

manitou. The Iroquois sometimes use the calcined bones of a newly born infant, sacrificed by them, for charms, especially to secure success in battle.

Part II. of the general *Relation* consists of Jerome Lalemant's report made to Vimont, his superior, upon the concerns of the Huron mission for this year. The harvest of last autumn was unusually abundant, says Lalemant, but the Indians, instead of thanking God for this, devote themselves more than ever to feasts. They have also had numerous fights with the Iroquois, but have lost therein more than they have gained. They depend on the medicine men to predict for them the coming of the enemy, and the outcome of the contest, but in this are sometimes disappointed. There are two classes of these wizards — "magicians," who are greatly feared and honored; and "sorcerers," who are held in abomination, and who may, on suspicion alone, be slain with impunity.

Lalemant describes the outbreak of smallpox among the Hurons, and the resulting persecutions against the missionaries. He recounts the sufferings of one of their *donnés*, who, attacked on the Ottawa River by the disease, was abandoned by the natives; after lying on the rocks for four days, exposed to storms, he was at last rescued by a Huron to whom, a year before, he had shown like kindness and compassion. Even his recovery does not relieve the missionaries from the suspicions and hatred of the ignorant Hurons, who tear down the crosses above the Fathers' cabins, threaten them, beat one of them with clubs, and even lie in wait to murder them.

During the year, the missionaries, in the Huron country, have baptized over a thousand persons; but