

inhabit an island in Hudson Bay." (Handbook of American Indians. Bulletin 30, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.)

Page 19, No. 2. **Geebi.** An Algonquin word for spirit.

Page 26, No. 1. **Chapter II. (The Discovery of the Mississippi.)** This chapter is taken from "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West." "The Spaniards discovered the Mississippi," the author says in the introduction to this book. "De Soto was buried beneath its waters; and it was down its muddy current that his followers fled from the Eldorado of their dreams, transformed to a wilderness of misery and death. The discovery was never used, and was well-nigh forgotten. On early Spanish maps the Mississippi is often indistinguishable from other affluents of the Gulf. A century passed after De Soto's journeyings in the South before a French explorer reached a northern tributary of the great river." This was Jean Nicolle, who was sent as ambassador to the Winnebagoes, a tribe living near the head of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan. He ventured as far as the Wisconsin River, which he descended some distance. The Iroquois war put a stop to exploration for a time, but in 1658 two traders reached Lake Superior, spent the winter there, and brought back tales of the ferocious Sioux, and of the great western river on which they dwelt. Jesuit missionaries, pushing into the wilderness, confirmed these