day, the feet of the poor patients are washed, according to French custom; in this ceremony all the leading French people take part, headed by Montmagny and Madame de la Peltrie. Le Jeune describes the virtuous life and pious death of a young Iroquois woman who had been sent (1636) to France and educated in a Paris convent.

The labors of the Ursulines are then recounted. Now eight in number, they are lodged in two small rooms, where also they must teach their pupils and receive visitors. But they are full of enthusiasm and joy in their work, and find in the Indian girls wonderful docility, obedience, and intelligence,—not to mention the piety and love for religion that these children display. The girls delight in attending mass, and are much more attentive and quiet than children in France; "they compose their faces, and regulate their actions by ours, except that in their reverences they imitate Madame de la Pelletrie." They love and obey the nuns more than their own mothers.

Le Jeune next recounts various events of the past year. On the first journey from Quebec of the new superior, Vimont, his vessel is wrecked, and he is compelled to return home. The missionaries meet serious losses,—two of their workmen are drowned; their house, the chapel, and the church at Quebec, are destroyed by fire, and they thus lose all their supplies for outlying stations and even for the Huron mission. The governor loans them a house, and, for the time, they hold religious services at the hospital. Le Jeune ends his report by describing some aboriginal superstitions. A piece of burned leather is rubbed upon a sick man's head, to drive away the