

tions, chiefly of documents that had not appeared in print before. These are now being reissued by Mr. Thwaites, together with much material hitherto unpublished and some of the works of Abbes Laverdiere, Casgrain and Martin. The original text is given with an English rendering; we are promised maps, engravings, portraits and fac-similes of writings and notes historical, biographical, archaeological and miscellaneous. The series will consist of sixty octavo volumes.

These Jesuits wandered about the continent from the ice-bound rocky shores of Hudson's Bay and Labrador on the north to Kentucky and Louisiana in the south, and from Nova Scotia and Massachusetts in the east to Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin on the west; they launched their frail canoes upon the swift waters of the Mississippi, the St. John and the St. Lawrence; they braved the stormy winds and waves on all the inland seas, to add lustre to their Redeemer's crown by plucking brands from the burning; they visited such widely scattered tribes as the Abenakis and the Arkansas, the Cherokees, the Chickesaws, the Choctaws and the Crees, the Foxes and the Hurons, Iroquois and Illinois, the Miamis and the Micmacs, Neuters and Nipissings, Ottawas and Penobscots, Porcupines and Pottawatomies, the Seminoles and the Sioux, the Susquehannas and the Winnebagoes, the Wyandots and the Yazoos.

To descend from generalities to particulars. The series fitly begins with Lescarbot's *La Conversion des Sauvages*. Lescarbot was a Huguenot, lawyer, poet and historian. He was a protege of DeMonts and Poutrincourt; these adventurers, while allowed to have Huguenot ministers for their colonists, had undertaken that the natives should be converted only by Roman Catholic priests. A settlement had been formed at Port Royal, in Acadia, and a secular priest was there in 1610; Poutrincourt did not relish the idea of Jesuits coming into his fair domain, so Lescarbot describes with unction the baptism of the old chieftain Membertou and some twenty other Micmacs to satisfy the authorities in France that evangelistic work was making good progress without the Jesuits. Membertou was the greatest, most renowned and most formidable savage within the memory of man; he was of splendid physique, taller and larger limbed than most of the