

to Baie des Chaleurs, he pursued his exploratory cruise, which included three of the present provinces of Canada, casting anchor in Gaspé Basin about the middle of the month. On the bold heights of the entrance of that picturesque sheet of water he planted the cross on the 24th July, and took formal possession of the country in the name of his Royal Master by attaching to the great emblem of Christianity a shield emblazoned with the *Fleur de Lys*, and bearing the legend "*Vive le Roy de France.*"

This accomplished, he bent the sails of his two 60-ton vessels and sailed for France to give report of his adventures to a delighted sovereign and court.

Cartier returned in 1535 and completed the explorations of the previous year by going up the St. Lawrence River through the Saguenay, the Canada and the Hochelaga regions. In the course of this cruise he learned that the chief town of the central region, where the fresh water began, was called Canada, and in the *Bref récit de la Navigation faite en 1536-37 par Capt. Jacques Cartier* the name first appears as applied to the whole country as then known (1).

Nothing was done, either in this visit or the two subsequently made by Cartier, in the way of colonization, and the country remained a vast forest, the habitation of savages, until 1608, when, with the advent of Champlain, came the establishment of Quebec as the seat of his government and the first permanent settlement on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

4. Champlain was the founder of Quebec and Three Rivers, and the discoverer of the River Richelieu, of Lakes Champlain, George, Ontario, Simcoe and Huron. When he died, the entire colony consisted of about 250 persons. The historian Charlevoix says that "Canada then comprised a fort at Quebec surrounded by a few miserable houses and barracks, two or three huts on the Island of Montreal, the same at Tadoussac and a few other places on the St. Lawrence, used for the fishing and peltry trade, together with the beginnings of a station at Three Rivers."

For a dozen years during Champlain's time, and afterwards during the Governorship of Champlain's successors (Montmagny, d'Ailleboust de Coulonge, Jean and Charles de Lauzon, d'Argenson and d'Avaugour) to 1663, the supreme control of the affairs of the colony was vested in a company established by Cardinal Richelieu in 1627, under charter given by the French Government and designated "The Society of 100 Associates."

The Jesuits, who came to Canada in 1625, (2) used to send reports every year to the superior of their order in France. These reports, known by the title of the "Relations of the Jesuits," contained information about the country, and the 100 Associates allowed them to be published. In consequence, a good many people were led to emigrate from France. Persons of good family embarked, bringing with them artisans, labourers and dependents. To such persons, the Associates granted tracts of land (seigneuries)

(1.) In the second map of Ortelius, published about the year 1572, New France, Nova Francia, is thus divided:—*Canada*, a district on the St. Lawrence above the river Saguenay; *Chiloga* (Hochelaga), the angle between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers; *Saguenai*, a district below the river of that name; *Moscosa*, south of the St. Lawrence and east of the river Richelieu; *Aracal*, west and south of Moscosa; *Norumbega*, name of New Brunswick; *Terra Corterealis*, Labrador—(*Parkman's Pioneers*).

(2.) They first came in 1611 to Port Royal (now Annapolis, N.S.), but abandoned the field after a short residence.