

now devolved upon the Duke de Montmorency, who took a much warmer interest in the affairs of the colony than his predecessor had done.

As early as 1614, members of the order of Franciscan Friars called Recollets, had been invited to Canada, and four of their number arrived in 1615. They began to erect a convent on the bank of the St. Charles, while yet the population of Quebec did not exceed fifty souls.

About the year 1621, many of the colonists began first to live on the product of their land, having subsisted hitherto mostly upon the profits of the peltry traffic. The four principal fur factories were at Tadousac, Quebec, Three-Rivers, and at the Sault St. Louis.

In 1622, a solemn treaty of peace was ratified among the Indian tribes, who according to their own accounts had waged war for fifty years. But though the savages of Canada were at peace, the Society that through its agents trafficked with them, was divided and distracted by conflicting views and interests among its directors and shareholders. Wearied with the cares and vexations of his titular governorship, M. de Montmorency ceded his functions to the Duke de Ventadour, in 1625.

The new Governor, who was an enthusiastic religion-

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can to take the name Acadia. The territorial term Canada, from the native word *Kanata*, was already not only the appellation of the country we now inhabit, but a name that covered a much larger region than the united provinces which have since borne it.

—Garneau.