

ceived on his arm a blow of a tomahawk, aimed at his life, and heaven rewarded him in the same manner as it did the Indian I have just mentioned.¹ Many other sick Indians listened with docility to the instructions of the holy missionary, in whom they were always accompanied by all that the most tender and ingenious charity can inspire a great heart; and by his earnest care a great number of children went to swell the choir in heaven that follows the Lamb without spot.² These conversions cost him much toil. The mere journeys were a great torture to a man whose strength was exhausted, and who was forced to live almost entirely on roots. Not that the Indians refused him the necessaries of life; but as, generally, nothing was set before him that had not been first offered to Agreskoué, he did not believe that he could in conscience touch it.³

1642.
Great number of other conversions.

It was about this same time that a nation dwelling about south-southwest of the Huron country, and four or five days' journey off, was visited by the Jesuits, who announced to it the kingdom of God.⁴ These Fathers give it, in their memoirs, no name but that of the Neutral nation, apparently because they declined to take any part in the war then desolating the whole country.⁵ But it

Neutral nation.

¹ This case is misplaced here. The Indian wounded in the arm, while trying to save Father Jogues, was Kiotsaeton, wounded when the missionary was killed, in 1647: *Relation*, 1648, p. 6; Creuxius, *Historia Canadensis*, p. 609.

² *Relation de la N. F.*, 1647, p. 31; 1643, p. 81; Tanner, p. 525.

³ Tanner, p. 521.

⁴ The Neuters lay on both sides of the Niagara (*Relation*, 1641, p. 71). Bressani makes them one hundred miles from the Hurons, and extending over a territory of one hundred and fifty miles (*Martin's Bressani*, p. 62). The Hurons and Neuters called each other Attiwandaronk,

meaning "people of a language a little different" (*Relation de la Nouv. France*, 1641, p. 72). The Jesuits were not the first to visit them, as remarked below.

⁵ The name Neuter is given by Champlain, *Voyages*, ed. 1619, and ed. 1632, p. 273; Table, p. 7; Sagard, *Grand Voyage*, p. 211. Dailon's letter, July 18, 1627 (in Sagard, pp. 880-92. *Le Clercq*, i., p. 360) describes their country, which evidently included oil-springs, since he mentions among their products very good oil, which they call *à touron-ton*. Sagard (p. 893) says the word means "Oh, how much there is!" not inapplicable to the oil in that region.