

of discovery from France. He had it in view to discover an intermediate land between the discoveries of Columbus on the south, and Cabot (or rather now the Portuguese) on the north. Hence, he struck land first in latitude 34° N. (about North Carolina), then he coasted north, as the chronicle says, "Until he came to the land, which in times past (viz., 1497) was discovered by the Britons (viz., Cabot), *which is in latitude* 50° N". Here we see that only twenty-six years after Cabot's time, the tradition was in vogue, and that these Northeastern shores of Newfoundland were the land discovered by Cabot. There was no idea in those early days of Cabot having touched land any place near the latitude of Cape Breton ($45^{\circ} 10'$ N.). Again in 1534, thirty-seven years after Cabot's time, we find Jacques Cartier coming out direct from St. Malo, in France, and making Bonavista with astonishing exactness. He mentions the name of Bonavista and Catalina (St. Catherine's Harbor), as if they were well-known at the time; but he says nothing about their naming or discovery. In 1535, the following year, he again made nearly the same point, viz., the Bird Islands (now the Funks), in lat. $49^{\circ} 40'$, about 65 miles north of Bonavista.

CAPE ST. JOHN.

I have now a few words to say regarding my own particular opinion. I believe I am the only person who has fixed upon Cape St. John as the landfall. I may say that this is not, strictly speaking, a new theory. It is included in the theory of the Northeast Coast of Newfoundland. It is only a question of a very few miles between it and Bonavista, an absolutely trifling distance when the whole breadth of the Atlantic ocean is considered. Cape St. John is a high and prominent headland, forming the northern point of Notre Dame Bay. It has received some importance in modern times from being the point fixed on by the treaty of Utrecht (1713) as the limit of the French fishing rights. The southeast point of what is known as the "French Shore." It is situated *exactly* on the parallel of 50° North Latitude. The line runs right thro the bill of the Cape on the map. It is in longitude $55^{\circ} 27'$ west, being thus just two degrees and a half, or about one hundred miles