

edition of Champlain's works, p. 89, note (4). It may be translated as follows:—"This is the first time the name Quebec is met with as designating what Jacques Cartier called at one time Stadacona, at another—Canada. Each of these names, without contradicting or excluding one another, suggests a particular side of the picturesque scene which the site of Quebec presents.

Stadaconé was built in the *wing* (l'aile) formed by Cape Diamond; and according to Mgr. Laffèche, Stadaconé, in the *Cris* or Algonquin dialects means wing, although other linguists profess to find a Huron origin in this word (see *Hist. de la Colonie Française en Canada*, i, 532, note * * *). The word Canada, of which Cartier himself gives us the meaning: ("ils appellent une ville, *Canada*,") seems to have indicated the relative importance of Stadaconé, which was due to its advantageous position. And lastly, it is natural to suppose that the Indians, after the disappearance or removal of Stadaconé, could not find to designate the same place, any expression more suitable than Kébec or Québec, which means, as Champlain here remarks, *strait, narrows*, or even something more expressive, *it is stopped, (c'est bouché)*. It is, perhaps, this narrow passage compressed between two rugged banks which strikes the traveller most as he comes up the St. Lawrence which, up to this point, has been so wide and majestic. Moreover, the Indians of the lower part of the river, still use the same word *Kébec* to indicate a place where the water narrows or is shut in. It is unnecessary here to refute the opinions more or less ingenious which seek to find the origin of the name of Quebec in the exclamation of a Norman sailor, *quel bec!* that is, what a cape! or in the arms of a certain count or seigneur of Normandy. In reply to all these guesses there is always the convincing evidence of Champlain and Lescarbot, who assert that the word is Indian. (See Ferland I., 90, note 3.)"