

the foundations of enduring settlements in the new world, and establishing firmly the Dominion of France therein. Conspiracy during the first winter in Canada raised its head, but the scheme to assassinate Champlain was discovered by Capt. Testu, one of the miscreants suffering death, the others being sent to the galleys. During the winter, scurvy in a malignant form broke out among the colonists, and Champlain sought for the medicine—a decoction of the bark of the aunedá—which Cartier had under a like application used so successfully, but he could not obtain any. In the summer of 1609, the Hurons, Algonquins and other tribes, put on their paint to march against the common enemy, the Iroquois; and Champlain, who loved such enterprise for its own sake, and further being desirous of making allies of so many powerful tribes of natives joined them. From Sorel he set forth with his savage allies, entering the lake to which he gave his own name. The expedition hoped to surprise the Iroquois in their villages, but they met them upon the lake, and turning their prows shoreward, they resolved to bivouac for the night and commence the battle on the morrow. Champlain from his covert, shot two chiefs whom he recognized by their plumes. The noise and the execution of the firearms, so terrified the poor Iroquois that they fled in sad panic. The expedition returned to Quebec with fifty scalps. Champlain made many visits to France, and also joined in several other expeditions against the Iroquois. He was continued as lieutenant-governor under the distinguished nobleman, the Prince of Condé and Montmorency. He was a devoted adherent of the Roman catholic faith, and resolved to plant the cross in the wilderness of Canada. With this aim, he brought out a number of Jesuit fathers, who nobly entered in the work assigned to them in the face of every danger, baffling with cold, hunger and superstition in its most degrading and cruel forms. In July, 1629, he was obliged to surrender Quebec to Sir David Kirke, who came against him with a well-equipped English armament. He was then taken to France, where he exerted himself strenuously for the recovery of New France, and Canada was restored again, in 1632, by the treaty of St. Germain, together with Acadie and Cape Breton. Champlain's exertions were not without due recognition. He was appointed governor of Quebec, but did not live long to carry out an administration, in which his soul was bound up. He well merited the title of the father of

New France. In a large sense he was, and though he was credulous, superstitious and almost fanatical, he had an enormous fund of energy and much sagacity and penetration. It is doubtful indeed, if the founding of a colony in such circumstances as he was placed, could have fallen into the hands of a better man.

**May, David Davidson,** Registrar North Riding, County of Perth, Stratford, was born at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, Scotland, on the 28th of January, 1828. In 1843 he came to Canada, taking up his abode for a short period in Montreal, where he employed himself in a mercantile office. He moved then to Bowmanville, Upper Canada, where he was for many years in the employ of the late Senator Simpson, and from Bowmanville he removed to the County of Simcoe, where he also occupied himself with commercial pursuits for a time. He then moved (nearly thirty years ago) to Listowel, north Perth, where, in conjunction with his father and brothers, he erected a saw and grist mill. Our subject is a son of Robert Hay, who was descended from an old Inverness-shire family. His mother, Catherine McKiddie, who is still alive, was a native of Forfarshire, Scotland. He was educated at private schools in Forfarshire and Dundee, and pursued chiefly the English branches and mathematics. He was for ten years in succession the reeve of Elma, in the County of Perth; and was likewise reeve of Listowel for several years after its incorporation. Of an active temperament, and taking a deep interest in the progress of his county, he was largely instrumental in bringing about the construction of the northern gravel roads in the County of Perth. He was foremost too in the movement which resulted in the construction of the southern extension of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, by way of Listowel. With his brothers he constructed the first ten miles of the road, and spent several months in the municipalities interested, promoting the passage of by-laws in aid of the road. He was likewise active in procuring government aid for the road. Mr. Hay also assisted in procuring bonuses for a railway line from Port Dover to Stratford; and, in conjunction with Colonel Tisdale and S. S. Fuller, secured bonuses for the Stratford and Huron Railway, from Stratford to Wiarton. In 1867, he contested North Perth for the legislature, but was defeated by Mr. Monteith. In 1873, he was employed by the Ontario government, as special emigration agent in Europe, and lectured upon Canadian resources in England and Scotland.