

a boundary blue book of 1840, is repeated by Hind in his Geological Report of 1865, (pages 20 and 260), and by several others.

The widely accepted view of the origin of the name, however, is that it is from the Micmac *akadie* an inseparable suffix of many place-names in the Maritime Provinces meaning *place of occurrence of*, as in Shubenacadie (place of ground nuts), etc. So far as known to me, this view was first proposed by Gesner in his "Industrial resources of Nova Scotia" (1849). It was adopted and elaborated fully in Dawson's "Acadian Geology." This work gives a list of place names in Acadia ending in *acadie*, and the authors view was that it originated in the following way:

"The early settlers were desirous of information as to the localities of useful productions, and in giving such information the aborigines would require so often to use the term "Cadie" that it might very naturally come to be regarded as a general name for the country."

This view has the advantage of the support Sir John Bourinot, who, in his "Cape Breton" (in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, IX, ii, 327, gives a list of 17 place-names, compiled from Rand's Dictionary, ending in *akade*. Yet another list, including 22 such names, is given by Mr. James Vroom in the Educational Review, for June, 1892. The origin of the word is discussed also, and the above interpretation accepted, in the Otis-Slafter translation of Champlain, Vol. II, page 73, by Willis in Kohl's "Discovery of the East Coast of Maine" (page 234), by Laverdière in his "Champlain," and by many others.

In summary now, we find that the most widely accepted explanation of the word derives it from the Micmac termination *akadie*. As to the *evidence* for this, it rests exclusively upon a coincidence; and the