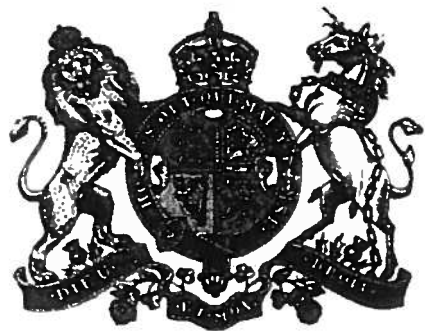




L. G. Brown

Presented by Mrs J. C. Whyte
age 94, of 48 Gilmour St.
Ottawa -

Sister of the writer of this
diary.
L. G. B.

1
The James Bay Treaty
Treaty 9

In accordance with an understanding
come to with the Government of the
Province of Ontario, arrangements were
made in the year 1905 for negotiating
a Treaty with the Ojibway, Cree and
other Indians, inhabiting that portion
of land lying and being in the
Province of Ontario, bounded on the south
by the height of land and the northern
boundaries of the territory ceded by the
Robinson-Sturgeon Treaty of 1850, and the
Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850, and
bounded on the east and north by the
boundaries of the said province of
Ontario, as defined by law, and on the
west by a part of the eastern boundary

of the territory ceded by the First West-
Angle Treaty, No 3, the said land
containing an area of ninety
thousand square miles, more or less.

Authority to negotiate the Treaty was
conferred upon Duncan Campbell Scott
and Samuel Stewart of the Department of
Indian Affairs, Ottawa, representing the
Dominion of Canada, and Daniel George
MacMartin of Perth, Ontario, representing
the Province of Ontario. The Commissioners
were instructed to meet the Ojibway, Cre-
e and other Indians inhabiting the district
above defined and negotiate a Treaty with
them, by which they would cede, release,
surrender and give up to the Government
of the Dominion of Canada for ever, all
their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever
to the lands above mentioned and to
all other lands situated in Ontario,
Quebec, Manitoba, the district of

Keewatin, or in any other portion of the
Dominion of Canada.

In consideration thereof, the said
Indian to be paid eight dollars in cash
each, and annually afterwards forever
the sum of four dollars; the Government
agreeing to lay aside a reserve for each band,
the same not to exceed in all, one square
mile for each family of five, and in that
proportion for larger and smaller families;
to pay each salary of teachers to instruct
the children of said Indians, and provide
each school buildings and educational
equipment as may seem advisable to the
Government; also to present to each Chief
after signing the Treaty a portable flag
and a copy of the Treaty for the use of
his band.

If at any time, portions of the reserve
are appropriated for public works, buildings,
railway or road of whatever nature;

due compensation to be made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land money or other consideration for the use of the reserve as appropriated.

The above Treaty to be known as "The James Bay Treaty" or "Treaty 9".

The Commissioners left Ottawa at 1.18 P.M. on Friday the 30th June 1905, by the "Imperial Limited" with Joseph L. Tancose and James Parkman, Dominion Police men. At ~~Ottawa~~ ^{St. Lawrence} they were joined by Dr. Alex. Geo. Macnail who accompanied the party as Medical Officer.

The weather was beautiful and bright, and the journey to Winnipeg was much enjoyed. Particularly was this the case while travelling along Lake Superior, where many points of interest were to be seen.

The 1st July being a holiday, all

the trains we passed on that day were on holiday attire. Excursion parties also boarded the train at a number of the stations.

Previous to reaching Fort William we were informed that our train did not stop at Winnipeg, and that we would have to stop off at the former place until the following day and wait for the local. The Divisional Super at Fort William, however, kindly instructed the Conductor of the Limited to have the train stop & let us off at Winnipeg.

During our journey to Winnipeg we were much amused and entertained by the Porter of the Pullman Car, Charles T. Johnson by name, or as he called himself "Harry the Starch". Charles kept the whole car in good humor by his witty sayings, as well as by the efforts put forth by him for the comfort of those under his charge. He also served himself to be a slight if hard performer of an occasional order.

and around both old and young by his Chin tracks. In return for the entertainment afforded us, we collected among our party the sum of six dollars which we presented to Charles just before reaching Dinowic. He parted from our friend with many expressions of good will both given and received.

We reached Dinowic 127 3/4 miles from Ottawa, at 2.10 AM. Sunday morning, and were met at the station by Mr. Thomas Clouston Mac, Chief Trader for the H.B.C., and were informed that the boat had just arrived by the Capt. to accompany us as supply officer. In H.B.C.

A Iroquois, District Inspector for the H.B.C., was also at Dinowic to meet us, he having come there to see that no hitch had occurred in perfecting arrangements for our journey west.

We were glad to find that our

tents were ready to be occupied by us, and it was not long before we were in our land.

Sunday July 2nd was a very hot day. The Iroquois and Blackflies were also very numerous so that we began to experience what we had been informed would be one of the unpleasant things we should make up our minds to encounter on this trip. We were all, however, fully convinced that the pleasure to be derived from our travels through an interesting country would more than outweigh such drawbacks as the one we were now experiencing.

Hearing that there was to be a service in the small English Church in the village, several of us decided to go and hear the last sermon ~~the~~ would probably have the chance of hearing for several months. Some of the Indians who were the members of our crew also attended.

the services. One of these 'Jimmies' Swaine, ~~we were~~ informed, was to be our head guide, another was our Cook, Harry Black from Missanabik and the third was Isaac Dick, a stout built half-breed who had been over the route to James Bay along with Mr. Chipman. Arrived since at N. B. C.

The person was preached by a Dr. Sanderson, an Indian Student, who acquitted himself very well indeed.

After lunch we were glad to accept an invitation to occupy the office of the H. B. C. store. The day was exceedingly hot, and the store and office were about the coolest places we could find.

We made use also of the opportunity to write to our friends, this being the last chance we expected to have to send letters for a number of weeks.

I should have mentioned that

The officer in charge of the H. B. C. store at Inuvik was Dr. J. A. King, formerly of Mississauga and an old acquaintance ^{of the late Commissioner}. Dr. King had engaged Gen. Elson for the Hubbard-Hallam Labrador expedition and we had an interesting conversation with him regarding that matter. He showed us a number of letters that had been written to him by Hubbard and Hallam and allowed us to make copies of several of them.

Monday 3rd July We were all up before 5. Am. eager to start on our journey northward. Our baggage when all together looked quite formidable, altho' under advice from Mr. Rade, we ^{had} left out many articles we had thought indispensable. Our party consisted in all thirteen persons, seven whites men and eleven Indians, and the provisions allow for that many persons for a period of

three months, with the aptitude such a
trip would give, made a large cargo
load. There were our tents, tarpaulins,
beds and bedding, clothing etc. There
all made three wagon loads to be
taken over our first stage of freight
miles to Sandy Lake.

By 7 AM. all the goods were on
the wagons, and after paying good
bye to Mr King and his assistants,
we began this stage of our journey.
The morning was beautiful and
bright; a good part of the way was
thus the woods, as that but for the
attention paid us by the black flies
and mosquitoes the walk would
have been enjoyed by us all. These
little creatures, however, caused us
considerable annoyance, and took
greatly from the pleasure of this part
of our journey.

We arrived at Sandy Lake about 10 AM.
where we expected to have been met by a
sturgeon owned by Sargotte and Johnson,
and conveyed across the lake a distance of
six miles. The boat was not there, however,
and after waiting till after 12 we decided
to cross the lake in the canoe that had been
brought to this place for us. These canoes
were three in number, one large bark,
29 feet long, 5 feet wide, and two
large Petibonags.

Before leaving we saw the wagon
that brought us over loaded with fur
that had been brought down from Lac
 Seul and froth on the Albany River.
There were thirty bales in all, containing
Otter, weasels, martens & beaver skins.
The bales weighed from eighty to
one hundred and twenty pounds, and
were valued at from \$1500 to \$2000 per bale.
Previous to leaving, we took a light

lunch, and after a paddle of about two hours we reached "Black Tree Portage" about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length. At this portage we were met by Messrs. Langston and Johnson and were provided by them with a team of horses and a wagon to convey our goods to the shore of Minnataka Lake where they were loaded on a steamer owned by these gentlemen. Langston and Johnson had great anticipation of benefits to be derived from being ready for the survey and construction parties connected with the Trans-Continental Railway. They expected to be kept busy in the near future transporting supplies from Sandy Lake to the foot of Minnataka Lake, and had thereon a steamer on each of these lakes. They were also busily engaged in erecting an hotel for the accommodation of

Survey and Construction parties.

By 8 or 8 PM all our goods were loaded on the steamer, and we went on board to resume our journey. Shortly after leaving "Black Tree Portage" clouds began to gather, and it was evident that we were going to have a cool afternoon and evening.

Minnataka is a beautiful lake about 25 miles long, dotted with many pretty islands. The first part of our ride was most enjoyed, but about an hour and a half after leaving this portage the rain began to come down in torrents so that we were obliged to take shelter in the small cabin. After travelling about an hour in the rain, it was considered advisable to land and put up our tents, as the boat was too small to afford shelter for all the party. &c., therefore went ashore on "Burnt Island", 17 miles from Black Tree Portage where we camped for the night.

about 32 miles from Winnipeg.

Tuesday 14th July. The rain continued all night and appearance indicated a wet day. We therefore decided not to go aboard the steamer, but to depend upon our canoes for the rest of the voyage. The boat therefore left as it had to carry some goods to the foot of the lake.

At 12.30, altho it was still raining, we concluded to go on to Pelican Falls about 15 miles distant. Our goods had gone forward to that point, or rather to "Abraham's Chute" on the steamer, and one of our men had also gone on before us.

Mention should have been made of the wild flowers along the shores of the lake and on the islands. The vicinity of our camp on Rabbit Island was a blaze of wild roses, and even in our tent there were

quite a number of them.

The pleasure of our trip to Pelican Falls was marred by the rain which continued to come down all afternoon. "Abraham's Chute" the first rapids we had come to, was reached about 3 P.M., and here the Indians insisted upon our landing and walking to the fort, saying that the rapids were much more dangerous than those who were we were unacquainted with them would imagine. The Indians, however, ran them with the loaded canoe without any misadventure.

Shortly after 6 P.M. we arrived at Pelican Falls, and here all the goods ^{the goods} had to be carried over by the men. On arriving at the portage we saw further indications of the change already being wrought by the Transcontinental Railway. A large log house had been built by a French Canadian trader named Bouché.

in the anticipation that it would be used as a stopping place by members of the Survey and Construction parties.

The Indians proved themselves to be adept at the work of portaging. From their youth upwards, they are trained to carry heavy loads by means of pack straps. From 200 to 300 lbs is the usual load for a man, but some Indians carry nearly double that amount.

The portage was in a bad condition owing to the heavy rain of the two past days, but the condition of the road does not appear to make any particular difference to an Indian. The mosquitoes were also very bad on the portage.

On crossing the portage we were greeted with an extraordinary sight. In the distance could be seen three large boats, known as York boats, coming towards the point where we were about to camp.

The boats were each manned with eight men and in addition there was a foreman in charge of the party, making twenty-five men in all. They were on their way to Dawson from Lac Seul, and the large boats, each capable of carrying over three tons weight of goods, had to be dragged over the portage, a task that appeared almost impossible.

On landing the boatmen immediately prepared to camp, where our tents were being put up, and the men all working together made a lively scene.

The rain continued to come down all evening, so that we were glad to occupy our tents as soon as they were put up. Our Cook Harry Black excited himself to the utmost to give us a good meal. He was also assisted by Dr. Rae and Dr. Satt and their united efforts led to results that were much appreciated.

Our head guide Jimmy, a name came to the front in a new role at the portage. He had brought a fiddle with him of which he was inordinately fond. With this he laid himself out to entertain both white and Redmen by playing Red Skin jigs, and other dance tunes, as well as hymn tunes with many variations of his own.

It was far on in the night, and most of us were asleep, before Jimmy was allowed to put aside his fiddle and roll into his blankets.

Wednesday 5th July. Rose at 6 AM. to find it still raining heavily. We however decided to go forward as the camp ground was a miserable one and the mosquitoes something fierce.

By land
We saw the way the NW boatmen brought the big boats over the portage.

Some of the men hampered themselves

into their pack straps which were attached to the boats, and with a number of the men pulling and the remainder pushing, the boats were drawn and pushed along the portage through the woods. It was on easy task, but it is all in the day's work with the NWB Indians.

We left Pelican portage at 8 AM. and after travelling about six miles, reached Frenchman's Head Reservoir, so-called from the fact that a head, supposed to be that of a Frenchman killed in one of the early wars, was found on an island opposite the reservoir about 100 years ago.

The reserve is situated on both sides of the river, and some of the houses built by the Indians looked great and clean. Some of the Indians here live in tents, many of which were seen along the shore. There is an Anglican Church and Mission.

house on the river. Some great gardens could be seen in which the principal vegetable grown appeared to be potatoes.

We landed near the house of the Chief James Bunting, and on his learning our mission, he offered us the services of a number of his Indians to assist in carrying our goods over a long portage a few miles ahead. The offer was gladly accepted, and after a short time spent in conversation with the Chief we proceeded on our way.

At Kagge portage we reached at 11.30 and it was decided that lunch should be our first order of business. By this time the weather had cleared and the day was beautiful and bright.

While we were engaged in refreshing the river men, several canoes from Trunk Lake had arrived containing

men, women, children and dogs. These had all to be fed, after which the work of portaging the goods was vigorously entered upon.

Our old guide Jimmy Swaine proved himself to be the equal, if not the superior, of any of the men at this work. The old man, for he had passed his fifty-sixth year, and about double the number of trips across the portage than had been made by any of the younger men. The quantity of goods taken by him each load was also fully equal to that taken by any of the other men. One of Jimmy's peculiarities

we learned was that he preferred to haul his portage, at the portage he ran as rough. Stones, sticks, or branches made ~~no~~ impression on his feet, which had been rendered callous by years of portage work. As Kagge portage is a mile

in length, it would have taken our eleven men the most of the afternoon to get our goods over the portage, but as we had the help of thirteen men from Frenchman's Head, we had everything over and were ready to resume our journey by 2:30 P.M. A present of tobacco was made to the Indians' friends. Before saying good bye to them and we parted with mutual expressions of good will.

Our next run was through a shallow marshy stream, which finally ^{ended} in a stream where the water was so low that the goods had again to be portaged for a distance of about 200 yards. Our canoes were next launched on a beautiful lake, and as the afternoon was ^{fair} beautiful and bright we enjoyed our sail very much.

At 4:40 we landed on an island recommended as a good camping ground. We found the island to be all that was said of it. It had in addition a

beautiful outlook, but unfortunately the mosquitoes and flies were here also.

We thought that the island looked to be the kind of place from which it might be well to throw out a line, and on making the trial we were rewarded by catching several large fish.

Thursday 6th July. Rose at 5 or 6 A.M. We had a shower during the night, but the morning was ^{all the cold in the wind} beautiful and bright.

Our canoe for general service was then a marshy stream, after which we came to Lac Seul, and were soon greeted with the sight of the Port in the distance. Boats were then attached to poles provided for the purpose, and our place, on the front of each of the canoes. The three canoes were then brought in line the large one in the center, and in that order we came in to the port at about evening 6 P.M. ^{arriving there at 5 P.M. A.M.} On arriving at the Port. Chief, we were greeted by Mr. J. D. McKeen.

in charge of the post and invited to come
to his house nearby and have some refreshment.
His kind invitation was accepted and
at the house we had the pleasure of meeting
Mr. McKenzie and his sister Mrs. Mitchell,
both of whom gave us a very cordial welcome.

Before arriving at the post we had heard
the sound of a drum some distance
up the lake, and we now learned that
this was a medicine drum that was
being used at a "dog feast" ^{which was} being
held on the reserve about 8 miles distant.

As certain of the proceedings connected
with the feast are contrary to law we
decided to go to the reserve and endeavor
to put a stop to them. Henry Newage
Chief of the Lac Seul Band, who had
come to meet us, informed us that he
had used his influence to the utmost
to prevent the feast from being held,
but that the majority of the band was

against him in regard to this matter.
Accompanied by the Chief and Mr.
McKenzie we left about noon for the
reserve and arrived there about 1 P.M. Our
approach to the reserve created a little
excitement among the Indians who were
assembled on a hill overlooking the lake.

This excitement was to a great extent
occasioned by seeing the two policemen
in uniform in the canoe, and also from
the fact that we formed a rather large party
evidently intent upon important business.

On landing Mr. Scott speaking for the
Commissioners demanded to see the Currier.
For a time the Indians proposed to remain
on the shore but of this important passage,
but the Chief at last treated him for an
he was a ~~stout~~ stout built Indian, and
it was soon very evident that he had
all the Indians well under his control.
He was very diplomatic in his answer

to the questions asked him: and would
not commit himself by a promise to
discontinue the practice of conjuring.
He claimed that his name was Heblama-
quet, and that he was considered to
have great skill in driving out the
evil spirits from those afflicted with
any kind of disease. He heard
that Heblamaquet made a good
living by his conjuring, but he proposed
to be giving his services free and out
of compassion for those who were
suffering from various ailments. The
good and money received by him
was used to appease the evil spirits
that were tormenting them for whom
his services were called into requisition.
He also said that he was acting
under instructions from Pau-wa-
sang the head conjurer of the district
who would visit him with their

pains and penances of his neglected household
dog feast. Heblamaquet showed
great diplomacy in the manner in which
he conducted his case. He could not but
be surprised at the wisdom shown by him
in the replies given to certain questions,
and the manner in which he avoided the
unpleasant ones. We gave the Indians a lecture
on the folly of their conduct, and told them
that their actions for the future would be
carefully watched. Afterwards we invited
them all to come to the post in the morning
when a good meal would be given them.
We arrived back at that post at 4 P.M. and
found that Mrs. McKimzie had an excellent
dinner ready for us. We were sorry that
Mr. Smith was not able to partake of the
good things provided, ^{that is, a good of course,} as he was somewhat
indisposed. Mrs. McKimzie, Mrs. McKimzie's
sister, arrived in entertaining us, and we
were well looked after.

In the evening we met with the Indian
and obtained the names of those of the
Sag Lake ^{band} who trade at Lac Seul.
We also had Chief Kuwagid on the subject
of certain complaints made against
the medical officer, and also in
regard to certain buildings put up at
a Frenchman's shed by Reinty Dumyfrater.
The feast was also held in the evening
and was apparently much enjoyed.
7th July. In the eve I had been ill most
of the night, reported himself well enough
to travel, and as after reloading our
carriers, and saying good bye to our
Mont friends at Lac Seul, we left at
10.30 AM for Omakase. P. H. Kew
had told us that he would be sending
out some mail in a few days and
kindly offered to send out any letters
we might desire to have mailed. We
gladly took advantage of this

opportunity to send word to our friends
of our approaching trip to the land.

Among those who saw us off were some
members of the Transcontinental Railway
Survey party, Messrs. Brown, Bailey, and
Greenwood, Messrs. and also Dr. Vincent
of the St. B. Co. of the residence Vincent.
The day was fine and bright with just
enough breeze to make it pleasant. Our
journey was up Lac Seul with its wide
stretching prairie on either side of us, as that
everything tended to our enjoyment. At 12.25
we landed for lunch at a rocky point, evidently
an old camping ground. In front of us
was an island with ^{extending} shoals far out into the
river. Everywhere around us were wild
flowers in great profusion: Poplars,
wild roses and sun flowers. We left at
2.15 after a hearty meal, both white and
Indian all on the best of spirits and all
thoroughly enjoying the delightful part

In the afternoon we made good progress
and after passing Dralff's narrows

Camped at 6. 45. ^{Big Camp, first for the time}
^{being, being on the banks of the river, and the}
^{first time we had added to the list of the}
7th July leaving camp at 6.30, and

passed the crossing of the Sul,
and arrived at Picken's Rapids at 3 P.M.,

when all but the Indians were required
to walk along the shore while the

canoes were being poled or pulled
up the stiff current. We next

ascended a narrow river known as

the rapids as Port Allen. ^{but a kind}
^{or rather narrow channel} ^{Superior of Lake Superior}
the Indians call Canoe River. It is not

much of a river anyway, being a
narrow, desolate stretch of water.

We camped at 7 P.M. on an island
covered with wild flowers and were all
ready for a good night's rest.

9th July We left camp at 6.30 Am
and ascended the river a distance of
six miles to Rocky Rapids where a

bridge was necessary for a distance of
about one hundred feet. The river
was not very wide at this point but
the scenery was pretty, including both
that of the rapids and falls, and also
along the shore.

Five miles above the falls
we came to Lynde's Portage, where
we took lunch, after the baggage
had been carried over the portage, about
the same length as the previous one.

We had all thoroughly enjoyed this morning's
journey as the weather was beautiful and
bright and everyone in the best of health
and spirits.

Leaving again at 8.40 we
soon reached Glen's Rapids.

Before arriving at the point where our
favourite canoe had the pleasure
of seeing three more passing
across the river, but an attempt was

made to secure them.

A short distance above Star Rapids we came to two more rapids known as "Along the Rocks" and "Boulders", both of which necessitated short portage.

A mile beyond the last rapid brought us to a marshy lake, which having crossed we entered a narrow crooked stream called by the Indians "Rock-Run". Although so narrow

that we could almost step across it at many points, the river in the dividing line between Ontario and the Northwest Territory. It

might well be called Crooked Run Detour from the many turns and windings.

It added to the difficulty of piloting the canoe through the stream, it was found in many places to be full of drift wood, which had to be

removed before a passage could be secured.

At 9.15 AM we reached Pigeon Rapids, which we portaged, a distance of about five hundred yards. Half a mile farther on we came to Owl Rock Rapids, about the same length as the previous one. At the foot of the rapids we put up our tents on Monkey Island, about 7 PM.

10th July left at 4.45 and at 9.45 were in our way towards.

A run of about half a mile brought us to Sandy, a small still Portage. This was crossed as it was only a few acres in length.

Another short run brought us to the head of Rock Run, and to the foot of the last of land portage. This portage is about half a mile in length, and at 9.10 AM when we resumed our journey on another narrow stream

about human power began to predominate. A good sized river which flows into Lake St. Joseph. The latter is a beautiful stretch of water, ~~about~~ fifty-seven miles long. We were now in the ~~upper~~ ^{upper} ~~part~~ ^{part} of the river. The river being a favourable sound, our time was lost in putting up camp, and by reason of these good fingers no work.

At 11. AM we landed on an island for lunch, to which we all did full justice.

At 12.35 we again set sail and the afternoon proved to be one of the most enjoyable that could well be imagined. The day was beautiful, warm and bright, the men naturally in good humour, as they had in paddling as prizes to do, and the scenery of the Lake was a picture most looking

at, so that everything combined to give the utmost pleasure to all the members of the party.

We continued our journey until 7 PM. where we landed on an island with a delightful camping ground. The outlook from the island would be difficult to surpass, and in addition it had a nice sandy beach sloping gradually far out into the lake. As it was the evening, all took advantage by having a plunge in the clear cool water.

11th July Up at 4.15 and off at 5.45.

The wind for a time was again favourable, but soon proved adverse so that sails had to be taken down.

At 8.40 we came to the Grand Lacrosse or called from the fact that it is the western part of the lake, having about ten miles more.

During the morning I had been

cloudy and we anticipated a heavy shower. By 11 AM however, it began to clear up and by noon it was bright and fair. The afternoon was excessively hot without a breeze of wind to give relief.

While taking lunch at noon on an island we were joined by Joe Conpenta, his wife and four children from Bonabury. He informed us that the Indians had been waiting for us at that place for the past three days, and that as they had little or no provisions he had come out to catch some fish to keep his family from starving. Joe and family accompanied us to Bonabury, where place we reached about 4 PM. We were welcomed by the whole population of the place, men, women, children

and dogs.

Several members of our crew, including Bonabury the dandy of the party, belonged to Bonabury, and were welcomed by their friends.

Mr. John William, the U.S. office in charge of the post at our port in house at our disposal, and during our stay showed us every possible attention.

Bonabury was the first point at which treaty was to be made and we felt some little anxiety as to how the Indians would receive our proposals.

The first step taken by us was to request the Indians to appoint representatives even to confer with the Commissioners. These having been selected, eight in number, a meeting was held at which the terms of the treaty were made known to them. The Indians asked several questions as to whether they would be compelled to live on the

were to be set apart for them, and as to whether their fishing and hunting privilege would be curtailed. On being informed that they could continue to fish as they and their forefathers had done, and that they could make use of any lands not disposed of by the Govt. they appeared to be satisfied. It was then given to the following day to enable them to talk over the terms of the agreement with their members of the band, which request was at once agreed to.

They were also informed that a feast would be given to the Indians, and that the material for the same would at once be provided.

On the morning of the 19th July the Inds. notified the Commissioner that they were ready to give their answer to the proposals made to them, and

on the meeting being again convened Chief Isaac Bay, speaking for the Inds. said that after giving the subject full consideration they had decided that it would be much to their advantage to enter into treaty. The other representatives having expressed their concurrence with the remarks made by the Chief the treaty was signed and witnessed with all due formality, and ~~the~~ ^{the} gratuity was at once presented

with ^{the paid} ^{in all} ^{about} 350 ^{which} ^{number} ^{includes} ^{for} ^{the} ^{Inds.} ^{and} ^{their} ^{wives} ^{and} ^{servants} ^{children}.

The next order of business for the feast for which preparations had been going forward from the previous day. The good things supplied included bannock plain and with caribou, bacon, pork &c. A plentiful supply of pipes and tobacco was also provided, and to all these good things ample justice was done by

old and young.

Before partaking of the feast. the old Chief Minschay, who it may be stated is totally blind, but whose wisdom is admitted by all the band, made an elegant speech expressing the thanks of the band for the generous manner in which they had been treated, and giving advice to the young men as to their future conduct.

The Indians had been informed that they had the privilege of electing a Chief and two Counsellors. Minschay was at once named for the first position, but endeavored to have some one else selected, as he said that his affliction would prevent his performing the duties in a satisfactory manner.

The Indr. however, including Minschay's son who appeared devoted to his father, and who found him every possible

respect and attention, urged the old man to accept the office, as his wisdom would be of great value in directing the affairs of the band. The young men said that his eyes would be at the service of his father as they had been in the past. Finally Minschay finally agreed to accept the office of Chief much to the apparent satisfaction of the Indians, and was at once declared elected.

John Shank and George Dravenshilling were chosen as Counsellors and at the close of the business a ~~large~~ foot band Jack was presented to Minschay much to the delight of all the Indians.

One of the most conspicuous buildings at Panstapah is the Church Missionary Society edifice, and we were pleased to observe that service

were held in each evening that we
are at the post. Oonaback
one of our boatmen took a prominent
part in these services, and we were
pleased to see that the people joined
heartily both in the singing and
in the responses.

All the members of the band
did not confine themselves to
devotional exercises, as a dance
was also held in one of the H.B.C.
buildings, at which many of the
young people were present. The
benign master had intently and
watched Oonaback recently, as the
movements of the dancers were
rather varied and graceful.

Michael assisted by the
two policemen and Isaac Neke one
of our boatmen, were barely engaged
during all the time we were at the

Post: Vaccinating 10 of the principal
women and children. The doctor also
treated about fifty patients who were
suffering from diseases of various kinds.

We had many incidents presented
to us that Oonaback is an old post.
that has passed through many
changing scenes. In this instance
I showed us a number of bloodstains
which he had picked up along the
shores of the lake.

There is a high picket fence around
the dwelling, store and storehouse within
which the Indians are not allowed to come
without permission ^{notwithstanding that}
^{strong fence erected by order of the late long gone}
The post is situated on a small
wharf commanding a view of the
lake as well as of the surrounding country
in every direction.

13th Feb, During the past day and
night there has been heavy showers of

rain: but we were able to outbaffle
the fragments on the 18th. and also
to have a decision come to us to
the location of the rescue for the hour.

Having concluded all our business
at the post, we made an preparation
for a departure. The Indian old
and young took great interest in
the loading of the canoes, and were
ready to lend their assistance in
conveying our goods to the shore.

Everything being ready at about 5.30
P.M. we made a start after many
long ^{fruitless} and very good wishes from
the Indian. On getting out into the
lake, however, the high wind which
prevailed was found to be so high, that
the canoes were in great danger of
being swamped by the ~~swelling~~ waves.
It was therefore decided to return to
Ponakung, and with difficulty the

canoes were turned and headed for the
shore. We shipped a good deal of
water before reaching the shore, but were
thankful to have got ^{safe} safely without
any more serious mishaps.

One Indian was apparently glad
of our return, as he had just arrived,
and as it was found that he was
entitled to 72 " he was paid that amount.
We were not required to put up our tents
as Dr. Williams kindly gave us the use
of his house for the night.

Friday, 14th July. The weather conditions
being much more favorable, we made another
start at about 7 A.M. and were again in
the Albany River at about 7.25 A.M. ~~the~~ ^{the}
~~river~~ ^{river} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~very~~ ^{very} ~~much~~ ^{much} ~~smaller~~ ^{smaller} ~~than~~ ^{than} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~last~~ ^{last} ~~time~~ ^{time}
on of these being known as 'Pell' and
be damaged rapids.

We reached Glasgow a happy folk
at 8.10 where a portage had to be

made of blubber and small canoe.
The two large canoes were run down
the rapids by the Indians and apparently
considerable jinks took to themselves
and the canoes.

He had not gone very far after
leaving the party when a black
bear was seen swimming across the
river ahead of us. There was at once
great excitement among the Indians and
an effort was made to head off the
animal. The bear however, was too
quick for us and soon was out
sight ^{then} (broke the woods and was
lost to sight.

We ran a succession of rapids which while giving us a little excitement were not at all dangerous. We also crossed several lakes. Murren as well as sheep and short eared deer.

in some and bright. Large Otterjays were
seen to jump out of the water close to
our canoe, and doubtless this is a
favorite place for the birds as several
houses on the shore were ^{now seen} occupied.
along the shore. An Indian from
on an island is testified to the fact
that heath also visits these out of the way
places, good as it does the more remote
districts.

The scenery on the frontier of the
river was very picturesque, but the day
was so excessively hot that we could
not appreciate it as much as we
we otherwise would have done.

We camped for the night beside one of the many rapids. ~~When~~ members of the party feeling pretty well worn up from the effects of the heat.

15 Feb. Dr started at 9.45 am
and again had napoleon of

summers of rapids

The first of our portage this day was known as "Lickit the hole" from the fact that a keg of gunpowder was allowed to fall ^{in a hole} down and some of the contents ^{fell} out, as said by the Indians, in the manner indicated by the name.

We also crossed Cox Bay portage, or called from the surrounding districts, and soon came to Shakapem Lake where a portage again had to be made.

Some of the rapids we saw gave us some exciting moments, as the situation of danger seemed to enter to a considerable extent.

On the lake we saw some signs of the most considerable looking Indians we had yet seen. They were living on the fish which are plentiful in the lake, but their clothing was scarcely sufficient to cover

their nakedness. We gave them a good dinner of biscuits, corned goods and tea, of which they partook in a manner to prove that they had great confidence in their digestive organs. 16th July. Up at 4.45 and had a good bath in natural bathing house.

The day was fine and warm, and at 7.45 we left and soon encountered a series of portages. The voyageurs who were here in numbers, gave us a hearty welcome, in fact their attention centered on our little company.

The weather was also much too warm for comfort, but to make up for these discomforts, the lake and river scenery was very fine indeed.

Early in the evening we came to the Lacable rapids, at falls. There is a canoe, and by the time

our goods were portaged to the foot
of the ^{second} fall. it was time to pack
up our tents for the night.

This was certainly an ideal
camping ground; the scenery
could scarcely be surpassed for
beauty. The falls and rapids are
magnificent and the hills which formed
the background were a blaze of wild
flowers, forming a picture well
worth seeing. In addition to the
beauty of the scenery, we had also
the great comfort derived from the fact
that there were very few mosquitoes
here to trouble us.

The Snake rapids received their
name from the fact that these Indians
of that tribe were carried over the ^{second} falls
and drowned.

17th July, left at 11.45 after a good
night's rest, and on our way at

6.30 AM. Another beautiful,
bright day. Reached last of the
Snake Rapids at 6.35. Indians are
said to be very plentiful at the foot of
these falls, but we did not make
any attempt to prove whether there is a
fact or not.

A short-run brought us to Pinnacles,
or Berry Lake; and the wind being
favorable we soon had our packs set
and were carried along at a good speed.

At 12.15 we were across the lake and
into the narrows, and at 12.30 we landed
at a rocky point for lunch.

A short-paddle brought us to the
Upper Hinawake rapids where a bridge
had to be made. This brought us to
a narrow river with ^{high} clay banks on which
we journeyed till 7.15 when we camped
for the night.

18th July. Suffered a good deal from

Insomnia during the night. The
morning was windy and cool and
not at all pleasant.

We got off at 6.15. and crossed
Wahpatonga & Whitebank Lake. Some
called Peeskotonga & Broken Bank Lake.

The lake is about 4 miles across. In
one place it is a narrow muddy stream
and shortly after 5 am reached a rapid
when our boats had to be portaged.

It was now warm and fine, but it soon clouded over again, and we travelled in a shower of rain for about half an hour.

We had next an exciting run
down a pretty swift piece of water, what
brought us to Tom Richards Falls,
our last perhaps before reaching Fort
St. Joseph. These falls seemed there
came from one Richards having in
honor induced the crew of his

boat, containing five crew, having
~~been~~ ^{been} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~run~~ ^{run} the full, the result
 being that five crew were drowned.
 Dickson's boat being the only one
 to reach the shore in safety.

We resumed our journey at 4 P.M. and having crossed another lake, we again entered a narrow stream which opened out into a river flowing out of Lake Umbagog. We had ought to ascend a different rapid after which we entered the lake. A furious storm had meanwhile come up, and we were in the midst of a scene grand to look upon, but which contained elements of danger as well. Dark angry clouds were the few overhead, and one flash of lightning succeeded another with very short intervals between. The waves too, were towering and tumbling on every side.

it was with difficulty, that
could be guided towards Fort Hope
harbour, which we could see in
the distance.

We were very thankful
indeed when we reached shelter at
about 5 P.M. We received a very
heartly welcome from ^{C. H. M.} Dr. Gordon who
was in charge of the post, and
also with a number of Indians had
been watching our struggle to proceed
being swamped by the high waves.

Fort Hope is an important
port of the St. B. Co. ^{being the} meeting
place of a large number of fur
trading firms on on both
sides of the Albany, and as far
as the head waters of the British
River.

Here, as at Osnaburgh, we asked
the Indians to select representatives

men to meet the Commissioners, in order
that the terms of the treaty, ought to be explained
to them.

8th July met with the Indians representative
in the St. B. Co. house. Father ^{the} Papard of St.
Thomas Catholic Mission at Albany
also being present. Very full explanation
was asked by the Indians present. They
being very much concerned as to what
they were expected to give up for the
benefits they were to receive. It required
some time to convince them that there
was no intention of losing the terms
of the agreement set forth in the treaty, for
as Indians one of the principal men
of the band stated, they were not giving
up very much for what they were to
receive, and it had even been his
expectation to receive something for
nothing. Father Papard, fully explained
to them the nature of the treaty, and

the reasons for asking them to
surrender their title to their unused
lands. They were also informed
that by signing the treaty they would
be acknowledging themselves to be
subjects of His Majesty, the King, and
their willingness to have the laws
made by him.

Several of the Indians spoke of expressing
their pleasure that they now received
annuity money, and also of the fact
that they were to have lands reserved
for their own use.

The Indians then signified their
willingness to sign the treaty, which
was accordingly done.

The remaining portion of the day
was occupied in preparing lists of
the Indians, ordering out pay tickets,
paying out of the money,
and in arranging for the feast. ~~the~~
We also visited the Old Church, and

new church ~~church~~ with the decorations.
~~the work~~ ^{the work} ~~which was done~~ by one of the priests or
lay brethren with very little material at
his disposal for the purpose.

We also visited the English Church which
is reached by going on extensive bridge
~~which was built~~ by Our Lord Richards, with
the assistance of members of the family.
It might be expected the greater part of
the night was occupied by the Indians with
the inevitable dance, in which our
cousins men took a prominent part.

20th. A beautiful, bright day. During
the day we were engaged in the duty
of paying the ~~the~~ Indians who had
not been paid on the previous day.

The feast was also held and gave
great satisfaction to those who shared
in it. During the feast elections for
the positions of Chief and Councilmen were held
resulting in the choice of Katchanag,

Ypsom, Joe Gordon, Ben Oostinjak and Geo. Duise. Then all spoke of passing them through that the treaty had been made with them, and promising to faithfully adhere to the conditions contained therein. A decision was also arrived at as to the return to the old spot for the Pass, and they concluded our business at this place.

It may be said that the M.B.L. did a big business after the treaty money had been paid. From appearances nearly all the money paid out by us was very soon after in the hands of the Company.

Here as at Denatash, the doctor had been a very busy man vaccinating the women and children, and in prescribing for many of all ages who were in need of his services.

~~At this point~~ ^{At this point} ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~made~~ ^{made} ~~our~~ ^{our} ~~preparations~~ ^{preparations} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~continuing~~ ^{continuing} ~~our~~ ^{our} ~~journey.~~ ^{our journey.} ~~That~~ ^{That} ~~Dr. Richards~~ ^{Dr. Richards} ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~arrived~~ ^{arrived} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~previous~~ ^{previous} ~~evening,~~ ^{evening,} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~a~~ ^a ~~conference~~ ^{conference} ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~him~~ ^{him} ~~regarding~~ ^{regarding} ~~Indian~~ ^{Indian} ~~matters~~ ^{matters} ~~generally.~~ ^{generally.} ~~At~~ ^{At} ~~11.15~~ ^{11.15} ~~our~~ ^{our} ~~preparations~~ ^{preparations} ~~were~~ ^{were} ~~completed~~ ^{completed} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~embarked~~ ^{embarked} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~next~~ ^{next} ~~stage~~ ^{stage} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~our~~ ^{our} ~~journey.~~ ^{journey.}

There was a good deal of excitement all morning as two large York boats were also there for Albany for supplies. We were given a good send-off by a large crowd of Indians.

Passing through Lake Eabemet we again reached the Albany.

It was in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~evening~~ ^{evening} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~stopped~~ ^{stopped} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~lunch~~ ^{lunch} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~1 P.M.~~ ^{1 P.M.} ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~were~~ ^{we} ~~reception~~ ^{reception} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~boats~~ ^{boats} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~a~~ ^a ~~canoe~~ ^{canoe} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~ju.~~ ^{ju.} ~~but~~ ^{but} ~~these~~ ^{these} ~~were~~ ^{were} ~~reception~~ ^{reception} ~~again~~ ^{again} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~during~~ ^{during} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~afternoon.~~ ^{afternoon.} ~~It~~ ^{It} ~~began~~ ^{began} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~cloud~~ ^{cloud} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~during~~ ^{during} ~~the~~ ^{the}

afternoon, and when we came out about 7 P.M. there was every sign that we were about to have a storm.

It rained all night, and still raining heavily in the morning so that we were unable to proceed.

During the morning we were again passed by the York boats, the Indians not taking account, apparently of the fact that the canoes were coming down in torrents.

We put on a rather miserable day as in addition to the rain, the weather turned quite cold. At night a storm of wind came up which blew down our large tent, and completely occupied us to stand shivering in the rain while the weather was being put to right.

23. Although it was still raining, and there was a pretty high wind we decided to break camp, and pushed on our journey.

A clack was made about 10.15. The weather cold and stormy all day so that although we were passing through a rather interesting district, we could not enjoy the scenery to the extent we otherwise would have done.

We ran a number of rapids which required all the skill of our canoe men to navigate properly. We also passed through several big lakes.

One of them, Matkokabakton, on the lake where the keg went ashore, is about fifteen miles in length, with sandy or gravelly banks. There is elsewhere along the lakes mild waves were to be seen in great profusion.

We saw several dogs on one of the islands on the lake, and they also saw us and showed evidence of wanting to join our party. They ran along the island barking & attracted our attention, and when the end of the island was reached they jumped a head into the water and swam after us for quite a distance.

We expected to see the remains of the village
somewhere along the lake a mile, but in
this we were disappointed.

While on the route we travelled without
any realizing Chacoan that there were
any other human beings in the district but
ourselves. Then when near the mouth of the
ancient Quarnian occurred to us:

We are the first

That ever lived

In that silent sea.

There came in sight however of
a ~~very~~ prominent point of
the shore of the mainland, but whether it
was that of a white or an Indian we
had no means of knowing. It may
be the former that of some Ojibwa or had
also died for some friends or friends.
The Indian knows his place of rest, far
in the cedar shade.

We camped at 7 P.M. in a beautiful

sandy beach with a background of will
ow and other flowers.

24 A beautiful, bright morning, a great
contrast to former day. We were up at
4:30 and ready to proceed at 5:40.
In about an hour's time we arrived at
the end of the lake, and for some time
water was in an almost continuous
rapid. At the foot of this we entered
Quarnian Lake. By the time a cold wind
had sprung up so that it was
far from pleasant.

The foot of the lake brought us to
another rapid, ~~which~~ ^{with} a boat on its way
to the end of the lake.

At 11:30 we arrived at a portage where
having arrived we were ready for lunch
which was also ^{very} ready for us.

At 1 P.M. we continued our journey in a
beautiful river, the water of which was

clear and cold. The weather also was
beautiful, warm and bright, so that we
had every reason for feeling happy and
contented.

At 1.30 we reached Inosuchikang
Falls where part of our goods were
portaged, and the balance was allowed
the men in the canoe, which were
run on the rapids.

Innocho Stone falls as reached
at 4 P.M. This is a beautiful fall
with picturesque surroundings. The
pooling too is a pleasant one to walk
over as there is no current at all
the way. We encountered a
succession of rapids during the afternoon.

Although we were informed that we
were within a short distance of
the H&S post at Quarters Falls, we
decided to camp at 7 P.M. and to make
the run in to the post in the dark.

Missing. Signs of our owners
to the fort were seen in an Indian
encamped close where our tents were
put up. We soon had a visit from
the owners of the tent, with later, usual
request for permission to eat. We
had also many visits from numerous
enquirers that ~~they~~ had evidently been
looking for some time, and were then pre-
pared to make the most of the opportunity
for obtaining a good meal.

25th July. A short run brought us to
Dunstan's Falls, at the head of which we
were landed, after which the Indians navigated
the canoe down the rapids. On rounding
a point we ~~came~~ were in sight of the M.B.C.
building on a rather high hill. We
were not seen until we had arrived almost
at the landing place; but it did not take
long for the Indians to gather to see the
travellers of whom they had heard from

The Fort St. George men who had called
there on their way to Albany.

Dr. Dehoff, in charge of the post,
appeared to think that we were a rather
formidable party, but he was soon
convinced that we would not be a
source of trouble to him in any way.

Dr. Dehoff had not had many opportunities
of meeting with white men, and
seemed hardly to know just how he
should act under the circumstances.

Martin's Falls is rather an insignificant
post of the St. L. Co. We had sent over
300 Indians at Onatony, and over 400
at Fort Hope. At Martin's Falls there were
only about 120, and then in progress of
development were not at all equal to those
at the other posts.

An old Martin's Canon mentioned
to me that the men reminded us of
the time when there was a large number of them.

out of the party had to be prepared to
defend themselves against attacks from both
hostile and friendly enemies.

The last two terms in beginning
work in the preparation of both and party
lectures. At noon we sent five representatives
Indians and made the usual explanation
regarding the treaty. The explanation comprised
the acceptance of its terms, and the treaty
was duly signed and witnessed. Some
of the Indians seemed to think that there
must be something behind the offer of the Gov.
of which they were not aware. - It seemed to
them that an offer was being made to give
them something for which they were not
expected to make any return. The explanation
however eventually put at rest the fears they
appeared to entertain, and the money paid to
them was accepted with gratitude.

The feast was given to the Indians in
the afternoon and was much enjoyed.

Immediately before the first William Whitehead
was elected Chief, and William Coates
and Long Tom Osame, Samuella.

At the first when the flag was presented
the Chief made a very sensible speech
setting forth the benefits the Indians
would derive from the treaty, and
expressing his gratitude and that of the
other Indians to the King and Government for
the benefits conferred on them.

The same question was also disposed
of to the satisfaction of all concerned.
During the afternoon a visit was paid
to the R.C. Church which is situated
on a prominent point on the hill, a
short distance from the H.B. building.

The doctor as usual, had a busy time
attending to the sick here, and in
reconciling the children and the women.

In the evening the incredible dance
was held at which our canoe men

took a prominent part. Jimmy
Savage, our best guide, had formerly
lived for a time at Martin's Falls, and
he seemed much pleased to have the
opportunity of revisiting the scenes with which
he had been so well acquainted.

26 July We left Martin's Falls at 6 AM
on our way to our next place for meeting, with
the Indians, viz: a English or New-gami River.
The lower river, on the point between Martin's
Falls and Alton, is called, differs from
the upper river inasmuch as there is a
swift current all the way, there are no
rapids or falls that necessitate a portage.

We made good progress during the day,
and as the night was beautiful and bright
we decided to remain in our canoe and
drift with the swift flowing stream.
We had to forego comfort somewhat
to do this, as with nineteen men in
the canoe there was not much room

in which to spread ourselves. We were all quite contented, however, and when out-asleep enjoyed viewing the stars or the swift rushing water. We ran aground a couple of times during the night, but were soon afloat again, these incidents only furnishing the men with some fun at the expense of the steersman, who had evidently allowed himself to drop into dreamland.

We drifted nearly forty miles between night and morning, and felt well paid for the discomforts we had experienced.

27th. We landed at 4 am so that the men who had taken turn watching that the canoe took their proper course, might have a cup of tea.

The lower river differs also from the upper in that the former has high banks down which many streams flow. These

streams and the swift rushing water of the river cause many land slides, and also cuts up the banks into many fantastic shapes.

The weather cleared once during the evening and during the ^{day} we had a couple of heavy showers.

We entered the Kurofami River at 2.45 and then began one of the most stages of our journey. We were then travelling up stream, as the Kurofami runs south to the Albany. Shortly after entering the river, we were caught in a heavy thunder storm, which compelled us to go ashore for a time. As it was rather cool the Indians started a fire which very nearly had serious consequences. A large species tree took fire, but the fact was noticed by the Indians with the most perfect indifference. The fire would very soon have spread had it not been that we compelled the Indians to carry water from the river to throw on it. This with

The assistance of the heavy rain enabled us to get the fire out, but it would not have taken long, if we had not got the work as we did, to have had a big forest fire.

The Kenogami is by our canoe a pleasant run on which to travel. At the time of our journey the water was very high and the current swift, so that we made very slow progress, although the canoe was very hard from dawn till dusk. The water of the river is a dark, dirty brown, and has a very unpleasant smell.

We reached the camp, we thought we reached the M.B. post during the evening of the second day, but we hurried on and on without seeing any signs of our camp, longed for destination. We had many things to tell from our position on the banks of our journey. The mosquitoes and black flies were

legions, and the insects. Even the Indians were obliged to wear something to prevent them continuing at their work. During a good part of the time, the canoe had to be hooked or pulled up stream with ropes, and this had been done with the shore either a creek through which the canoe had to pass, or a tangle of alder bushes difficult to push over, any thing.

On the evening of the first day on the Kenogami, we met in with some Indians who informed us that all the Indians had left the post as they had given up hope of our coming. They, however, informed us that a number of these Indians were in the vicinity of the river, and that they would undertake to collect them and bring them to the post.

This duty was performed so perfectly that before we reached the post in the afternoon of the third day, we were accompanied by some canoe containing Indians who with

on our ~~these~~ cause made quite an
improving spectacle coming in to the
post.

The Murogami post is the saddest
desolate one could well imagine. It
is as much out of the world as if situated in
the heart of Labrador. The Clerk in charge
Mr. G. Bloor is quite a young man
apparently not much over 30 years of age
but looked as if all his energy had
been taken from him. He came better
glad from Aberdeen by H.B. Steamer
by way of St. John's Bay about three
years ago, and the wild uncivilized
district is the only part of Canada he has
seen a ~~possibly~~ all for years to come.
The house in which he lives is little
better than a dog kennel, and in this
he must have to live alone a ~~man~~ ^{man} ~~man~~
until the Indian return at the opening of
navigation. Bloor had only a few

books, but expects to get some from Albany
in the Spring. He left him a few that
we had a hand, which we supposed
belonged to some house for him.

Croft's last mail was received by him
five months ago, and the news he then gained
is the latest that he has received from the
outside world. This visit of ours is
one that he speaks of both by the
Indians, and by Bloor for a long time
to come.

We gave the Indians a good treat in
the way of a feast, and in addition the
women and children ~~had~~ had a supply
of candies given them, such as in their
wildest dreams never crossed their
oriental vision.

The Indians at English River post are
really a branch of the band residing at
Albany, and it was not therefore considered
necessary to have them sign the treaty

It then was, however, fully explained to them, and they expressed their willingness to come under its provisions, and they were informed that by accepting the gratuity they would be held to have entered into a statement which they fully ratified. The following day being Sunday, we decided to make the payments at once which we owe much to the gratification of the Indians who are evidently in much need of the supplies which the money given them enables them to purchase. It may be added that the Indians of the section are few, but do not own any caribou or appear to have the Ojibwa. So it. It rained nearly all Sunday so that we kept pretty much to our tent. The soil at this place is a stiff clay, ~~which is~~ far from pleasant to walk through. Mr. Cooper has

made an attempt to improve matters about the fort by making walks of any kind. He evidently has intention to improve within his house or its surroundings. We were glad to keep a fire going all day as it was considerably cold, so that considerable amounts were made with Co's fire (wood pile). It was perhaps not altogether an evil that we ^{thus} furnished him with some work to occupy his time after we had left. 31st July We were up at 3.45 on Monday morning, and a cold, raw with snowing. A basin of water left at the door of one of the tents had a coating of ice on its surface of an inch thick, and a small crop of potatoes in a little garden near by looked as if there was not much hope of their growing any more this season. The Indian Chik, however, had some hope that they were not completely ruined. We left at 5.50 for the Albany.

and had what was a common experience with us the trip: we put on in addition to our ordinary clothing, our sweaters and heavy overcoats, the both of which had been purchased by us from the S.B.C. Store at Osnabury. About 9 AM. we took off our overcoats. At 9.30 we dismounted with our packtrails. At 10 we were glad to put off our overcoats and rest, and from 10.30 ~~and~~ ~~for~~ that till about 3 PM. we were as limp as rag with the heat. About 4 PM. we began to retrace our route. At about 6.30 or thereabouts we were arrayed as in the early morning.

On our return trip down the English River we had the strong current in our favor and fairly flew along, so that at 6 PM. of the same ^{day} we arrived at the Albany, having covered the distance down in one day and a

half less than it took us to go up the river.

On the English River, as well as when we had previously come up or down, we saw no game of any kind, with the exception of three or four ducks.

We found some Indians waiting for us at the foot of English River. They seemed to be from Fort St. John, and had been at Fort Albany for supplies. At that place they had heard from some Indians who had come from Martin's Falls, of our mission, and so they had waited at the point mentioned for a day and a half in the hope of getting a share of the money we were carrying. We made them happy by handing them over the amounts due them, and then camped at a rather miserable camp ground about five miles below English River.

1st August. We were up at 4.30 and left at 6.10, and with so good a wind

in our favor that we had sails rigged up and went flying along at a speed that made us all feel happy.

At 7.30 we passed the point where we were informed old Fort Henry, the oldest N.B. fort, the location had formerly stood, and where we were further informed, every member of the Company residing there had been killed at the instigation of members of the rival North West Company.

The Indians whom we met at the foot of English River had informed us that there were some Indians from Albany waiting for us at the foot of an island some distance down the river; as they also had been informed that we had money of which they ought secure a share. About 8 P.M. we had evidence that we had reached the place mentioned, as we saw some tents in

the distance, and we could also hear the sound of guns, fired to attract our attention. The Indians were camped at one of the most beautiful spots on the river. It was at the foot of the Chepaukepee or Ghost River, or River of the Dead, distant from Mactou Falls a little over 200 miles.

The Indians here appeared to be equally divided between hope and fear. They were anxious to get the money that would be of such service to them, but they were well as the Indians at Fort St. J. Mactou Falls and other points had heard strange stories about the State soldiers or policemen who were with the party; and they were filled with fear as to what the presence of these men could mean. One of the Indians, an old man, forty years old, was all over with fear, and I think one of the happiest moments of his life was when, after paying them their money, we sailed away on our voyage.

from the river

We had brought a boy from English River just who desired to join his father and mother at Albany, and we were able to hand him over to his parents at this place as his people were members of the camping outfit. They may have been pleased to see each other but they certainly did not show it by the slightest sign. This was the second boy prisoner we carried in the way, as we brought a boy about fourteen years of age from Denominie to Osnaburg, and left him there with his family.

We camped about 6 P.M. and in an hour were favored with a grand display of northern lights.

2nd Aug. Left at 6.53 and again had a good sailing wind. Shortly after starting we met two York boats on their way to Fort Hope, and, as they

would leave to do nearly all the way to the destination, they were backing the boats up by means of poles, a tecton, Chippewa harness.

Our fair wind continued until well on in the afternoon, so that, having also a strong current in our favor, we made excellent progress.

About 6 P.M. it came on to rain, and from that time on we were on the lookout for a good camping ground which appeared to be difficult to find in the particular section. The place at last selected was far from being a comfortable one, both on account of the soggy ground and the swarms of black flies then assembled.

Here a peculiar incident occurred: It had stopped raining, and we were busy fighting the flies, and making preparation for our evening meal, when Don Mac, the Shawanese, called our attention to what appeared to be a mouth of smoke some distance

across the river. We were speculating as to whether this indicated that we were near Fort Albany when the winds rapidly increased in volume, and appeared to be rushing across the river front us, although the clouds over by which we seem to be moving. The Indians soon perceived ~~what~~ what they thought it was, as they hurried down to lift the canoes well up on the bank. They had barely time to do this when a regular tornado swept over us leveling those of the boats to the ground, and casting the water into fury. I do not remember having ever before witnessed so wild a scene, and for hours after the tornado had passed the water continued to break upon the shore with as much violence as the surf of the Ocean. We learned when we arrived at Albany that a portion of the storm had passed over that place, and the Captain of a

small steamer that came on from Chatham Island, informed us that they had seen the storm in the distance, and were very thankful that it had ^{not} passed very near to them.

3rd August. We made a start at 6 AM. and a cold drizzling morning it was. We were delighted to reach Albany Thruport at 9.30 AM. where we received a very hearty welcome.

At Albany we met Mr. and Mrs. ^{A. W.} Patterson who had formerly lived at Ousefogan Id., Lake Superior, and who ~~was~~ ^{is} now by one of the members of the Commission who had visited them at the latter place. Mr. Patterson had been transferred to Albany to take the place of Mr. ^{E. D.} Cochran, who was about to leave for England ^{by way of N.Y. Steamship} with his wife and little daughter.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cochran and the Pattersons felt ~~forgetting~~ ^{forgetting} possible for our comfort ^{and only} ~~but~~ on our arrival ~~but~~ ^{and} during all the time we remained at

Fort Albany.

We found a letter awaiting us from the Lordship ^{the Anglican bishop} of Toronto the Right Hon. Geo. Holmes. addressed to His Majesty's Loyal Commissioners, expressing that it was impossible for him to be at Albany to receive us on our arrival, and wishing us every success in our undertaking. During the afternoon of the 2nd, however, the Hudson's Bay Co. Steamer "Imogene" arrived from Charlton Island with Bishop Holmes on board.

In the afternoon of the 3rd we were met by the Chief ^{10 in number} ~~men~~ selected to represent the Indians at Albany. The meeting was convened in a large room over the store house and was in every way satisfactory. As at the other points, full explanations were given of the treaty and its provisions and in reply two of the Indians, Arthur Greaser and Wm. Gordon spoke at length

expressing on their own behalf and on behalf of the members of the band the pleasure they felt at having been brought into treaty, and the satisfaction they experienced in receiving such generous treatment from the Crown. The signing of the treaty passed off in the most satisfactory manner to all concerned.

Our next duty was the preparation of the Pay lists and the pay tickets. This was done with the assistance of Messrs. Graham and Patterson, so that all was ready to begin the payments on Friday evening.

Mr. Graham ~~very~~ kindly asked us to spend the evening at his house. He not only offered rooms in which to put up our beds ^{and} ~~which~~ offered us at once accepted, so that we were very comfortably accommodated while at the place. We were up bright and early Friday morning and found the day given up to us of being a warm and fine

Some of the break fast we began paying

done by the R.C. Church.

5th August. The most important matters for Saturday were the question of the money to be set apart for the Indians, the feast, and the presentation of the flag. The first was settled to the satisfaction of all, the second kept many of the Indians busy all day, making, getting the necessary things, making tea etc.

The feast was held in the evening in front of the H.B. dwelling house. All the Indians, old and young, Protestant and Catholic were present, and there was a sufficient quantity of good things to satisfy all present. Bishop Holmes, Father Falaris, and a number of lay brothers were present at the feast and helped to make everything pass off pleasantly. Mr and Mrs Coleman and Mr and Mrs Patterson also

took an interest in the proceedings, so that everyone present had a good time.

The Election for Chief and Councillors was usually held at the first chief and later place as a number of the Indians were absent at their hunting grounds at Attawapiskat now, and it was considered advisable, therefore to postpone the election until next year.

Speeches were made by several of the Indians, and were replied to by the Commissioner. Through the Indians expressed their thanks for the good treatment they had received from the representatives of His Majesty the King. We spent the evening with our friends of the H.B. Co. where we were very kindly entertained. 6th Sunday. The good night was not very windy, and the morning did not give promise of a fine day.

The Census was taken ^{at 10 o'clock} in the morning along with our H.B. Co. friends and heard a very good sermon preached

by Bishop Holmes. There had been a service in the early in the morning, but yet the Church was well filled during the second service which was in English. Some of our party who attended the R.C. service reported that the Church was well filled with members of that faith who took an intelligent part in the service. The evening services were also well attended, and large collections were taken up the week in connection with the inspection Church of the August.

As it had been found impossible to arrange to cross to Japan. Being in a steamer, a sail boat was chartered from the H. V.C. The weather was therefore a subject of much concern in the early morning. Shortly before 5 A.M. it was announced that a favorable wind had sprung up,

so, after saying good-bye to our friends at Albany, we at once embarked for Japan & Tokyo. We were accompanied by Bishop Holmes who desired to visit the institutions en route to change at the latter place previous to his leaving for his present residence at Chappaqua.

The wind proved to be so favorable that we made good progress across the Bay. It was quite a pretty sight to look back when out a mile or two and over the water in the distance. Just as we left, the Indians had fired off an old cannon that had done service for many many years, and the men women and children had raised a shout of farewell from the shore. We had not proceeded far across the Bay when several members of our party became so sea sick that they were obliged to improvise beds for themselves on the bolder placed in the bottom of

The boat for ballast.

It was a great surprise to the Commissioners to find that James Bay, of which they had heard so much, was a shallow bay with low marshy shores. Nearly all the way across, although we were several miles from shore for quite a ^{long} distance, a pole was used for taking soundings, with the result that ^{they} showed that at no one point was there any great depth of water.

We made such good progress that we arrived at 7 P.M. at the mouth of Moose River. It was not considered safe to attempt to proceed further that evening and we ^{we} anchored almost in sight of the post.

The boat was by no means suited to afford sleeping accommodation for the men who were on our

party, and so we all spent a rather uncomfortable night in the cramped up space at our disposal.

5th August. We weighed anchor at day-break on Tuesday morning and ~~departing~~ with the tide and a light fresh wind, to assist, reached Moose Factory at 10.30 A.M.

We were welcomed by Mr. J. P. Burnett, in charge of Moose Post, and by Mr. Bennett of Moose Post, who had come with a crew for the purpose of taking back with him a load of much needed supplies, but which he could not obtain owing to the fact that the ship which was expected overdue had not arrived.

Moose Factory has quite a history and many points of interest are to be seen there. The two cannons brought from York Factory, the old arsenal, the points where attacks had been

made by the French on the fort,
and where the British sea men had
fought and won back points that had
been captured by the French.

Our tents were put up ~~at~~ ^{near}
to the St. Paul's Office quarters, which
are situated on a hill overlooking the
River and Bay.

During the afternoon we received
a visit from Bishop Holmes, who
was also accompanied by his staff
at some courtesy of Rev J. D. McMillan,
Curate, Mr. Oyley in charge of the Mission
School, and Miss Johnson, nurse,
in charge of the hospital.

At night the usual dance was
held, much to our discomfort, as the
dancers moved as a formation the
lane at the back of our tents and
the loud talking and laughing of the
many dancers did not abate as

"Lullaby. It add to our trouble, a
long talk-over by was going for a considerable
time, beginning about 9. AM. On enquiring in
the morning we learned that the local
performance was to accommodate a number
of boat men that they were to take
advantage of the tide to go up the
river for some boat loads of Quaker hay.
9th August. Mr. Innot, with the assistance
of Bishop Holmes had arranged
themselves in securing for us a meeting
of representative Indians. He accordingly
met in the morning in a large room
placed at our disposal by the St. Paul's
Gen. We had one of the St. Paul's officials
as interpreters being assisted occasionally
by Bishop Holmes and Mr. Innot.

The Indians who had been chosen to confer
with us seemed remarkably intelligent
and deeply interested in the subject to be discussed.
When the points of the treaty were explained

to them, they expressed their perfect willingness to the terms and conditions. Frederick Meek, who in the afternoon was elected Chief, said that the Indians were all delighted that a treaty was about to be made with them; they had been looking forward to it for a long time, and were glad that they were to have their hopes realized, and that there was now a prospect of law and order being established among them. John Dick remarked that one great advantage the Indians hoped to derive from the treaty was the establishment of schools wherein their children ought receive an education. George Appaisi said they were very thankful that the King had remembered them, and that the Indians were to receive money, which was very much needed by many who were poor and sick.

Amicable professions were made to these gratifying speeches by the Commissioner and Bishop Holmes, and the treaty was immediately signed.

During the afternoon we paid a visit to Bishop Holmes, and to his curate, Mr. Holland. We also visited the school and hospital, and could not but realize that good work was being done here by the staff under the control of Bishop Holmes. We now strolled through the garden adjacent to Mr. Holland's residence and were not a little surprised at the paucity of vegetables grown here. Mr. Holland said that he had tried to grow wheat, barley and oats but without success as the season is too short for them to mature. The bishop presented us with some very fine potatoes which were much appreciated, as we had been without any fresh vegetables for a number of weeks.

We were favored with beautiful weather at Koor, and we enjoyed several delightful walks along the shores of Koor River. We had also bright moonlight nights in which it was delightful to stroll across some of the fields or along the banks of the river.

10th August. We began to pay the Indians early in the day, and with the assistance of Mr. Inwood to identify those who presented themselves for payment completed the duty early in the afternoon. ^{342 p.m.} We could not but be impressed with the fact that the Koor Factory Indians were the most comfortably dressed and in every way an apparently better class of Indians than those we had met up to this time.

During the evening the Indians informed the Commissioners that they

had elected the following Chief and Commissioners: Frederick Mack, James Job, Simon Inatchegum and Simon Cheena.

As they were to have their feast in the evening, it was decided to present the flag to the Chief on that occasion.

The feast was held in a large workshop placed at the disposal of the Indians by the Company; and before the hall, just as night was coming on, the flag was presented to Chief Mack.

In many respects it was a unique occasion. The gathering was addressed by Bishop Holmes, who began with a prayer in Cree, the Indians making their responses and singing their hymns in the same language.

Bishop Holmes kindly interpreted the address of the Commissioners, which was suitably replied to by Chief Mack. It may be recorded that

during our stay at the point the
Commotions Church was crowded
every evening by interested Indians,
who took an intelligent part in
each service. The panel down in held at the close
~~of the~~^{of the} ~~service~~^{service} had been related that on
the evening of the 9th, Dr Mc Kenzie,
district inspector for the H.B.C. and
Dr Cochrane came over from Chukchee
Island, on the steamer Chipman, and
both of these gentlemen, showed us
every kindness possible.

On the 10th we received an invitation to take dinner at Mr Morant's house which was gladly accepted by the whole party. The gathering proved to be an exceedingly pleasant one.

The house occupied by Mr and Mrs
Mond was built in 1882, and was
~~the~~ ^{the} ~~occupied~~ ^{occupied} by Sir
~~Mrs~~ ^{James} ~~Crawford~~ ^{Crawford} in the Margie

told us, then in his early days at this place, the house was the scene of many festive gatherings. This was particularly the case when the ships used to come to winter a short distance of the fort. It was many years, Dr. McKenzie informed us, since the large dining room had seen such a large gathering as the one at which we were present. In all felt that the gathering was a memorable one. The stories told us by Dr. McKenzie of the early days of the S. B. C. at this place were every interesting indeed, and gave us a great deal of information in regard to Mission & history and its early history.

On the August. During the morning
we visited the "Jordan Bay Library,"
which supplies books to the officers
of the Post that receive them gratuitously
at Albany and Idaville. The library

is a very good one, and new books are constantly being added to it, so that the officers are well supplied with reading matter. Dr Barnett also travelled with us from Moose to Fort Post, took back a good sized box of books with him, to replace a box that he had brought ^{with him} to Moose.

As we intended leaving in the morning for our journey up the Athabasca, we spent some time visiting points of interest such as the old fort, the point where the ship formerly landed, a tunnel said to have been made by the French to assist in capturing the fort and the old cannon. We also visited the shop where the large canoes are built for use on the Moose, Athabasca and Mackenzie. In the boat house we saw a large boat which we saw

imprisoned was owned by ^{Long} Dr AP. ^{Long} and which was used by him in his expedition to Hudson Bay.

The weather was all that we could desire ~~about~~ ^{as we saw it} at Moose, the nights also being beautiful and bright, on the night ^{of} ~~on~~ ^{we were} about at the full, the film snow as 'hell dogs' ^{human} are very vicious, and took greatly from the pleasure we otherwise would have had. 19th August. We were up early in order to complete our preparations for departure. We had to engage a new crew here to take us as far as Fort Athabasca and on front of the St. Ole gave us good assistance in getting the right kind of crew. Bishop Holmes was to accompany us as far as the junction of the Moose and Athabasca, from where he was to proceed to the Mission which runs from

with Missinaki Lake, ^{about} a few hours distant by rail from Chapleau, the highest place of residence.

It was 12.30 before our arrangements were completed, and then with exuberant regrets we said good bye to our many kind friends at Moose.

All the Indian and white population turned out to give us a good send off.

The large Cannons, two, were brought with us, and as we left the wharf, a salute of six guns was fired in our honor. All along the shore for quite a distance, the people of the village were to be seen waving ^{shades or} some article of apparel to give us a final salute.

Shortly after leaving the port, we were ~~caught~~ in a shower of rain but continued on our journey.

The lake from James Bay runs

up the River for several miles, so that the water is salt for quite a distance.

Shortly after leaving the port we saw a school of porpoises sporting in the water, and as there was a small cove for several of us we were much interested in watching them as they appeared from time to time.

We had been warned at the port that it was the custom of the Indians to leave something behind them, so that after a few hours journey they would have an excuse to return to pay good bye once more to their friends. We had therefore taken special precautions that everything as required should be taken along. When we stopped for lunch, however, at 1.31, the Indians even performed a ceremony that they cause no leaking, and that they had forgotten to bring any pitch with them. They also stated

that they had no gun with them, and that it was absolutely necessary that they should obtain one. It would therefore be necessary for them ^{they said} to return to Inver to have their matters put right.

We were therefore obliged to go on at about 2.30 and leave the bishop beside the fire awaiting the return of his men.

About 4.45 we arrived at the foot of a pretty swift cascade, and were informed by an ~~man~~ ^{man} that the camping ground near by was the only suitable one in the vicinity. ~~So~~ ^{We} therefore landed and camped for the night.

Directly opposite our camp two tall trees were to be seen, the branches of which had been lopped off to near the top. These trees were quite

conspicuous, and we were informed that these were known as "Tot Sticks" and that we went over to them we would find that they bore some inscription commemorating some important event.

One of our party was quite struck with the manner of writing history, and along the shore and Ahitah there are now a number of "Tot Sticks" commemorating the making of the James Bay Treaty.

During the evening the ^{bishop} canoe arrived at our camp, having made good speed to and from Inver.

It should have been mentioned that several canoes containing women had come with us from the Pt., as the women were going to spend some days fasting at the cascade at which we were ~~camped~~.

At night all the Indians gathered

around their camp fire and held a religious service which was led by Simon Littleboy our head guide. They sang several hymns in Cree, and as there were well known hymns such as Abide with us, Lord of our Soul. There is a happy land &c. they could also be joined in in English by the other members of the party who desired to do so. After singing, a short litany was recited and prayer said. after which most of the Indians at once retired to their tents.

It may be added that this service was continued every night by the Moose Indians, during the time they travelled with us.

13th August We were up at 5 am and found that the weather had cleared and that there was a bright beautiful

morning. The coast got high to the
^{and children 13 m. all}
 horizon, plus some remaining at the rapid
 to fish and proceeded on the next stage of
 our journey. Poles were used by the men
 instead of paddles for the first ^{as the} ^{middle of passage} ^{of the} ^{current} ^{at} ^{about 5.15} the men
 had to resort to tracking. This is the way to
 pulling the canoe up by means of ropes.
 The view of the fjord was wide and
 afforded a very pretty picture.

At even we landed at Stourton's
light for lumber.

Meanwhile the bishop and his crew
had gone on ahead of us, and at 2.30
we saw a canoe coming towards us,
which on a closer view proved to be that
of the bishop. The canoe ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{was} leaking so
badly that it was considered advisable
to return to the shore ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~canoe~~ ^{canoe} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~exchanged~~ ^{exchanged} for the new service and on
in a short time brought right off the

bishop, standing on the shore looking
very desolate indeed. The Bishop
was very anxious to attend a
Conference of bishops to be held in
Toronto early in September, and had
about given up hope of accomplishing
this. He felt very sorry indeed
that one good friend should have
been so unfortunate, but was unable
to lend him any assistance.

The bishop was camped just opposite
the junction of the Moose and Abitibi
rivers, and after paying good bye to
his ~~Indians~~ perhaps he turned one canoe
toward the latter river. The time
when the two rivers joined was quite
marked, the water of the Moose being
bright and clear while those of the
Abitibi were muddy and dirty.

On entering the Abitibi we were met
by a swift current so that all

portages were found to be necessary. It
was by no means a quick portage either,
as the shores were heavily and grown
up with so thick a growth of Alder
that it was with difficulty we could push
our way through them.

We camped at 6.30 at a rather pleasant
camping place.

At 8. We were up at 8 A.M. and shortly
after breakfast, saw three canoes coming
down the stream. The occupants proved
to be Peter Grol-son who was sent to
report on the reserves, forests and soil of
the district. Messrs Sullivan, Dillon and
Rogers were in charge of the party. Three
of the canoe men ~~St. Louis~~ Joe Seclair
and Jacks Dickinson ^{one from Mattawa and} were known to
our doctor, and they were glad to meet us
on our return again. Mr Sullivan, it
proved was ill, and his friends were
bringing him to Moose in the hope that

he might require medical attention there. He was much pleased when he learned that we had a doctor in our party, and at once came ashore to be examined. The doctor reported that a skin infection which had caused Mr. Sullivan much alarm, was not as dangerous as he had imagined. The doctor gave him some medicine, and advice as to treatment, and the party proceeded on their way in much better spirits than when we had met them.

We encountered many rapids during the days travel, and the poles had frequently to be resorted to as the current was much too swift for the paddles to be of use. The scenery was however very pretty, including as it did long vistas with green trees on either hand, beautiful

plants standing high out of the water, and in many places high hills down which it was evident the water would come in torrents in the spring.

We landed for the night at 6.15, after a rather unsuccessful attempt to sail up stream.

15th. We got up at 8.45 to find the morning windy and cold. The people the Indians only took a light breakfast, their real breakfast being taken after travelling about two hours.

In the first hour the Indians were compelled to haul the canoe up the rapids. At 8.30 we landed to prevent the Indians to take their usual morning meal. When we left again at 9.15 the wind was so favorable that poles were put up and good progress was made thereby up the rather swift-flowing river. The scenery

along the foot of the river is really beautiful and was much admired by the members of the party.

Blacksmith rapids which were reached early in the afternoon proved a pretty stiff proposition for the crew, but they stuck manfully to the task until they had accomplished what our doubt had been done by them many times before, viz. brought the canoe to the head of the rapids.

Good camping places were evidently scarce at this part of the river, and when a good one was pointed out at 6.30 it was decided to land and put up our tents.

Part of the night was spent in a "Lob Stick" that was prominent among the trees, about a quarter of a mile away. Several inscriptions, evidently made by Great Smokey, were to be

seen on the tree, but the weather had so obscured them as to render them almost unrecognizable.

16th day of the morning was clear and cold but during the day it was quite hot.

At 5.45 we came to the Little Abilene. We had to do a good deal of walking on this day as the many rapids had to be passed. The shore was very rough with many high hills which had to be climbed. We were glad to come to an occasional spring on the side of the hills where we were able to refresh ourselves after a long, hot walk. We had some exciting arguments in the canoe in getting up the stiff rapids.

The islands on the river at this part of the trip were very beautiful. Two of them stood up high out of the water and were named Fortification Island and Green Bird Island. The latter was

new ~~or~~ ^{cliff} coming down close to the water's edge. That it was with difficulty a camping place could be found. The one at last selected was on the top of a high hill that required considerable skill in climbing to ascend. We were all pretty tired, and did not spend as much time as usual around our camp fire. Then Camp fire was one of the features of this part of our journey. The evenings were generally cool and as good as plentiful. We had several big fires each evening, one in front of each tent.

17th August. We ^{had been} usual for some days past. The morning was clear and cold but grew ^{much} warmer as the day advanced. We began our journey this day with a walk of about a mile and a half

Part of the way we were over high clay banks. The work in the canoe had a difficult task following it down the steep rapids.

At 11.45 we arrived at Clay falls portage. This portage bore evidence of having been crossed many times. It is about one and a half miles long, and has a well beaten path across it.

One could not be struck with the fact on this river, that however it may be and in future to provide water power, it can never be made navigable, as it has so many rapids and waterfalls throughout its whole length.

About 3.45 we reached Sifton falls and portage. Here we had to wade through the snow over a very rough road, then ascend a hill to a rather good tent through the woods. On descending to the river again, we were glad to

rest for a time and then take a dip in the river, and now thereby much refreshed.

While walking along the shore we saw on the opposite side of the river, a canoe descending the rapids. There were two men in the canoe a white man and Indian; and as they were the first persons we had seen on the river since parting with the Great Survey crew on the 14th. we had naturally some curiosity as to who the travellers were. The canoe, however, was too far away for us to be able to have our curiosity gratified.

One of the drawbacks to our enjoyment of the part of our journey was the multitude of mosquitoes by which we were attacked.

In travelling through the woods we came to a raspberry

patch, and enjoyed a feast of that fruit. One of our Indian met with an accident here. In carrying a load of our goods over the portage, he was running along with his head bent, and therefore did not see a tree that had fallen across the path. He struck it with such force with his head as to render him unconscious. Fortunately the doctor was near and at once came to the assistance of the poor fellow, who was incapacitated from further work for that evening. He crawled over our raspberry patch, and was able to add this fruit to our bill of fare.

On the 18th we all had a good night's ^{rest} sleep having been lulled to sleep by the song of the rapids.

Our journey began by starting ^{journey} ~~starting~~ up a rapid for about a mile to Otter Falls where another

portage had to be made, a distance of about two miles, through the woods.

Here again, there were many raspberry bushes loaded with the fruit which was still full justice.

At the upper end of the portage we had a fine view of the falls and rapids from a rocky point.

The black flies were exceedingly common at the portage, and tormented us terribly. One can have no idea of the number and viciousness of these creatures until he has been through such a country as we were then in.

It had been threatening rain all morning, and just as the men were bringing over the last of the goods, a heavy shower came on. Our tents were therefore put up hurriedly about 12 P.M.

and we were glad to get under shelter. Although the men had worked diligently from 7 A.M. we only succeeded in travelling about four miles during the day.

19th August. We were up at 9.30 and found that the day was clear and fine.

On starting we could not but remark on the fine view ahead of us, which included some mountains in the distance. This we thought was one of the finest views we had seen for a number of days.

When we landed at noon for lunch, we found that we were in the midst of a blueberry patch, and we soon took advantage of the fact. The place has evidently been recently visited by berry pickers, and we learned that this was a favorite resort of the Panjati Indians.

While we were at this place we

heard the sound of a gun shot in the distance, and this was ^{to us} another indication that we were nearing New Port.

We left at 1.15 for the last stage of this part of our journey, and at 2.30 we arrived at New Port.

Mr Barrett in charge of the post had come with us from Moose, and we had all become very much attached to him. Mr Barrett had formerly been a member of the North West Mounted Police, and has many stories to relate of adventures while doing duty with the force. He is also a gentleman of good education, being a graduate of Oxford University, and he had also travelled extensively, so that he proved to be a very entertaining companion. Mr Barrett had sent some of his men

ahead of us from Moose, and the Indians were therefore ready to receive us.

The flag had been run up when we were first sighted, and the Indians were all down at the landing to give us a hearty welcome.

It may be added here, that during the days we spent at New Port, Mr Barrett showed us every attention, and even here as the Commissioner received with greater kindness and hospitality.

New Port was no exception to the majority of the N.W. posts in the beauty of its situation. The view of the river and of the surrounding hills is very fine. Mr Barrett had a very neat flower garden at the side of his house, and another in which he raised many red currant bushes, which were loaded with fruit. He had also a patch of various kinds, such as potatoes, onions, lettuce and turnips.

20th August Sunday we spent
reading and writing. The day
was fine and warm and enjoyable
in every way.

21st. We were favored with a
thunder storm in the evening.
Our first duty as usual was to
meet with representative Indians
and the following were chosen to confer
with us viz., Anguis Neenash, Tom Galt,
and John Luke, the latter acting as
interpreters. As usual the point
on which the Indians desired full
information was as to the effect the
treaty would have on their hunting
and fishing rights. I then assured
that these would not be taken from
them, they expressed much pleasure
and their willingness to sign the treaty
which was accordingly done, and
the signatures duly witnessed.

With the assistance of the representative
Indians, lists were prepared of the New
Bed Indians, so that the payments might
be made in the afternoon.

The Indians were asked to elect
a Chief to whom the flag would then
be presented. Their choice fell on
Egan Omakoo, who had not been
present when the treaty had been signed,
but who arrived shortly afterwards.

We were very favorably impressed
with Omakoo, and on further knowledge
of him our respect for him increased.

We paid thirty-eight Indians in all
during a down pour of rain, ^{which was} accompanied
by thunder and lightning.

The feast in the evening was
a very creditable affair, as the Indians
arranged matters exceedingly well.
Everything in connection with the feast
looked clean and neat, and formed,

we thought that these Indians had been well trained.

In the evening the same question was settled to the satisfaction of both the Indian and the Commissioners. The all night dance was of course the next item on the program; the members of our crew taking part as usual.

22nd August. We had another rain storm in the morning, and it looked as if we would not be able to leave as we had hoped to do. About 9.30 however, the prospects looked a little brighter and as the men were anxious to continue the journey, we decided to make a start.

Calib Cheema

One of our men had been much previous to our reaching Quaport, and he was now reported unfit to travel, and as the services of John Lake

were secured to take his place. On the previous evening Chief Onckers had informed the Commissioners of his intention to accompany the party with five other Indians to assist in passing the difficult series of portage (about the immediate above Quaport). We had heard that this would prove to be one of the most difficult stages of our journey, and we could not but be thankful to those men for their kind thoughtfulness.

We were ready to leave at 9.30 and ^{after} ~~about~~ many hearty good bys to our friend Mr. Davies and to the Indians on Canoe, were pushed out from the landing. The Indians ^{of the Port} were all ready with their guns and as we left the wharf a fusillade of shots was fired, and the men continued for a considerable time. We left Quaport feeling that we had parted with those to whom we had become very attached.

were killed to sleep by the sound of a waterfall close by.

2.30 AM Depart. Immediately after breakfast the work of portaging our food over a very rocky, rough pass ^{in the morning}. This was accomplished by 5 AM.

Our next camp was a very short one of about ten minutes. Just as we landed a big storm of rain came on and the canvas were converted into tents under which we took shelter. In about half an hour the rain cleared and we were able to resume our journey.

The rapids and falls extended for a long distance so that it was 10 AM before our food was all across. A ~~camp~~ ^{camp} ~~at the falls~~ ^{at the falls} brought us to our first portage known as "Little Lake Stride" where there is another beautiful fall and rapids. Now

the water is forced through a narrow channel, between high banks of rocks. We left "Little Lake Stride" at 2 PM and reached "Big Lake Stride" at 2.15. This is another remarkable place with rocky shores on one side and falls on the other. The run over to this place was very exciting as the current is very swift. We were impressed with the fact ^{that} the river runs more wonderful and more picturesque the further up we went.

Our goods were across "Big Lake Stride" by 2.45, but we had to wait here for a time until the big canoe, which had received some damage in the rapids, could be repaired.

From this place we had a beautiful view up the river, which included rapids, ^{many of} islands, which were well wooded. Just at the landing there was a beautiful pool.

spring with a back through through
which the surplus water ran off.
As the Abitibi water is far from
muddy, owing to the clay soil
on which it runs, we were always
glad when we came across a
good spring. This one was taken
full advantage of by both white
and Indians.

At the forage we were very
good by the four Sam-Pot Indians,
which we did with much regret.
They had rendered us very great
assistance, and had saved us
at least one day's travel, as the portage of
the river they had helped us over is
about the most difficult to be mounted.
They did this also without any
doubt for reward, saying when
we spoke of this that this was
their way of paying thanks.

you for the treatment accorded them.
We parted with mutual expressions
of good will about 8.15; after a group
photo. ~~had been taken of these fine fellows.~~
We camped for the night at the foot
of Whitefish River, which provided
us with clear water, a contrast to that
of the Abitibi. The camp ground
was by no means a desirable one,
but was reported to be the best in the
locality.

24 August. We resumed our journey
at 7.15, and at 9.20 passed the
half way point between Moose and
Abitibi posts. The morning was
very quite cold, and when the
Indians landed at 9.30 for their usual
cup of tea, we were glad to build
a big bon fire at which to warm
ourselves. There we saw several
parties, but as we had no fur

They were not satisfied with
 the had next a good view of Island
 portage which we reached at 11.45.

Beyond the portage we came to a most
 beautiful part of the river, with high
 rocky shores. The river had also many
 winding ^{a number of} rapid scenery, which
 included beautiful islands. The
 current was very swift, here giving the
 men some hard work to make ~~the~~
 headway.

Our next portage was reached at
 3.00. Here there were two channels,
 one of which ^{was} taken by the small canoe
 which accelerated this portage, whilst
 the other required one long portage which
 was taken by the big canoe because,
 as one of the Indians said, "this
 was best for us fellows."

On the portage blueberries grew
 in great profusion. The walk on

was much enjoyed as the day was fine
 and bright and a walk through the woods
 was a pleasant change from the cramped
 position we were compelled to take in the canoe.

The scene on the other side of the
 portage was a great contrast to that we
 had left. The water was calm without
 a ripple or drop of foam. The shores also were
 beautiful with a growth of spruce and
 birch.

We camped for the night at 6.10
 29th August. We took camp shortly
 after 6 AM on another beautiful morning.
 On the Indians landing for their breakfast
 at 8.45, we found the place chosen to
 be a veritable raspberry garden of which
 full advantage was taken.

We had heard from our Indians of
 two young men from Grattan who had
 been ^{sent by the Indians} ~~seen~~ ^{seen} in the river in the vicinity
 where we were now, and that searching

Jackie has been looking for the bodies
without so far as they were seen. any
success

Shortly after returning from
journey we came to where some
Indians, Daniel Aguirre and family,
were camped, and learned that they
had found ^{one of the} ~~one of the~~ bodies ^{which} ~~which~~
they had buried near by. The note
had vision to the place where the grave
had been made and only a part of
the mound was to be seen.

Just at the place, one of our Indians
took a wallet from his pocket to look
at the time, and through carelessness
allowed it to drop overboard. The
watch proved to belong to our head
carpenterman, Simon Smallboy, and
he at once announced that it must
be either found or its value paid to
him by the man to whom it had

been loaned. A diligent search failed to
be found the lost watch, and as we had
reluctantly to go on without it.

In attached form forwarded at -
 1011 10th St. and 10th St. House
 1011, and at 12.08 we came to Kettle
 Lake where we took lunch.

Leaving again at 2. PM we came at
3.10 to Kachauzing on South Water.

At the town indications of an approaching storm were to be seen. At 4.30 we were obliged to take shelter under some trees on the shore. In about half an hour we were able to proceed and soon encountered a very strong current which continued for several miles.

At 9:30 we came to some Indian
houses, and learned from our Indians that
they were those of the family of Andrew
Meenusk.

Shortly after the time he began

to look for a camping place, but for a considerable time our search was fruitless. We at last decided it. adown the trunk the best of a bad bargain, and just as night was coming on landed at a swampy marsh, where our tents were put up for the night. Despite the hard day and the men had done, they assembled as usual for their evening service.

One of the hymns chosen for the particular evening was the well known, O Come all ye faithful ~~verses~~. Our translation of the same; and all, both protestants and catholics, of the party were able to join in the singing.

26th August We were up at 8.30, and found that it was difficult to place it ~~exactly~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~approximate~~ ^{approximate} ~~position~~ ^{position}. The water was very muddy all along the shore so that we had to content ourselves with what is usually described

as 'a look and a promise'

Oct. 2.50 we passed the division line between the districts of Tripissing and Algonie. The weather had now become clear and fine, much to our delight, as the condition of the weather was a matter of considerable importance on a journey of this kind.

At 130 we arrived at another grave
about from the one seen before. There we
found the that of Arthur & Henry, one
of the Mattam men who was drowned early in
the ^{summer} summer. The inscription read as
follows: - "Arthur & Henry, from Mattam
drowned at first patch of the Long
Island. July 13, 1904. Erected by Ben.
Parent son of Jos. Parent. As hope
there is a warning to you all."

We had now arrived at the foot of
the Long Beach where all but the canoe
men were obliged to disembark so that

the canvas ought be lightened beneath them to be pulled up the long and difficult rapid. The walk along the shore was also a very difficult one.

Close to the water the shore was covered with large boulders, many of which had to be climbed over. In other places we had to walk knee deep in the swift current, as the high banks came close to the water's edge. For a long distance ^{also} we were obliged to make our way through a tangle of brush, so that when we reached the river outlet of this rough portage, we were all pretty thoroughly exhausted.

We were glad at once to stop for lunch just opposite the second fall of the rapids, and to thus refresh ourselves for the rough walk ahead of us.

At the foot of this rapid one of our men found a lake near or

port in the harbor close to the shore. It was another laborer to the party of which Henry and Melani were members, and had been lost when the canoe was overturned. As the boat was securely fastened on the port it was perfectly water tight, and therefore did not sink with the rest of the goods. We arrived at the first patch where the accident occurred at 2 P.M. and there found a notice with the words "Always portage here."

At 4 P.M. we arrived at a Cache of one of the Transcontinental parties. But there was no sign of anyone being in charge of the goods that were piled up on the floor and on the shelves of the building. There was quite an assortment of articles such as pork, candles, molasses, snow shoes, toboggans &c.

There was a notice on the building stating that the Cache belonged to District D. party.

In charge of D. G. Stewart. There were also a number of names cut into the boards among which we noticed those of two Perovtke men and one Ottawa man. We fired off a gun a couple of times in the hope that some of the men might be in the vicinity, but as no one appeared we proceeded on our journey.

We camped at 6.30 and enjoyed very much the comfort derived from several large camp fires of H. Lager. We were up at 6 am and found signs that there had been a pretty severe frost during the night. The morning was clear and cold.

During the day we came across numerous signs that there were a number of Huron parties in the vicinity. Early in the morning we came to a camp in front of a lake. There were four canoes

but no men were to be seen. A little later on we came to another camp and six canoes, but again no men were visible.

Between 11 and 12 hours, we came to another camp and there we found three men in charge. They informed us that they were engaged on a knowledge survey, that was under the charge of a Mr. Cole of Alaburton and a Mr. J. C. Duggall of Hamilton second in command. The men were engaged when we saw them in examining their clothes that had suffered by their tramp through the bush. They were very reticent regarding themselves and evidently did not want to have any one brought into the vicinity. They informed us that "In the morning of Toronto was the head of the Toronto Continental party whose leader we had seen in the previous afternoon.

our preparations for departure.

We left at 7.00 AM. and at 7.45 arrived at Ingonois Falls which as they appeared in the early morning formed a perfect picture of beauty.

The two falls are ^{each} about twenty feet in height and are situated on a small island.

At the foot of the falls there are also two small islands. The shore opposite the falls are well wooded, the whole forming a very picturesque scene.

A corn of about 500 quarts brought us to another portage which was necessitated owing to the river being jammed with drift wood.

At 10.15 we arrived at the point where the Black River enters the Abitibi, and here saw some evidence that survey parties were at work in the vicinity.

After crossing the river portage

we encountered several different rapids but made very good headway until 6.30 PM when we camped for the night.

The sand flies at this place were exceedingly numerous and troublesome both during the evening and on the following morning.

29th. We made an early start this morning leaving at about 5.30. In a few minutes we arrived at "Granny Rock", a high rock a bluff at the foot of which our canoe men stopped to enable each member of the party to throw a piece of tobacco into the water to benefit in some way the spirit of an old Indian. ^{by a canoe party of Ingonois Indians} ~~who had been~~ pushed over the rock to drown in the water below. The ceremony having been duly performed we proceeded on our way, and at 9.15 reached Conchuling Falls a succession of falls and rapids the most picturesque that we

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had yet seen. The falls are there in
numeral, showing a total descent of
about forty five feet. We reluctantly
left the breakfast spot at 10.30, and
proceeded on our way to the lake where
we were informed we would reach
in a couple of hours.

After travelling about an hour
we saw several Indian on the
shore, and on crossing over to them
we learned that they were a father
and son, belonging to Fort Chitche who
were on a fishing expedition. They
informed us that most of the Indians
had left the post, as they had given
up hopes of our arriving there this
season. The two Indians offered to
accompany us to our next ~~to~~ near
camping place, and to catch
some fish for us with their nets in
exchange for other provisions.

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He accepted the offer and therefore
had one more canoe added to our
fleet.

We arrived at the lake at 12. and
before entering it decided to take our noon
meal. We resumed our journey
at 1.45. everyone in the best of spirits.
The journey across the Indian Lake
was a delightful one. The weather was
perfect, the lake being perfectly calm
acting as a mirror reflecting the ~~sky~~
and clouds, and the trees on the many
islands that dotted the lake. The view of
the shore was also very pretty, the whole
making a picture long to be remembered.
We arrived at the narrows between the
Upper and lower lake at 3.20 and reached
the Upper lake at 6.00 PM. A canoe of
about twenty minutes brought us to
a winter post of the N.W.C. where
we decided to camp for the night.

The many graves in the vicinity of the post clearly showed that this place was one at which the Indians had congregated for ~~an~~ centuries of years.

There was a large potato patch in front of the house and with the approval of the S.B. Officer who was travelling with us, a couple of hills were dug up, and the contents made use of and much appreciated 30th August. It rained heavily during the night, and was quite cloudy when at 6.30 we were again on our journey towards Fort Abitibi.

It ought to be mentioned that our Indian friend had secured a good catch of fish for us with his net, for which he was paid very liberally.

Shortly after leaving our camp ground, the clouds broke

showing the sun partially eclipsed. We had forgotten that there was to be an eclipse on the 30th. August and were therefore taken completely by surprise.

This eclipse gave both Indian and white a topic for conversation, not only during the time the eclipse lasted, but also for some time after it had ended.

On reaching Ottawa we learned that that we had been more highly favored than had numerous parties sent out to take observation, as cloudy weather had prevented us almost every district where those parties had gone.

At 8. AM we reached Desjardins Pond Station, so called from the fact that a great battle had taken place here between the Iroquois and Ojibways.

About the time it came on to rain accompanied by a high wind which called into play all the skill of our

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canoe men to pilot us safely over
the wide stretch of water we were
then crossing. We were glad
to land on an island at 12.30 for
lunch, the chief item of our bill of
fare was fish & abnaki meal & did
full justice.

After lunch, we ventured to
proceed across the lake, but after
travelling a short time were glad
to ~~once~~ take refuge on an
island as the storm continued to
increase so that the waves were breaking
over the tops of our canoes.

As the weather has grown cold we
built a large bonfire thus adding
greatly to our comfort.

We remained on the island for about two hours, when our chief guide Simon Smallboy reported that it considered it our safe

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As forced on our journey. We accordingly embarked once more, and although the water was still very rough, by taking advantage of the shelter of the islands in our course, the Indians skillfully guided our canoes towards Fort White, which we reached at 7 PM. Cold and hungry. Here we were welcomed by Dr. Dixon in charge of the post: as well as by his assistants, McKim and Neek. The latter was particularly pleased to see us, as one of our canoes was ^{of his} own. Isaac was the son, whom he had not seen for several years.

Mr. Durrin informed us that a large tent
which had been used by a Govt. survey
party as a cook house was at our
disposal, and we therefore made use
of it during the time we stayed
at the fort.

As Green confirmed the statement

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made for us by the Indian whom we
met near the Long Lake, that most
of the Indians had left for their
wintering grounds.

1st August. Again cold and windy,
so that we were thankful we had our
lake to cross in the day.

With the assistance of Mr. Brown,
we got a meeting of the Indian Amvases
at 2 P.M. when the purpose of the
Commission was carefully explained
to them. The Indians were informed
that as there were so few of them
even at the post, it was not considered
advisable to submit the treaty for
their acceptance at this time, but
that they would be visited early in
June of the coming summer with
respect to the treaty and to the
articles which it was proposed to
set aside for them. The Indians

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present agreed that it would be better to postpone
action in regard to the treaty until a full
representation of the band could be obtained.

During the evening we were entertained
by Mr. Brown with many stories relating
to Indians, their traditions, habits &c.

Mr. Brown has lived among the Indians
for many years and has a thorough
knowledge of both the Cree and Ojibway
languages. He is also an authority on
all matters relating to their manners
and customs of the Indians so that we
listened to what he had to tell us with
much pleasure.

The inevitable
dance had of course to take place
at night nearly all the Indians at the
post being present.

Our doctor was kept busy visiting
the sick and his professional services
during all the time we remained at the post.
1st ^{Sept} - One crew from Porcupine and Red Post.

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left us at White, and as a new
Crew had to be secured. With
the assistance of Mr. Dunn good
men were secured. He had put
into our late Crew with many
regrets, as he had found them all
to be willing, and careful, and
well qualified to perform all the
duties required of them.

He left ^{at 12} ~~at 12~~ at 12 noon.
on the 1st September, and soon
saw that our new men were fully
as competent as any we had
previously employed. No time
was lost by them in loading the
canoes, and on arriving at a place
they were equally quick in packing
the goods and canoes across
to the next point of embarkation.

After crossing Lake Abitibi
we came to the Dancing Portage

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which being only about ~~10~~ 12 inches just
long did not take anything to cross it

We next came to Ajotawitk Lake,
one of the prettiest lakes we had yet seen.
We camped near the end of the lake at
6 PM.

2nd Sept. '06 We again made an early start and soon had evidence that we were nearing civilization. On entering the river we ^{our} a camping party on the shore busily engaged in preparing their morning meal. A little further on we came to a Transcontinentals ferry party. Near here we had a succession of falls to cross. Early in the afternoon we entered Island Lake, which we were inclined to think was the fullest lake we had yet been on. Perhaps the beautiful day had something to do with this decision, but in any event, this is certainly a beautiful

lake into its many islands, and its varied scenery.

After crossing the lake we met a canoe containing two young men, with an Indian guide. It was evident from the way one of the men paddled that this must have been his first experience in a canoe, and the way in which he handled his paddle was certainly very amusing. Seeing us he at once made a dash for his camera which apparently he kept ready for emergencies, and it is probably that ^{the reflection of} our canoes and their occupants forms one of those in his collection.

At 4 P.M. we came to a marshy, wet stretch, and were informed that we were nearing the Heights of Sand Point. Then you

we met two men in a canoe, and learned later that they were prospectors. Just before arriving at the point we met a large canoe containing a varied assortment of goods, among which were a stove and ~~stove~~ pans. The two men we had met shortly before would scarcely reply to our salutation, but the ~~men~~ ^{men} in charge of the big canoe, an exceedingly polite and friendly, we were informed by our Indians that the gentleman was Mr. Loubet, the District Inspector for the Yukon Territory.

We arrived at the Height of Sand Point at 4.30, and found here a good wharf, and a good road across the point which is about a mile in length.

On crossing over we found an old ^{where there is a beautiful spring} man camped near the landing, and were informed by him that the

was his son and grandson whom we had met near the mouth on the other side of the portage. He also informed us that he was the father of Iuthway, the discoverer of the celebrated silver mine of the same at Cobalt. Mr Iuthway had a number of recent newspapers which he kindly loaned to us, and which gave us the first news we had received for weeks from the outside world.

Our goods were all over and we were able to have our tents put up at 6 P.M. Old Mr Iuthway was pleased to have our company and was also glad that we were able to supply him with some sugar and butter of which he was in need.

3rd September At 6.30 A.M. we resumed our journey, the first stop being a run

of about a mile to Little Shieft of land portage which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length. By 7. we were ready to launch our canoe on Lake Ojéscatiga. On the Little Shieft of land portage there was a camp belonging to a Boundary Survey party. Several members of the party were known by name and an exchange of opinions was made while the goods were being brought over.

Shortly after 9. a heavy rain storm came on so that we were glad to take shelter for a time, and to build a fire both for the heat it afforded and for the purpose of drying our clothes.

While we were here, stored canoees containing six white powder were stopped. Shortly after resuming our journey, we came to an Indian Encampment and on going ashore to ascertain whether

they had any fish that we could purchase from them, we learned that they had a quantity of Moose meat which they said, they had purchased from the owner. who had gone on ahead of us. We very gladly purchased some of the meat from them, as we had had no fresh meat for many weeks.

Going on, we passed those whom we were disappointed as the Moose had gone; who had gone ashore to take shelter from the rain. Shortly after 12. we decided to land as the rain was now coming down in torrents. We also were looking forward to enjoying some of the Moose flesh. Our expectations were more than realized when dinner was announced. How we had enjoyed that meal. sitting

around a big camp fire! It was still raining heavily, but of this we took little account as we were pretty well sheltered by the big trees and had the big fire, and the good food to compensate for the wetting we were receiving.

We concluded to push on forward on our journey although it was still raining rather heavily. Shortly after leaving our shelter, the rain increased to a flood, so that we all were thoroughly drenched in a very short time. We kept on till 5:30, when it was considered advisable to camp for the night.

At 10 o'clock the men up shortly after 5:30. and about the evening on, cloudy there seemed the indications that it would clear up shortly. We left at 6:45, and in a short time arrived at Lonely River. Crossing through

then join me came to Obicoba or
Barrie Lake. From there on signs
that we were nearing civilization increased.
as we continued to meet prospectors
and others on their way up the river.

Shortly after noon it began to
drizzle and from then on we travelled in
a steady down pour, making us
a delay as we crossed our journey's
end.

We reached our last portage
on the river and the depot of the
Hawthorn Lumber Co. at 2.10
Crossing the portage we entered
Durango Lake and at 4.10
arrived at Douglas Farm on the
depot, the end of the portage of our
journey.

Going into the store, we met
with several young men who
had arrived just ahead of us

and who like ourselves were packed
to the skin. They were a jolly lot of
boys and had thoroughly enjoyed
their outing up the river. We all
gathered around the big log stove,
and exchanged experiences.

Our men came in to say good bye
to us as they were going on at once to
the M.T.C. depot some miles further
on down the river. It had been
splendid even with as ~~on the river~~
stages of our journey, and there were
none our expectations to those we had
previously engaged.

We put up for the night at
the boarding house in connection
with the depot, and were well cared
for both as regards accommodation
and the meals provided for us.
It took us all the morning
packing our goods and making our

preparation for crossing the 17
mile portage to Fort Snarkham.
After a good dinner, we left at
12 M., and then began one of the
most-experiences we had yet encountered.

At any time the portage is hard
enough as the road is one of the
crushed & he found anywhere.

Where it is quite a stiff clay
that sticks to one like glue, it
is either through a marsh, or on
rough boulders against which
one is apt to fall and back ones
shins.

Some members of our
party tried sitting on the wagon
that was filled with our goods, but
soon gave the up as the jolting
was more than they could stand.

To add to our trouble, it again
began to rain so that both under
foot and overhead, everything

seemed to be against us.

We arrived about 6 PM at
Fort Snarkham thoroughly exhausted
as well as being soaked to the skin.

We spent up at the Lake View
House, kept by one Gibbons, who did
everything possible for our comfort.

6th Sept. We were favored with a
beautiful, warm morning, a contrast
to the former day. Fort Snarkham
is prettily situated on the lake, and
when we were there, it was crowded with
prospector who could talk of nothing
but mines and minerals. Going into
the store kept by Mr. J. Malone it became
evident that he was doing a rushing
business furnishing supplies
to prospectors. Malone himself
was interested in a number of
mines, regarding which he was
very enthusiastic. He

had a visit from the Indian Agent for the district, and soon found that he had a pocket full of samples of ore from his mine.

We visited the Indian School here, and gave the children a little treat to cause them to remember our visit.

The remaining portion of the ~~evening~~ ^{day} was occupied in settling with the Indians who had accompanied us throughout the trip, and in getting our baggage ready for shipment.

We left Fort Snodgrass for Fort Seward, by steamer at 2 P.M. which place we reached at 4 P.M.

Then again we found brother and excitement, with many

amount of talk relating to mines. The hotels were all full with people from many different countries. From Seward we proceeded to Shafter, where the mining excitement was even greater than at the place we had left. It was with difficulty that we could secure accommodation, and that at last obtained was in an inferior hotel. Every one of the men in and around the hotels were dressed in mining costume, long boots being particularly in evidence.

At Shafter, we were much pleased at receiving our letters, some of which were addressed to Moore ~~at Seward~~ ^{at Seward} ~~at this place~~. The news that our friends were well, was of course pleasant to hear, and at this place we were able to wire them of our safe arrival, and that we expected

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to see them within the next few
days.

The bar rooms of the various hotels were evidently profiting by the ensuing excitement as they were crowded from morning till night.

7th Sept. Fair and bright. We
had some business to wind up
with the M.B.C. which we attended
to during the morning. During
the day electricity and other goods
left by us at Denver, and which
we had asked the M.B. Agent there
to forward to the place, was located
after some trouble by the railway
officials. We were therefore able
to improve our appearance.
Somewhat much more satisfactory.
8th Sept. We were up at 6 am
to prepare for our departure

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 Mr. Roe the S.H.C. Officer, and our
 three Indian friends who had
 accompanied us throughout the
 trip came down to the wharf with
 us to say good bye. He had come
 through many ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~years~~ ^{years} together,
 and had had many varied experiences

Many of the incidents of the trip would furnish subject of conversation for both Indians and whites for many days to come.

We left at 7.30 by steamer
"Fulton" and had a pleasant sail
to Jenukharney. At Amun
we found that four of our companions
were "the Brown Meat men", and in
conversation we learned that one
of them was from France and the other
from England. They denied having
sold the meat to the Brits, but said they
had given it to them as they had

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more than they could see. They seemed to be fine gentlemen, fellows who had come over to get some experience of life in the north. Their verdict was that they had had an exceedingly enjoyable time, and one that would be long remembered by them. We reached Mattamoras, the home of our doctor at 6 P.M. and were received with every kindness by his father, who was anxious to show us that his son's friends were his friends also.

9th Sept. The next and last stop of our journey was from Mattamoras to Ottawa, which latter place was reached at 3 P.M. of the 9th Sept.

This ended a memorable journey of over three thousand

miles, about two thousand of which we by canoe through districts seldom visited by white men. We had passed through many dangers, and realized that we had good reason for thankfulness that not one serious accident had happened to any member of our party. With whatever Indians. The party broke up with the hope that we would all be permitted to bring the making of the Society to a conclusion during the summer of 1906. By visiting the points which some did not permit of our visiting that year.