting feast took place is shown by Champlain upon one of his maps, and is readily recognized as the Navy Island of to-day, situated at the upper end of the harbour of St. John.

The Indians who live in Acadia are the members of three tribes—the Micmacs, who were the original owners of the soil; and the Maliseets, who were once a portion of the Abenaki nation, were later comers, and driving back the Micmacs established possession of the northern and western portion of what is now New Brunswick, including the valley of the river St. John, with the exception of one village site at the mouth of the river. The third tribe—the Passamaquoddy Indians—had no separate tribal organization until after the advent of the white man upon the scene.

Mr. Montague Chamberlain, formerly of the city of St. John, but now of Boston, Mass., is a very well known writer upon Indian affairs, and has published, among others, two valuable papers. The first, entitled, "*The Abenaki Indians*," was an interesting paper on the Indians of New England, their language and their tribes. This paper was read in 1895 before the Shepherd Historical Society of Cambridge, Mass. The second paper was