

the long reign of her whom five hundred millions love to call their Queen; from Rocky Mountain summit and prairie mound the firelights glowed; from Lake Superior's pictured rocks and fair Muskoka's myriad sunlit lakes; from where St. Lawrence rolls to the music of Niagara's orchestra, on through the fairy maze of Thousand Isles and past Quebec's grim walls, and from the rugged shores of Labrador's

stern rocks the blaze that hailed Victoria, Queen, ascended. But not with this are we content, nor shall we be, until from every home the fires of loyal consecration to our Saviour King ascend and our brave Dominion, in boundless width, exhaustless wealth, and beauty unsurpassed is placed a glistening jewel in the coronal of our King on whose head are many crowns.

EARLY VOYAGES ON THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE.

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IT was in 1613 that Champlain first explored a portion of the Ottawa, above Montreal. In 1614 the first priests came to Canada, being sent out at the expense of the commercial company which controlled it. These were four Recollet fathers, whose duty it was to minister to the religious needs of the colonists, and establish missions for the conversion of the Indians. In 1615 Father Joseph Caron accompanied a band of Hurons to their homes in the West. A little later in the same summer he was followed by Champlain, who went with the Huron Indians on an expedition against the Iroquois into what is now northern New York State. On returning to Canada, both Champlain and the priest remained with the Indians the following winter. Champlain had reached the Huron country by means of the Ottawa route, and in going to the Iroquois territory he followed the Trent river system down to the Bay of Quinte, and from that across to the south side of the lake past Amherst, Wolfe, and the smaller islands. He returned by the same route, making no attempt to try the

upper St. Lawrence, reaching Lower Canada by the Ottawa, as before.

Immediately after this the Iroquois, taking the aggressive, successfully encroached upon the territory of the Hurons and threatened the extermination of the French, their allies. What with the difficulties of the rapids, and the dangers from the Iroquois who sat by them, the French long found that route closed to them. Thus the St. Lawrence, from Lake St. Louis to Lake Ontario, remained unknown to the French, except from Indian hearsay, for nearly half a century after they had penetrated to the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. By 1642 the French had reached Lake Superior, and had explored Lake Michigan. In 1646 the first Jesuit missionary, Père Isaac Jogues, went to the Iroquois settlements to the south of the lakes. He went, however, by way of the Lake Champlain route. The following year, on his return to the Iroquois, he was put to death on the charge, it is said, of having raised the devil among them.

This incident, followed by other acts of aggression on the part of the Iroquois, suspended friendly inter-