

serviceable to historians of the period than the *Journal des Jésuites*, which is the more valuable because obviously not intended for the public eye.

In his introductory note on the "state of the country" when he arrived at Quebec in September, 1645, Lalemant says that the Hundred Associates had just ceded the fur trade to the French colonists on the St. Lawrence. At Montreal, "there remain, of notable persons," only D'Ailleboust and his family, and Mlle. Mance. Le Jeune and Jogues are assigned to that post for the winter. Coûture, the *donné* who had been captured with Jogues, two years before, by the Iroquois, returns from an embassy to the Mohawks, with whom he has been negotiating a peace. Fort Richelieu is almost abandoned, only eight or ten soldiers being left there. A list of the appointments at the various mission stations is given.

Here the *Journal* proper begins. Following are the principal entries: The fleet departs for France, October 24, "laden, as is estimated, with 20,000 pounds' weight of Beaver skins for the habitans, and 10,000 for the general company, at a pistole, or ten or eleven francs, a pound." The soldiers sent last year to the Huron country return, this September, to Montreal, with a valuable cargo of furs. "A dispute over this having arisen between the habitans, lately put in possession of the trade, and the messieurs of the general Company, they agreed to employ the proceeds in building a church and clergy-house, for which 6,000 livres were specially set aside." They make up for this, however, by allowing the Jesuits only thirty crowns apiece for the maintenance of these soldiers during the past year; "they caused us thereby a loss of more than 2,500 livres." Some