'Grand Insulaire,' affirms that the Indians of his time called the Saguenay *Thadoyseau*. It is probable that at those different epochs, as is still the case, one of these terms was often taken for the other. What is certain is that both words are of Indian origin. *Tadoussac* or *Tadouchac* means *mamelons* or "mounds" (from the word *totouchac*, which in Montagnais means 'a teat' or 'nipple'), and *Saguenay* signifies 'water issuing forth' (from the Montagnais sakinip)."

On the same subject I found a curious passage in a paper entitled "L'Amerique et les Portugais," contributed by Señor Luciano Cordeiro, professor at the Institute of Columbia, to the first Congrès des Américanistes, and printed in the Compte-Rendu of the proceedings at Nancy in 1875. "Canada," according to Señor Cordeiro, is a Potuguese term, meaning a narrow passage or a path bounded by walls. Having ascended the St. Lawrence, the Portuguese explorers gave the River that name (Canada) either from its configuration, or because they believed it to be a channel by which they could reach the East. Señor Cordeiro also suggests another explanation. In 1439 or 1440, Denis Fernandes had discovered in Africa a great river which was called *Canaga* (now Senegal), near the mouth of which a fort was built in 1470. By that river it was thought possible to attain the interior of Prester John's Dominions and thus find a new route to India. The mouth of the river was called Sonedech, according to Goes, Ovedech, according to Barros, and Tuedec, according to Emanuel Correia. Perhaps, then, the Portuguese adventurers, in first seeing the St. Lawrence, were reminded of the Canuga and Señor Cordeiro finds some ground for this hypothesis in the fact that it was at the influence of the Seguenai (sic) and the main river that Cartier seemed to have picked up the word "Canada." Association of ideas might then have recalled to his mind the other African term, "Tuedec," and thus the destined capital of new France might have obtained its name. I