

the matter to us, and stated his views; and he urged us so strongly that we consented thereto. We judged that the matter should be kept entirely secret until those on whom that foundation depended should be induced to give their approval; and, to ascertain whether we could come to an understanding, we sent to Montreal two of our sisters, one of whom was Mother Marie Renée . . . under pretext of giving her a change of air to recruit her health." (*Histoire de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec*, p. 114.)—Quebec ed. of *Journal* p. 243, note.

15 (p. 111).—The remaining paragraphs from this point to Oct. 1 are written by Le Moyne, and give the proceedings of a council held Aug. 31, with Garakontié (*note 13, ante*).

16 (p. 113).—Reference is here made to the three Frenchmen drowned in the rapids at the discharge of Lake Ontario, while fleeing from Onondaga (p. 181 of this volume).

17 (p. 119).—This account of Chaumonot's embassy to Montreal is written by himself.

18 (p. 121).—The remaining paragraphs in the record for November, except the last sentence (the entry for the 26th), are written by Chaumonot.

19 (p. 229).—Besides the small detachments of regular soldiers kept in garrison at Quebec and other fortified posts, there existed among the habitants a sort of military organization, rendered necessary by the continual wars with the Iroquois. Such information as is available upon this subject has been carefully gleaned by Sulte from documents and registers of the time, and other contemporary records, and may be found in his *Canad.-Fran.*, t. iii. -iv.; and in his "Organisation militaire du Canada, 1636-48," in *Canad. Roy. Soc. Proc.* (2nd series), vol. ii. (1896), sect. 1, pp. 3-33.

20 (p. 245).—The first of these routes to Hudson Bay followed the Saguenay up to Lake St. John (Piouakouami); then entered the tributary of that lake named Peribonka, proceeding N. E. to its source in Lake Ouichtagami (Outakouami). By a portage thence across the "height of land" (watershed), one would reach a small river falling into Lake Mistassini, the headwaters of Rupert River, which flows into the Southern end of James Bay.

The second route is more vaguely stated; but it seems probable that by it the traveler would ascend the St. Maurice to its sources, proceeding thence across the watershed to the Waswanipi River, a tributary of the Nottoway (on old maps, "river of the Iroquois"), which last stream enters Rupert Bay, not far from the mouth of the Rupert River. De l'Isle's map of 1703 shows the Ouakouingouechiouek River rising in Lake Ouapichianon, and flowing N. W. into