

tian faith, and to recognize the authority of the French governor. He then goes among the cabins, exhorting individuals; "in twelve days I baptized fifteen little children, while I left no one without adequate instruction." Thence he proceeded to Manitoulin Island, the old home of the Ottawas, to which many of them have returned. With them he remains until famine disperses the people, and he is compelled to depart, after almost perishing from starvation. His next station is Lake Nipissing, where he remains three months; he there gains "fourteen Spiritual children, through Holy Baptism." Although he suffers greatly from hunger, he is able to keep alive with acorns and rock tripe (an edible lichen). When the ice melts, he returns to Manitoulin, and instructs the Beaver tribe [Amikoués]; they can now capture enough moose to live in comparative comfort.

A long description is given of Mackinac Island, its fisheries, its phenomena of wind and tide, and the tribes who, now and in the past, have made it their abode. A favorite resort for all the Algonkin tribes; many are returning to it since the peace with the Iroquois. On this account, the Jesuits have begun a new mission, apparently on the island, called St. Ignace. Thither have fled the Hurons, driven from Chequamegon Bay by fear of the Sioux, "The Iroquois of the West;" and Marquette follows his flock.

The *Relation* is here interrupted by a detailed account of a remarkable display of parhelia ("sun-dogs," in common parlance), which appeared on the upper lakes in January and March respectively, in 1671.

Resuming his report of the missions, Dablon next describes that at Green Bay. He enumerates and locates the tribes dwelling in Wisconsin. He relates a journey made by himself and Allouez, in the autumn of 1670, to visit the tribes in the central and southern parts of the State. Arriving at Green Bay, they find serious disturbances—the Indians are plundering and ill-treating the French traders there, in revenge for wrongs which they have received from the soldiers at the French settlements. The Fathers quiet the savages, and call them together in a council; they announce the purpose of their coming hither, to teach