

sippi, five years before the New England Eliot had addressed the tribe of Indians within six miles of Boston harbor."

Fort Ste Marie,<sup>1</sup> the building planned by Father Jerome Lalemant as a central residence for the Huron missionaries on the river Wye, was then nearing completion. The main edifice was opened in the autumn of 1639, but various additions were made in the following three years to provide a home for the French in the service of the mission as well as a rendezvous for the Huron neophytes who were invited to come and renew their piety within its walls. During those three years Father Jogues was in charge. It was his privilege to welcome not merely the Indians whom he and Father DuPeron had converted in the neighboring villages, but also those who came from the villages in the interior. In this important office he had the consolation of witnessing the results of the work of his fellow-missionaries.

However, while the Jesuits were gathering in the fruits of their ministry the situation was far from encouraging from a temporal point of view.

**Sent down to** Owing to the hostility of the Iroquois  
**Quebec** who had blocked the Ottawa route,  
no communication had been held with the French colony for a couple of years and the missionaries were reduced to the direst need. As the necessities of life were wanting and as something had to be done to relieve the situation, it was de-

<sup>1</sup> This venerable spot is well known. The foundations may still be seen at Old Fort on the Grand Trunk Railway, three miles from Midland, Ont