

provided a garden at Quebec in which he cultivated maize, wheat, rye and barley, with vegetables of all kinds; and he had a small vineyard of native grapes. To him also belongs the honour of being the first to plant gardens in Montreal, which he did in 1611 while waiting—he tells us—for the Indians to come down the Ottawa to exchange their winter gatherings of furs for the white man's goods. He says: "I planted two gardens, one in the meadows and the other in the woods, and on the 2nd June I sowed seeds which all came up quickly, showing the goodness of the soil."

Louis Hébert, before 1617 in Acadie and after 1617 in Quebec, tilled the ground, supplied himself and family with fruits and vegetables, and developed, in the neighborhood of the wood-crowned height overlooking the Isle of Bacchus, a garden which later on enabled the garrison to resist the assaulting forces of Kirke for some time, and proved that with more of such gardens to draw upon Champlain need not have surrendered.

Thus early were there a few sagacious men clear-sighted enough to see that the fur-trade, though lucrative, was not the only branch of industry worthy of diligent prosecution. In fact, very early in the history of the white man on this continent, contact with Huron and Iroquois taught him that it was not wise to trust to the products of the chase alone for subsistence.

The early Jesuits, like Brébeuf, learned the Algonquin language and the art of growing melons simultaneously. In their poor and miserably furnished cabin in the meadow opposite Pointe aux Lièvres on the St. Charles River, they studied the structure of the roots of the Indian's tongue, and among the pine stumps of their garden they varied the monotony by planting, weeding and digging up roots of carrots, turnips and other vegetables, bestowing special care upon the few fruit trees they had raised from seedlings brought from France, and the many grape vines they had transplanted from the great island near by, now known as the Isle of Orleans.

They record having given their dusky Indian friends bits of citron, telling them by way of explanation that it was the melon of France, thus indicating that the aborigines were acquainted with the melon.

History here and there gives glimpses of the development of horticulture in Canada, chiefly, however, in the direction of wheat-raising and corn-growing. It rarely refers to fruit culture as a special branch of horticulture.