

"History of the American Bison," published in *U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories, Ninth Ann. Rep.*, 1875 (Washington, 1877), pp. 443-587.

Le Jeune doubtless refers in the text to either the elk or the moose (see vol. ii., *note* 34).

34 (p. 169).—L'Isle Percé (now called Percé Rock) is situated on the eastern coast of Gaspé, opposite the village of Percé, and 36 miles from the town of Gaspé Basin. It lies at the foot of Mt. Joly, from which it has evidently been separated (like Cape Forillon—see vol. iii., *note* 45) by the action, through many centuries, of waves and ice. This rocky islet is 288 feet high, 1,200 feet long, and about 70 feet wide; its sides are boldly precipitous, and within it, cut by the waters, are three great arches, from which it derives its name—the central one large enough to allow the easy passage of a boat under sail. Vast numbers of sea fowl resort here every summer, to rear their young. Percé is noted for its grand and romantic scenery, and as the location of the most extensive cod fishery in Quebec province.

Bonaventure is a small island opposite Percé, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile wide; it forms a natural breakwater between Percé and the Gulf. It contains about 50 families. A river of the same name empties into the Bay of Chaleurs.

35 (p. 169).—Concerning white whales, see vol. v., *note* 6.

36 (p. 183).—For citations on the connection of the Jesuits with the fur trade, see vol. i., *note* 31; vol. iii., *note* 33.

37 (p. 191).—This cape was named by Champlain. In his voyage of 1608 (Laverdière's ed., p. 294), he says: "Coasting the shore from the Isle aux Coudres, we made a headland, which we named cap de Tourmente, five leagues away; and we named it thus because, however little wind may blow, the sea rises there as if it were high tide. At this place, the water begins to be fresh." This point is, however, eight leagues from Isle aux Coudres, instead of five, and is ten leagues below Quebec. It is a lofty, steep promontory, rising to the height of 1,900 feet above the fertile meadows at its base (whence the name Beaupré).

Champlain, in 1626, sent to this place the cattle of the colony, with a few men to care for them, erecting buildings for their use; and every week he made a trip thither to inspect the establishment and provide for its needs. This settlement was destroyed by Kirk in 1628, at which time it was in charge of Nicholas Pivert, who had with him his wife and niece, besides the men who took care of the cattle. Upon the return of the French, a few colonists settled at Beaupré, attracted by its great natural advantages—a little stream which furnished a good landing-place, abundant and diversified for-