

men each to wish him welcome. The village of Stadacona covered the sight of the suburbs of St. Roch's, and, in part, of St. John's, and, perhaps, as the forts which formed the nucleus of Quebec were some distance from it the latter name came to be adopted by the French settlers; and when the city was formally founded in 1608, although Stadacona had then disappeared, the rival name was so identified with the newcomers that it easily prevailed. However that be, it is certain that the name of Quebec has won its share of renown. In the minds of strangers, it is the typical city of Canada.

We still preserve the name of the Iroquois, and the nations of which they were composed—the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, Senecas and Cayugas; also, of the Ottawas, Chippewas and Mississaugas, the Eries and the Hurons, the Mingans, Nipissings and other tribes. In Manitoulin, we have enshrined the memory of their primitive faith in the Great Spirit. In Gaspé (Lands End's), Mackinaw (Great Turtle), Ontario (Beautiful), Saskatchewan (Swift Current), and many other names of rivers, lakes and localities are condensed their exact or figurative descriptions of external nature. With the exception, however of the names of Brant (Tyendinaga), Tecumseh and Pontiac which are preserved the Indians names of places possess little known historical importance. To the philologist, they present a large and interesting field for research and comparison.

The Indian name, "Baccalaos" (cod-fish) would seem to have been given to a part, if not the whole, of the Island of Newfoundland, at the date of its discovery by John Cabot. In a corrupted form, it is still given to a small Island (Bacalieu) off the extremity of the peninsula between Conception and Trinity Bays. The navigator above mentioned called the Island of Newfoundland "Prima Vista" as being the land first seen by him. For the same reason it was called Newfoundland, and it was also named St. John's, from having been discovered on the 24th of June, the festival of John