

In *Lettres édifiantes*, t. vi., a footnote on p. 258 says: "Other Missionaries claim that the water of the Missouri is clearer and better than that of the Mississippi."

46 (p. 229).—The "copal" mentioned by Marest is not the tropical product of that name, but the sweet-gum or liquid-amber tree (*Li-
quidambar styraciflua*); it abounds on bottom-lands in the South, and exudes a gum called "copal balsam." The pecan (*Hicoria
Pecan*, or *Carya olivæformis*) is also a product of the Southern bottom-lands; it becomes a lofty tree, and its edible nuts are valued as an article of commerce.

47 (p. 259).—Cf. description of these boats in vol. lviii., p. 97.

48 (p. 279).—At least a part of the Pottawatomies had evidently migrated to the St. Joseph River, by 1711, and were accompanied by their missionary, Chardon; they had probably fled thither to escape their enemies.

Fort St. Joseph appears to have been located in what is now Portage township, St. Joseph county, Ind., on the east side of St. Joseph River, a short distance below the present city of South Bend. It guarded the much-used portage between St. Joseph River and the head waters of the Kankakee.—See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vol. xi., pp. 115, 178, 179, notes. In his *St. Joseph-Kankakee Portage*,—*Publication* no. i. of the Northern Indiana Historical Society (South Bend, 1899),—George A. Baker states (p. 43) that the fort was located one mile south of the present city of Niles, Mich.

49 (p. 287).—*Huakiki* (also written Theakiki): the river now known as the Kankakee, a branch of the Illinois River. Charlevoix thus explains the name (*Journ. Hist.*, p. 371): "*Theakiki*, which our Canadians have corrupted to *Kiakiki*. 'Theak' means 'a Wolf,'—I cannot now recall in what language; but that river bears this name because the Mahingans, who are also called the Wolves, had formerly taken refuge there."—See description, historical and topographical, of this river and its basin, and of the noted portage, in Baker's paper, cited in preceding note.

50 (p. 293).—Salt-springs are found at various localities in Western and Southern Illinois—in Saline, Gallatin, and La Salle counties; also in Randolph county (wherein is Kaskaskia), and St. Clair county (wherein is Cahokia).—See *Ill. Geol. Survey Rep.* vol. iv. (1870), pp. 22, 189; vol. vi. (1875), pp. 216, 232; vol. vii., pp. 31, 38.

Across the Mississippi, in Missouri, there are abundant and rich deposits of lead and zinc—metals which are also found to some extent in Southwestern Illinois, while in the northwestern section of that State and in Southwestern Wisconsin are extensive lead mines. Zinc is a metal which, although in actual use for many centuries in