

of the church are celebrated; but many little incidents are related which throw light on social, economic, and political conditions in the early days of Canada; and on the relations existing between the French and the aborigines. On New Year's Day, gifts are exchanged between all the French people of the colony; those given and received by the Jesuits are enumerated in detail. The French settlements above Quebec are doing well, on the whole; though a quarrel that arises between the Algonkins at Three Rivers, and some Mohawks sojourning there, causes temporary apprehension. The Sillery Indians go (January 15) on their usual hunt for game; and those left behind, twenty-five in number, are subsisted by the Jesuits and the Hospital nuns. On one occasion, a zealous lady undertakes to send, in array befitting its holy use, the bread for consecration; she adorns it with "a toilet—a crown of gauze or linen puffs," and, if she had been allowed, would gladly have added tapers and golden coins. Vimont, however, "before consecrating the bread, had all that removed, and blessed it with the same simplicity that I had observed with the preceding portions, and especially with that of Monsieur the Governor—fearing lest this change might occasion Jealousy and Vanity." Toward the end of January, a disturbance arises among the petty habitants, headed by Marsolet and Maheu; they claim that "M. des Chastelets, the general agent, is living too high, etc." One of Montmagny's household takes part with the malcontents, "whence arose many difficulties, and offensive words, and dissatisfaction; and pasquinades were composed. Monsieur the Governor having punished the guilty, everything became quiet."