

tribes, from which they afterwards took their name of the SIX NATIONS.

16. While exploring the country up the St. Lawrence, Champlain met with a body of Algonquins with whom he formed an alliance in this war against the Iroquois. He proceeded with them up the Richelieu and discovered Lake Champlain. A battle took place in which the Iroquois were defeated. This was the commencement of the Iroquois' intense hatred of the French. He then returned to France.

17. In 1610 Champlain again visited Canada, and renewed the alliance with the Algonquins. In 1611 he selected the site of the present city of Montreal for another settlement.

18. Several of the influential nobles of France now took an interest in Champlain's colony, among whom was the Prince of Conde, who was made Viceroy. He delegated all his powers to Champlain, including a monopoly of the fur trade. Champlain was made DEPUTY GOVERNOR of Canada in 1612.

19. In 1615 Champlain went up the Ottawa, crossed over the country by way of lakes Nippising and Huron and returned to Quebec by way of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence.

20. THE COMPANY OF ONE HUNDRED ASSOCIATES was organized by CARDINAL RICHELIEU then prime minister of France, 1627. This company undertook to send out a large number of settlers and to provide