

in same volume. The following information, additional thereto, but received too late for insertion in that note, is furnished by Dr. J. U. Lloyd, of the Lloyd Botanical Library, Cincinnati: "(1) *Onguent blanc de Rhazès* is mentioned in Jourdan's *Pharmacopée universelle* (Paris, 1840), t. ii., p. 242; and various formulæ for this compound are given, with the pharmacopœial source of each. (2) *Mundificative*. Recipes for and comments upon two ointments of this class—'parsley,' and 'resin'—are given in Lemery's *Pharmacopée universelle* (Paris, 1698). (3) *Corrosive sublimate*. The time of its discovery is unknown. Rhazès and Avicenna, celebrated Arabian physicians of the 10th and 11th centuries, are the first to mention it in their works. Some writers, however, assert that the Chinese have known this substance from time immemorial; and that Geber described its preparation in the 8th century."

9 (p. 141).—Xavier's letters were written in Spanish or in Latin; a French translation of these, in four books, was published by Cramoisy (Paris), in 1628. Sommervogel thinks that this translation was made by François Solier, a French Jesuit (1577–1628).

10 (p. 141).—This is an allusion to the custom which obliges the younger religious who are yet students to practice preaching in the refectory, while the others are eating dinner.—REV. JOSEPH LE HALLE, S.J.

11 (p. 151).—"Here ends the handwriting of Father le Mercier, and the few lines which complete the volume are in the hand of the person who revised the *Journal* and supplied a part of the marginal notes."—Quebec ed. of *Journal*, p. 361, *note*.

12 (p. 171).—Claude de Bouteroue was temporarily appointed intendant for New France, during Talon's absence in France (vol. xlix., *note* 14); in 1668–70.

13 (p. 177).—The abbé de Queylus (vol. xliii., *note* 9), superior of the Sulpitian house at Montreal, had been recalled to France in 1659 (vol. xvi., *note* 5). Two years later, he made an unsuccessful attempt to reinstate himself at Montreal (vol. xlv., pp. 183, 187, and *note* 17), and was unable to settle there until 1668, the time mentioned in our text.

Two of these Sulpitians, Fénelon (vol. i., *note* 24) and Claude Trouvé, were sent to the Cayuga colony mentioned in the text, which was located at the western extremity of Quinté (Kenté) Bay. An account of this Sulpitian mission (the first labors of that order among the Iroquois) was written by Dollier de Casson (vol. i., *note* 11); it appears at the end of his *Histoire du Montreal*. A translation (by Shea) of this document, with a résumé of the mission's entire history, is given by Hawley, in his *Early Cayuga Hist.*, pp. 83–99.