

contract made (July 16, 1733) by the former with one Jean Cecile, who agrees to work a forge for the mission during six years. The account-book proper begins "on the feast of St. John, 1740." One of the opening entries records the hiring of an engagé for the coming year, at a salary of "160 livres in peltries, a shirt, and a pair of mitasses [leggings]." Various transactions are recorded for which payment is to be made "in peltries, at Detroit prices." The mission farm also includes a trading post, conducted by a lay brother in the mission. Among the commodities are flour, wheat, corn, wine, brandy, tobacco, powder and shot, blankets, shirts, porcelain beads, kettles, and vermilion.

La Richardie lends the Huron elders "four great branches of porcelain beads, half black, half white." Many entries record payments by habitants for masses, to be said by the priests. (The Paris livre, worth about twenty-five cents of our money, was the usual money of account; but the actual currency was most often the "castor," or beaver-skin, worth at that time four livres a pound.)

In July, 1743, is recorded a contract made with J. B. Goyau, of Detroit, by which the latter agrees to take charge of the mission farm for a term of six years. In the following year a church and house are erected thereon for the Fathers. Father Pierre Potier comes (1745) to Detroit to aid La Richardie, and during the absence of the latter has charge of the mission; it is in Potier's handwriting that nearly all of the "book of accounts" is written. La Richardie, leaving the mission for a time (July, 1746), gives instructions regarding the erection of a new church edifice, and for various improvements in