

that Cartier should never have heard of it, and that it should not appear on some of the maps prior to Cartier's time. Any person studying the so-called Cabot map of Clement Adams in connection with Cartier's voyages will see that it is compiled chiefly from his description, the only addition being this island of St. John. If Cabot made a map anything like this it must be that he availed himself of the knowledge given to the world by Cartier's voyage. M. Beaudouin denies this and says Cabot could not have learned anything from Cartier, whose voyages were first published by Ramusio in Italian in 1555, or eleven years after the publication of Cabot's map. The argument has no force. We have at present no original French account of Cartier's voyages; Ramusio's is only a translation. The original is now lost, but it does not follow that it was not in existence when Cabot made his map, and that the contents of it were little known to the learned men of the time, such as Cabot. Again, M. Beaudouin says Cabot put on his map only such places as he had himself seen or believed he had seen; and yet we find on this map places and names undoubtedly explored and named by Cartier for the first time, and places which, even according to M. l'Abbé himself, Cabot could not have seen, as, for instance, Brest, Saguenay, Stadacona, Hongedo, and Cape Thiennot. In fact, the river is given almost as far up as Hochelaga or Montreal. Now how could Cabot have seen these places when, even according to M. Beaudouin's theory, he did not penetrate beyond Bic or Trois Pistoles? One difficulty produces another in this theory. We learn from De Ayala that after sighting land Cabot coasted three hundred leagues. L'Abbé Beaudouin shows it was not southward along the coast of America, because Cabot did not take that course till the following summer (1498). He is obliged, therefore, to say that he entered the gulf and coasted around, going out by the straits of Belle Isle. In order to sail three hundred leagues between Prince Edward island and Belle Isle he would have to ascend the river St. Lawrence as far as Trois Pistoles or the river Saguenay. Cabot was in search of the passage to Cathay and Cipango. M. Beaudouin says that, having entered the mouth of the St. Lawrence, it is natural to suppose, in ascending the river as far as Bic, he concluded the passage was not there, seeing the banks of the river began to approach each other.

I think nothing could be more unnatural than to suppose any such thing. On the contrary, he would undoubtedly have concluded that he had for a certainty found the long-looked-for passage, just as Cartier did really think some few years after when he found himself in the same spot, and as he was told by his guides: "Our savages told us that this was the