

been used for a church before. It had three rooms below, garrets above, and a cellar built under part of it. He mentions apple trees as planted generally by the settlers. On the smaller river, called then *du Moulin*, (Mill river), which must have been Allen's river, he says there were then three mills, one for corn, and two for planks, (saw mills.) The country is fertile, producing all kinds of vegetables, fruits, and sufficient corn; and they have flesh, fish and fowl, and all sorts of game.

He was about a year in the country, which he left in October, 1700, and reached France in 33 days. At least half his book is in verse. It is full of descriptions of Indian life, &c. Denys and Diéreville have left hardly any trait of the Micmac untouched; and the former gives very full descriptions of the fishery as then carried on, while much natural history is to be found in each.

P. 71. "The folk who live in this retreat,

Where each man works to live,

Have wherewithal to wear and eat

The land does freely give.

Excise and taxes are unknown—

No tribute is required,

Here peace and plenty have their throne,

And nothing is desired.

Beneath his rustic roof at rest

Each man enjoys his fare,

And freely with the passing guest

Can genuine comfort share.

If winter reigns, the wood's his own,

He piles it at his will;

The cheerful blaze around is thrown,

And he is happy still.

Where else can greater joys be found,

All simple though they be;

Though but few luxuries there abound,

They're cheerful, brave and free."

Ibidem.—He describes the manner of making spruce beer.

P. 77. It is not easy to stop the current of the sea, but the Acadians attain this object by powerful dykes, which they call 'aboteaux,' and thus they do it: They plant five or six rows of large trees, all entire, in the places where the sea enters into the marshes; and between each row they lay down other trees lengthwise, a top of each other, and fill up the vacant spaces so well with clay, well trodden down, that the tide cannot pass through it. In the middle of these works they adjust a floodgate, (*un esseau*), in such manner that it allows the water of the marsh to flow out at low tide without permitting the sea water to pass in. A work of this nature, which can be carried on only at certain times when the tides do not rise too high, is very expensive, and demands much labor; but the abundant harvest they obtain after the second year, after the water from heaven has washed these lands, compensates them well for the outlay. As these marshes are owned by many persons, they work at them in concert.

P. 109. Diéreville describes in verse and prose the whole process of making maple sugar, tho' he calls the tree a *sycamore*.