

a large party of Indians who gave him an enthusiastic welcome and with whom he formed a friendship which later proved ruinous to Canada by bringing her into collision with the terrible Iroquois. After exploring the Saint Lawrence River and Gulf he returned to France to report his successes to the French king.

In 1604 we next hear of Champlain coming to Canada in company with De Monts to try and found a colony in Acadia at a favorable spot for trade with the Indians. Champlain preferred the St. Lawrence, and in 1606 obtained permission to found a colony there. This he did at Quebec in 1608 and from that date until his death in 1635 the history of Canada is the history of Champlain.

In 1609 in company with some Hurons and Algonquins to whom he had allied himself he sailed up the Richelieu to the lake which still bears his name and here, near where Fort Ticonderoga was afterwards built, he had his first encounter with the Iroquois.

Three years later he returned to France in an endeavor to find some organization which would further the welfare of New France. While there he married Helen Boullé, a young girl of Protestant family who became a Catholic and sailed for America six years later where she remained until her death.

Let us now briefly trace the accomplishments in exploration of this wonderful man in 1615. Starting from Quebec he ascended the Ottawa, crossed Lake Nipissing to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Having determined on an expedition against the Iroquois he started for their country by way of Lake Simcoe and the waters of the Trent to Lake Ontario, which he now saw for the first time. Crossing the lake he met the Iroquois at Oswego, but the attack on them was repulsed and Champlain wounded. In the middle of the summer of 1616 he got back to Quebec and subsequently sailed for France.

On his return his efforts were renewed with the same vigor as formerly and New France began to grow rapidly. However, bitter disappointment reached the struggling colony in 1628 when Sir David Kirke captured the supply ships coming from France, and appearing below Quebec demanded its surrender. The plucky inhabitants and their brave leader resisted as long as possible, but, having been reduced to eating roots they surrendered in 1629, and Champlain was sent a prisoner to England, where he remained until the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye three years later restored him to Canada.

But the work of this untiring man was almost over, and on Christmas Day, 1635, he left New France and the world forever. His funeral was as magnificent as the young colony could make it, and no greater tribute could be rendered him than the tears of his soldiers and friends.

B. H., '13.