

over, but met with ill-fate also. His men were murdered by the Indians, and an insurrection breaking out in the camp, caused him to sail for France. In the year 1549 he tried his luck for a second time, but the vessel was wrecked and all was lost. We next hear of the Marquis de la Roche landing forty victims at Sable Island, and where some twenty perished from cold and hunger. About this time began the fur trade with the Indians. The French king granted charters to different companies and a trading post was established at Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay.

In 1603 Samuel Champlain explored the St. Lawrence as far as Hochelaga. We now first hear mention of Acadia, a name derived from an Indian word signifying "abundance." It is learned that the first settlement was made on an island in Passamaquoddy Bay about 1604. The hardships endured on this island were so severe that on the following year the entire settlement moved to Port Royal, now Annapolis. Here the people built homes for themselves and everybody lived in peace and harmony until the English completely destroyed the colony in the year 1613. Fugitives went to other points, and joined by their friends from France, Acadia, far famed in history, came into existence. Champlain erected other trading posts, one where the City of Quebec now stands, and another near Montreal. He joined the Algonquin and Huron tribes in an effort to free themselves from the violent attacks of their fierce enemies, the Iroquois. The year 1617 was one of extreme hardship, and Champlain had to appeal to France for aid, and made two trips across the sea for provisions. Quarrels between the French and Indians became more numerous. The winter of 1628 was one of great scarcity. War had broken out between England and France, and the companies' vessels, having been intercepted by the English under Sir David Kirke, failed to reach Quebec. The following year Champlain surrendered all the trading posts to England and returned to France. The English flag floated over the forts and buildings in Canada for three years, but in 1632, by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, France again possessed Canada.

Thus we can picture to ourselves the many hardships which those early pioneers had to endure from the beginning of French occupation, up to the death of Champlain, in 1635. Even from this period onward the stations occupied by the French were for the great part held in face of fighting and endless peril from the tomahawk of the ruthless savages. Nevertheless, the