

found." For this reason, the annual product of seal-oil has diminished to a small fraction of the amount obtained when the mission was carried on.

After leaving Tadoussac, Laure goes to the Jérémie Islets, among the Papinachois—whose origin he ascribes to some Basque fisherman, who, "shipwrecked on their shores with some Eve, has been their unfortunate Adam." Among these people Laure finds great interest in the gospel, and the utmost kindness toward himself. He undertakes to reëstablish the Chicoutimi mission, in which he is greatly aided by the coöperation and excellent judgment of the clerk in the trading post there. A plain but well-appointed church, and a house for the missionary, are built (1726–28). "A large number of resident savages would complete his happiness;" but there is nothing for them to live upon. He suggests that the trading company would do well to support the Indians here, during three months of the year, "in order to prevent their completely destroying the summer beaver, whose fur is worthless." He also urges that a small fund be established for supporting and instructing Montagnais children during the winter, that they may become preachers of Christian doctrine among their relatives.

Laure proposes to his superior the extension of the Saguenay mission. He desires to go to Labrador, "where I know that great results can be obtained;" a new missionary could take his place at Chicoutimi, with the aid of Laure's Montagnais writings.

CCIII. A letter from Mathurin le Petit to D'Avaugour (dated at New Orleans, July 12, 1730) gives a report of the Louisiana missions. The event of most importance therein is the terrible massacre by