

actual proof. We ask those interested in the question to read carefully the arguments in the Address. It may appear at first sight arbitrary, to some, perhaps, reckless, to assert *La Cosa* tacked on Cabot's chart in a straight line, rather than at right angles to his own map. Dr. Dawson thinks it the "quintessence of hypothetical geography." Scarcely, since we have an exact counterpart of it in Ptolemy. In his day the British Islands were more familiar to him and the learned world, than North America was to scholars in 1500. Yet he set Scotland at right angles to the north of England, instead of continuing it in a straight line. The reproduction from *Tabula 8 of Europe* (Fig. 9) proves this. It is not necessary to print a map of Great Britain for the purpose of comparison.

I do not undertake to explain why Ptolemy so placed Scotland. It may be, as Dr. Dawson argues in regard to *La Cosa*, due to an "exaggeration of the east and west coast lines," seen, as he says, on some early charts. Whilst I do not know the cause, or reason, for this misplacement, I know the fact, that to make Ptolemy's map of Great Britain intelligible and in keeping with our ideas of geography, we must wheel Scotland up, placing it north and south. To do so will not be the essence, much less the "quintessence of hypothetical geography." Equally am I unable to explain why *La Cosa* misplaced Cabot's chart, but equally am I certain that we must treat it as we treat Ptolemy's Scotland. Then, and then only, does it become intelligible, and in keeping with what we know to have been Cabot's northward coasting on his second voyage.

In the Address unsuspected testimony from six different sources was adduced to show that Cabot had gone as far north as 67 or 67.30, "in the reign of Henry VII." That was during the voyage of 1498. I am not aware whether Dr. Dawson admits these proofs or not. They are, however, proofs which cannot be gainsaid. As Cabot was avowedly seeking an outlet to the northwest, and as he could not find one until he had reached Cape Chidley, he of course entered Ungava Bay. We need not, I take it, emphasize this. Keeping on his course he would be led into Hudson's Bay, and in seeking an outlet to the west he would encounter land at about 67.30 "trending to the east," where he turned back and ran down south to about 36.30. This is the story and the course of the second voyage handed down to us on authority that is not likely to be successfully confuted. Moreover, Francis Bacon tells us that not only did Cabot sail on the "other side of Terra de Labrador, until he came to the latitude of sixty-seven degrees and a half," but also he "made a card thereof."¹ This and the other testi-

¹ History of the Reign of King Henry the Seventh, pp. 196, 197.
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