

1608, they made him an Associate to Father Coton, then confessor and preacher to the king. But this austere apostle preferred a life of privation and sacrifice to that of the court. He chose Canada." Bressani's *Relation*, to be given *post*, describes the death of Massé, who was one of the most notable of the missionaries of New France. A monument to his memory has been erected at Sillery. There is a difference of usage in the matter of accenting his name: Charlevoix, Winsor, and Parkman do not use the accent; but Champlain, Biard, and Cretineau-Joly do, and Faillon (*Col. Fr.*, vol. i., p. 101) gives authorities for this usage, which we have preferred to adopt.

40. (p. 151) — Bourinot (*Canad. Mo.*, vol. vii., p. 292) says *Canso* is a Souriquois word meaning "facing the frowning cliff;" also, that "the strait was long called after the Sieur de Fronsac, one of the early gentlemen adventurers who held large estates in Acadia." It is shown as *detroit de Fronsac* on Chabert's map (1750); it is *Camceau* on Champlain's map of 1632; it sometimes appears as *Campceau* on old French documents; and is spelled both *Canceaux* and *Canso* in the official correspondence between France and England in the eighteenth century. In 1779, the fisheries of *Canso* were worth £50,000 a year to England. See Murdoch's *History of Nova Scotia* (Halifax, 1865-67), vol. ii., p. 597.

41. (p. 151) — Lescarbot states that they arrived at night, three hours after sunset.—*Relation dernière* (Paris, 1612), to be given *post*.

42. (p. 153) — Cap de la Hève, now known as Cape La Have, is the southern point of La Have Island, off New Dublin Bay, one of many indentations of the coast of the township of New Dublin, Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia. The cape is a picturesque cliff or bluff rising 107 feet above tide level, and visible a long distance out to sea. When De Monts and Champlain left Havre de Grâce, France, in March, 1604, Cap de la Hève, in the suburb of St. Adresse, must have been the last land seen by them; as this cliff off New Dublin was probably the first sighted by them in La Cadie, it was natural that they should name it after the famous French landmark. There are evidences on La Have Island of an early French settlement, of which there appear to be no records; although it is known that Saussaye planted a cross there, May 16, 1613. De Laet, in describing Cadie (1633) says: "Near Cap de la Hève lies a port of the same name, 44° 5' north latitude, with safe anchorage."—See Des Brisay's *Hist. of Co. of Lunenburg, N. S.* (2d ed., Toronto, 1895), pp. 166 *et seq.* The Editor is also indebted to F. Blake Crofton, secretary of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, for information under this head.