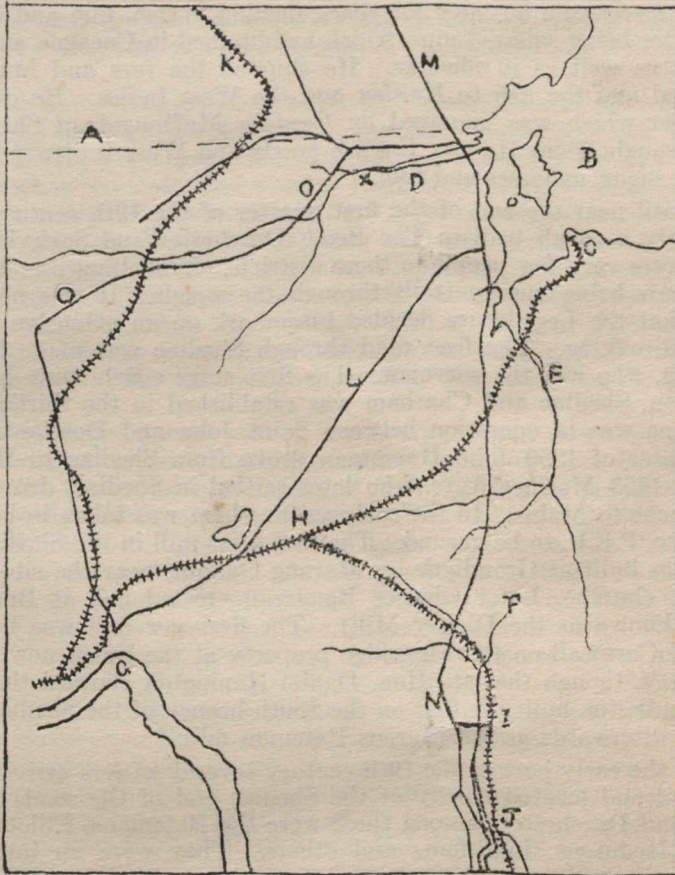


ington refused to give any information (having in the meantime burned the skin) and reasoned calmly with them and pointed out that they had eaten salt together and had been very friendly. They went home but returned each day for over a week, threatening him with



OUTLINE SKETCH OF COUNTRY NEAR SHEDIAC

A—Boundary between Kent and Westmoreland. B—Shediac Bay. C—Point du Chene, with railway terminus. D—Shediac river. The cross (X) marks the site of French storehouses and dwellings, mentioned in De Lery's report of 1750, designated on some old maps as a Fort. E—Scoudouc river. F—Indian stream, branch of the Memramcook. G—Bend of Petitcodiac, site of Moncton. H—Painsec Junction. I—Calhoun's Mills. J—Region of Memramcook. K—Railway from Moncton to Montreal. L—Present main road between Shediac and Moncton. M—Main road on North Shore. N—Road to Memramcook and Dorchester. O—Shediac river road. This was probably the early path used by the Indians and French between the North Shore and the Petitcodiac.

knives and tomahawks. It appeared that they could not convict the offender until they saw the skin or had evidence of its destruction. Finally, they abandoned their threats and gave no more trouble.