

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

made of Sarah Russell '88; Edith Styres '01; and Jessie Vanevery '09. Other graduates have made successful nurses. In this connection the names of Bessie Green '00; and Susanna Latham '06 should be mentioned. Business has claimed other girls when they left the Mohawk Institute. Outstanding successes were Floretta Maracle and Jane Osborne, graduates of '81; Beulah Styres '05; Phyllis Jamieson, Ida, Mary and Eva Curley, Rena Davis, Grace McNaughton, Alice Herkimer and Luella Moses, who left school during the war years.

Upon reviewing the history of the Mohawk Institute, which has served the Protestant Indians of Ontario for 100 years, it is evident that its contribution, particularly to the Six Nation Indians, has been of inestimable value. At least 1,300 Indian boys and girls have been maintained and educated in this Christian institution for a term of from five to eight years each. Special mention should be made of the service of Archdeacon Nelles and the Rev. R. Ashton, whose terms as principal total 80 years. Mrs. Ashton's long services are also worthy of recognition, as she took an active interest in the pupils of the school. The Church of England in Canada has always supplied a man in Holy Orders as principal or chaplain, and it may be stated that the Church and the New England Company have good reasons to be proud of their activity at the Mohawk Institute at Brantford.

The report of the Indian Commissioners *re* Adhesion to Treaty No. 9, was published in the Annual Report for 1929; the following is the report of the Indian Commissioners regarding the Adhesions to this Treaty taken in 1930.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS *re* ADHESION TO TREATY No. 9, FOR THE YEAR 1930

To the Honourable,
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

The undersigned commissioners appointed under and by virtue of a commission dated the 30th day of May, 1929, in accordance with a minute of a meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency, the Governor General, on the same date, to negotiate with the Ojibway and other Indians in northern Ontario an extension of James Bay Treaty No. 9, respectfully submit this, their second and final report:—

The commissioners made a report dated August 30, 1929, upon the question of the extinguishment of the Indian title on the last remaining area unceded in the province of Ontario, if not in the whole of Canada, and a reference to such report, which may be found on pages 20 to 23 of the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year 1929, discloses the situation as regards the area involved, defines the purpose of the negotiations with the Indians and details the work accomplished.

The area in question, generally speaking, comprises all that portion of the province of Ontario lying north of the Albany river and extending to Manitoba on the west and the Hudson bay and James bay on the north and east, comprising approximately 128,000 square miles, and containing a number of important Indian trading posts or encampments where the Indians barter their furs, enjoy for a few weeks each season a limited communal life and receive their treaty payments.

The great distances these posts are from white civilization and from each other, without ready means of communication, enhance the difficulty of reaching the resident Indians regularly and conveniently by any means except that of air craft. To understand the problem of keeping in direct contact with them, studying their needs and co-operating with them in an attempt to protect them

by maintaining their primitive pursuits for which by nature they are so successfully attuned, let it be said that the most northerly part of call this year, Fort Severn on the Hudson bay, at the northeast corner of the province of Ontario, is over 1,000 miles north of Point Pelee on lake Erie, the most southerly point of the province.

It is a long call from the primitive paddle to the palpitating plane but the latter device has helped to solve the problem by annihilating distances. Hence the flying machine is accomplishing in days now what required months and even years heretofore.

Last year, due to the magnitude of the area to be covered, and the inability to secure sufficient gas caches to supply the needs of the aircraft at the outlying points on the Hudson bay, Trout Lake and Lansdowne House were the only points at which Adhesion to Treaty was signed, the two other posts provided for in the program, Fort Severn and Winisk on Hudson bay, having been placed on the itinerary for the summer of 1930.

During the fall of last year and the spring of this year gas was transported by Hudson bay schooner from Montreal through the straits to the bottom of the bay, and then relayed to points on the west shore of James bay and to the trading posts at the mouths of the Winisk and Severn rivers. From Fort Severn 325 drums were conveyed by canoe transport 260 miles up the Severn river to Trout Lake which, however, by leakage, resulting from faulty shipment, had, much to the chagrin and keen discomfort of the commissioners and pilots, been reduced to a hazardous quantity of about fifty drums when the treaty party reached this post in July of this year.

As the annual payments under Treaty No. 9 had to be made to cover points at which the commissioners were required to call, the aircraft served the double purpose of conveying the commissioners and the treaty paymaster, the latter, H. N. Awey, serving in the dual capacity of paymaster and commissioner, and with him Commissioner Cain collaborated in all payments. Under this arrangement an economy of time was effected and a joint provincial and federal check accomplished.

COMPANION FLIGHT

Last year the Dominion Government provided one plane and the provincial Government the other, but this year Ontario, due to the pressing demands made upon its flying fleet owing to the acute fire hazard, was unable to furnish one. Consequently the Royal Canadian Air Force, through the Department of National Defence, supplied two cabin planes, Fairchild's 71 with wasp engines, Nos. 113 and 114.

The instructions required each machine to keep in sight of its companion since much of the territory to be covered was far removed from contact with the older sections and was being air biased and investigated for the benefit of future flying.

The officer in charge of the planes was Flight Lieutenant Dave A. Harding, with an important flying record of thirteen years to his credit, of which two and a half years was spent overseas for which he was awarded the Air Force Cross. Harding piloted plane 113 and Flying Officer Kingsley Rose, of Old Country experience, plane 114. Corporal Jerry McManus was the mechanic for the former and Rene Gauthier, A.C. 2, for the latter.

The itinerary provided for a hop-off from Ottawa to Remi Lake on July 2 and a return to Remi on or about August 4. This itinerary, however, made no provision for inclement weather, nor for a necessary and important detour or side trip to Sandy Lake narrows, near the Manitoba border, subsequently undertaken and fully referred to later on in this report.

The very unusual weather conditions of the spring of 1930 in Ontario, with its exceeding drought extending even beyond the middle of June, created an unprecedented fire-hazard in Ontario's distant sections and resulted in extensive

areas being burnt. This period was immediately followed by one of electrical disturbances and uncertain weather types that operated rather disadvantageously for flying craft.

Such conditions pursued the treaty party most relentlessly and the intermittent spells of semi-favourable weather had to be cautiously seized. As a result the commissioners found it necessary at all posts, as last year at certain posts, to disregard formality of hours and work steadily throughout the day and far into the night. Notwithstanding the incessant rains, the variable winds, the ever-recurring low curtained skies and other handicapping features, the schedule tentatively arranged before leaving Ottawa was reasonably maintained and for this the commissioners desire to express their appreciation of and thanks to the capable and painstaking pilots and obliging and efficient mechanics.

When one considers the distances covered, the extensive areas observed, with the numerous uncharted lakes, rivers and streams without human habitation and with few established points for direction, the importance of the Air Service in its ability to annihilate distances and perform feats that make for human and economic progress is manifest, and with the experience of several flying seasons, but particularly the last two, the commissioners consider it opportune to comment upon that which should be quite obvious, viz.: the need of a dependable personnel in the Air Service. Sobriety, caution and resourcefulness with the airman, each in turn, begets in the passenger confidence, stability and peace of mind, and the commissioners hereby freely pay tribute to the crews for exemplifying such qualities and also for applying technical knowledge in trying circumstances. Absolute freedom of decision on weather forecasts and hopping-off times, was left to the pilots, subject to the convenience of the commissioners and the performance of their duties. Sympathetic co-operation throughout the whole trip between the individual members of the crew and between the crew and the commissioners added an effectiveness and pleasantness to the tedious and exacting though interesting and historic task.

The provincial Government, through the Hon. W. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, very kindly intimated to the commissioners, prior to their leaving, that should any emergency occur the entire resources of the Ontario Flying Force were at their disposal—a considerate and practical suggestion, prompted by the spirit of sympathy traditional with the Ontario Government in its dealings with the Indians and fully appreciated by the commissioners.

A small 16 m.m. movie picture camera was taken by the Commissioners to make a permanent pictorial record of certain features of the trip, but unfavourable weather considerably interfered with the attempt and the pictures, the reels of which are lodged in the Department of Indian Affairs, are therefore limited.

JOURNAL RECORD OF TRIP

The two planes, with Commissioner Cain in No. 113 and Commissioner Awrey in No. 114, started from Rockcliffe Air port on the Ottawa river at 12.30 p.m. on July 2, 1930, in favourable weather, in the presence of Group Captain G. L. Gordon, Squadron Leader Major Godfrey, and Wing Commander G. O. Johnson, executive officers of the R.C.A.F., and a number of the relatives and friends of the treaty party, including representatives of the Department of Indian Affairs. After a delightful flight over the Ottawa valley and the picturesque country it embodies, Trout Lake, near North Bay, was reached at 2.30 p.m. Following luncheon the weather became bad and Officer Harding, upon learning by phone the weather situation at Moonbeam and Remi Lake, north of the Transcontinental railway six miles and west of Cochrane fifty miles, the objective for the day, decided to defer moving until next morning. The party, excepting the mechanics who remained with the planes, motored to North Bay and registered at the Empire Hotel.

About ten o'clock next morning, July 3, the weather cleared and the planes took off for Remi Lake where a landing was made at 1.30 p.m. At this point, the logical and only established air base in northern Ontario for hopping-off purposes in connection with flights to James bay and intermediate posts and locations up the Albany river, the Ontario Provincial Air Force have a comfortable and commodious lodge, an efficient set of officials and an excellent cuisine, financed and operated by the staff itself.

Dr. Mitchell of Sioux Lookout, representing the medical service of the Department of Indian Affairs, joined the party here. Certain equipment, including a "tank" of fly and mosquito spray, was secured and after a restful night the party, with Dr. Mitchell in plane 113, hopped off on Friday, July 4, with a clear sky and a glorious sun, for English River, the first Indian post where treaty money is paid under Treaty No. 9.

This post is at the confluence of several large rivers and the English river, which wends its way about one hundred miles northwards where it empties into the expansive Albany river, this route being the one generally taken by water travellers to Fort Albany on James Bay from the line, Pagwa on the Transcontinental being the point of embarkation.

ENGLISH RIVER

On leaving Remi the pilots steered a course northerly of and paralleling the railway to Kabinagami and Pagwa rivers, then down the valleys of these serpentine waters to English River post, reached at 11 a.m.

The acquaintance made by the commissioners last year with the genial and hospitable representatives of the trading companies, and with the energetic Anglican clergyman, were renewed. Friday and Saturday, July 4 and 5, were spent in paying treaty money and considering certain submissions of interest to the Indians. Addresses were given by the commissioners and the two pilots, whose recitals of their oversea experiences, in the Great War, with courageous Canadian volunteer Indians, were eagerly received. Over one hundred gathered, there being present a number from the Fort Albany band.

Dr. Mitchell urged care and attention to their health and gave them in simple, intelligible language a number of "don'ts." It was gratifying to learn that Chief Faries, an Indian of exceptional interest, reported a very decided respect for law and order, the good counsel sympathetically given by the commissioners last year having been graciously received and faithfully followed.

Saturday, July 5, was impossible flying weather, the order of the day being heavy rains, low-hanging, black clouds, interspersed with sunny spots which were seized by the Treaty party, after formal work was completed, to instruct and entertain the Indians in artful pastime games and amusing tricks. Special mention in this regard should be made of mechanic Gauthier whose wizard tricks, not only at this but at other posts visited, which included the freeing himself from knotted rope entanglements, and modern handcuff bracelets, gave the Indians a real thrill and solid enjoyment and netted Gauthier the sobriquet of "Wendigo."

OGOKI

The inclement weather continued all Saturday night and until noon Sunday, July 6, when a hop-off was made for Ogoki. The visibility was poor and the weather threatening, in consequence of which, along with an unexpected landing on the Albany river below the forks, arrival at Ogoki was delayed until 2.45 p.m.

Good lodging was secured at the home of the Hudson's Bay Company's factor, Mr. Anderson, who with his daughter courteously received the party and eminently supplied its needs.

On Monday, July 7, the commissioners arose at 7 o'clock and immediately after breakfast made payments to one hundred and forty-six Indians. The paymaster made a generous distribution of clothing and certain useful articles

to old widows and dependent old men, Dr. Mitchell the while treating those requiring medical attention and dispensing drugs. The work was rushed to completion at 3:30 p.m., and there being a welcomed rift in the cloudy sky the party took for Fort Hope, and reached there at 4.45 p.m.

FORT HOPE

Fort Hope on the Albany river was, up to the year 1912, the most northerly point in the province of Ontario, but the pushing back of the frontier and extending the boundary to the bay has tended somewhat to give this post a modern aspect and with the advent of the aeroplane and the establishment of an air base and a wireless station by the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario closer communication with the outside world has resulted. Fine buildings have been erected by the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Freres. An Anglican Mission is in charge of Rev. J. McDonald, a striking personality, while the school is presided over by his son, John. A Catholic Mission is periodically attended by Rev. Father Couture, O.M.I.

Members of the party were cared for at the trading posts, Mr. Flett, representing the Hudson's Bay Company, and Mr. Souter, Revillon Freres. Two Moth planes of the Ontario Air Force were met here, one in charge of Pilot Swartman from Sioux Lookout, and the other in charge of Pilot McCoy from Caribou.

After the evening meal baseball and horseshoe pitching were temporarily indulged in to the delight and satisfaction of the Indians present. Conferences with the trading companies at night touching on their relationship with the Indians were held.

Early on the following morning, Tuesday, July 8, the commissioners crossed the river to the clean and well prepared Council House on the reserve, where all day until 6 p.m. was devoted to paying treaty money. During payments several pagans, members of this band, appeared and it did not require a very discriminating eye to recognize this type. Less careful in their dress, cleanliness and manners than the Christian Indians they at once appear apart; even in their movements their primitive and unchristian customs are evident. One couple, claiming marriage according to pagan rites, by the great disparity in their ages, he being but 40 years and she over 80 years old, added a zest, if not a sentiment, to the occasion.

Tuesday evening, July 8, Dr. Day of Sioux Lookout arrived to substitute Dr. Mitchell who was called home.

Treaty payments were completed by noon Wednesday, July 9, and in the afternoon over two hundred and fifty Indians assembled on the south side of the river and patiently listened to addresses by Commissioners Cain and Awrey, the former emphasizing the necessity of complying with the fire protection and game laws, and the latter counselling the Indians on the need of thrift and additional display of energy by reason of the limited success in the chase the past year.

During the day the plane officials were busily engaged in making important repairs to plane No. 113, and overhauling the wiring on both. The pontoon of plane 113, while anchored in what was believed a safe zone, was damaged by Indians and half-breeds who were racing in outboard motor canoes, one of which sideswiped the plane and ripped the bumper several inches. For this culpable negligence they were severely censured by Commissioner Cain, an eyewitness of the occurrence.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE

Leaving Fort Hope on Thursday, July 10, at 1.50 p.m. the planes under fair weather proceeded to Lansdowne House about 60 miles due north. This point is situated on Attawapiscat lake, the headwaters of the great river bearing the

same name that extends northerly and easterly over three hundred miles to James bay. It was at this point last year where fifty members of the Trout Lake band were enrolled and admitted to treaty, a number of them being present again this year. Commissioner Cain, who through illness last year was not present at the enrollment, desired to check them up and personally vouch for them.

Excepting the Trout Lake Indians mentioned, all those that encamp at Lansdowne House are members of and constitute practically fifty per cent of the Fort Hope band. As a concession to them they were privileged last year to elect from their number two of the four councillors to which the band by law is entitled, the other two being elected at Fort Hope. A request by the Lansdowne Indians to be granted a reserve in the vicinity of this post was refused as a reserve of complementary size had been regularly allotted at Fort Hope years ago, duly surveyed and its approval already recommended in the commissioners' report of 1929.

Dr. Day administered to the Indians on Friday, July 11, while the commissioners paid annuities and considered grievances. In the evening a general gathering took place, the commissioners and the doctor giving the usual admonitions. The Indians cast aside that reserve, more or less a characteristic trait, and freely asked questions pertaining to their welfare and evinced keen interest in the proceedings. After the meeting a short program of sports was run off for the benefit of the Indians, a number of whom, as previously remarked, had been admitted into treaty last year and were expecting some novel entertainment.

The following program of events was merrily disposed of:—

Event	Prize
Girls race—14 years and under—50 yards.....	(1) Brooch, all others—candies.
Boys' race—14 years and under—50 yards.....	(1) Soap and comb, all others—candies.
Girls' race—15 years and under—75 yards.....	(1) Compact,
	(2) Comb.
Boys' race—15 years and under—100 yards.....	(1) Mouth organ,
	(2) Soap and comb.
Sack race—Men and boys—50 yards.....	(1) Belt,
	(2) Comb.
Three-legged race—boys—50 yards.....	(1) Tie,
	(2) Cup.
Relay race—100 yards.....	(1) Chocolates,
	(2) Chocolates.
Tandem race—100 yards.....	(1) Comb,
	(2) Cigarettes.
Broad jump—Men.....	(1) Cigarettes,
	(2) Chocolates.
Oldest Indian—(aged 85).....	Large pipe,
Oldest squaw—(aged 80).....	Large coloured handkerchief.

All the prizes were donated by members of the party and purchased at the stores of the two trading companies.

Inspector Anderson of the Hudson's Bay Company was paying an official visit to the post while a young Mr. Smith had charge of Revillon Freres where the party was housed.

Saturday, July 12, offered very disagreeable weather, rainy, cloudy, windy, the wind having shifted several times during the day and for a long spell holding a velocity of 40 to 50 miles an hour. The air was chilly and the Hudson's Bay blanket in demand at bed time.

OSNABURGH HOUSE

On Sunday morning, July 13, at the first favourable moment the planes started for Osnaburgh on lake Joseph and arrived at 12.40 p.m. This post was the scene last year of the fatal accident to treaty plane WX, which crashed and sank in the lake carrying to his death an employee of the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany, one Sandy Morrison, upon whose grave in the little Indian burying ground upon the hill, beside the forlorn and neglected looking church, the commissioners upon arrival placed a wreath of native wild flowers as a silent tribute to Sandy's memory, and a submission to death's inescapable call.

Here was met the new factor of the post, Frank Harvey Aldous, an estimable English gentleman who has faithfully served the Hudson's Bay Company for thirty-five years, and who in less than one year has worked a noticeable transformation in the appearance and arrangement of the post and has radiated amongst the Indians an undeniable influence of cleanliness, neatness and thrift.

Mrs. Caron, another long and highly respected employee, a gracious lady, proved an excellent hostess and splendidly satisfied the most epicurean tastes of the inner man.

For the courtesy, attention and extreme hospitality shown by these officials the commissioners express their gratitude.

Pursuant to the practices of the white man in dealing with Indians under Treaty No. 9, the commissioners declined, though requested by some, to pay annuities on Sunday, but met the Indian worshippers on their reserve on the south side of the river and with Dr. Day delivered addresses applicable to Sunday service.

All day Monday, July 14, bad weather conditions limited the work to individual interviews and prevented the planes from proceeding to Sioux Lookout, where electrical overhauling of engines and the purchase of supplies were necessary.

During the morning of Tuesday, July 15, Commissioner Cain assisted Paymaster Awrey in paying annuities and determining cases submitted by the Indian Chief.

SIoux LOOKOUT

At noon the planes with Commissioner Cain left for Sioux Lookout, landing at the provincial air base within one and a half hours. Needed adjustments were made to the planes and certain replacement parts, sent from Ottawa at radio request of Officer Harding while at Fort Hope, were obtained. The night was spent in Sioux Lookout where Commissioner Cain purchased essential provisions to tide the party over its prospective and uncertain trips to Nikip and Sandy lakes in the interior and western portions of the Patricia District.

A heavy storm occurred at Sioux Lookout and a take-off was deferred until 2 p.m. Wednesday, July 16. Dr. J. O'Gorman, in substitution for Dr. Day called home, returned with the party to Osnaburgh House.

During the absence of the planes at Sioux Lookout Paymaster Awrey finished payments at Osnaburgh where Dr. O'Gorman upon arrival proceeded to the dispensary, conveniently provided by Mr. Aldous, and busily engaged himself until dark.

The next two points of call, Wendigo river, where it empties into Nikip lake, and Sandy Lake Narrows, had given the commissioners some concern. Nikip Lake was the fortuitous meeting place last year of the representatives of an Indian band with Commissioner Cain, whose forced landing due to diminished gas supply attracted the Indians encamped on the opposite side of the lake, about eight miles distant. The details of such meeting are recorded in the commissioners' report of last year.

These non-treaty Indians, supposed members of the Trout Lake band, had failed to appear for enrolment at Trout Lake in 1929, and while Commissioner Cain had advised them to report this year at Trout Lake it was subsequently deemed advisable for their tranquility of mind and future happiness to aggregate them into a separate and distinct band, meet them at a given spot, their own encampment, duly admit them to treaty and allocate them a reserve at the site tentatively selected last year by the Commissioners, or at such other one satisfactory to them, and to this end the commissioners had to direct themselves.

Added also to the agenda for 1920 was the question of providing a reserve for the Deer Lake Indians who are subject to Treaty No. 5 though resident at Sandy Lake, Northeast of Wendigo river and near the Manitoba boundary.

As the exact locations of these two Indian encampments were unknown to the pilots, and the supply of gas was a determining factor, it was decided to go to Wendigo via Kapikik, the most northerly air and radio base in Ontario, ideally appointed from both a practical and aesthetic point of view, and there refuel and notify Ottawa of intentions as the following three weeks would take the party out of further touch with the outside world.

Osnaburgh was left on Thursday morning, July 17, and Kapikik reached at 11.35. After refuelling a dead calmness prevented a rising and all luggage, except emergency rations and the money bag, was unloaded and deposited on the sandy beach for a return trip. Thus lightened the planes took the air and succeeded in picking out and arriving at the Indian encampment on the west side of the Wendigo river, about one-half mile above the point of its entry in Nikip lake, at 4.10 p.m. After a hurried lunch the crew left for Kapikik again to secure the luggage and then to proceed to Trout Lake to remove uncertainties of fuel supplies at that post.

WENDIGO RIVER AT NIKIP

The Hudson's Bay Company, through its outpost factor of Cedar Lake, John Wesley, prepared an office in the form of a new tent, 10 feet by 8 feet, for the commissioners, where the Adhesion was signed and the Indians enrolled. Two additional tents met the dormitory requirements, while an improvised table of rough logs and hewn pieces of spruce, supplemented by a rickety bench for adornment rather than practical purposes, satisfied refectory needs. That night all the Indians, 176 in number, headed by their chief, were summoned and addressed by the commissioners, who fully explained the purpose of their coming and sought the reason for the non-appearance of these Indians at Trout Lake last year. Desired band independence and traditional respect for the counsel of their former chief, now deceased, who urged them not to go that distance until treaty contract was made but rely on the Government's sympathy for and interest in them, accounted for their absence.

As these Indians with their squaws and papooses squatted around they presented a picture, in comparison with other bands, of unkempt, ill-clothed, rather penurious and distressed people. Their appearance indicated limited success in the hunt during the past year and their enrolment as wards of the Government should conduce to their improvement. Notwithstanding their seemingly underprivileged conditions their health was above the average, in which connection it is worthy of note that of all those appearing before Dr. O'Gorman for treatment not one was found with a tooth cavity, thanks presumably to the lack of sugar and sweet-meats.

In some respects these Indians are located at a point which is the most inaccessible of any Indian post in the province. To bring in supplies from the line involves a return trip by canoe of twenty to twenty-five days—the route being via Duluth on the Transcontinental and Osnaburgh on lake Joseph. A free trader from Osnaburgh occupied twenty-one days, making fifty-one portages, in coming to the post at treaty time to dispose of a few hundred dollars worth of goods.

Flour at 40 cents a pound, tea at \$1.25, pork at 70 cents, rice at 40 cents, and other staple articles usually used for table purposes by the white man, are proportionately high and if the hunt is poor and the fish scarce the Indians must necessarily restrict their requirements and depend upon the trading companies for their rations or grub staking.

The commissioners adopted the same method taken last year at Trout Lake and had the band select from their number certain leaders. Six met the com-

missioners in the "Administration Hall" on Thursday night, July 17, and for several hours discussed the terms and conditions of Treaty No. 9, to which they desired admittance.

The commissioners, after a thorough explanation of the treaty was given, urged the leaders to present the case to the entire band and not to agree to a single proposition unless it was clearly understood, since it was the desire of the King's representatives to report understanding and unanimity amongst the Indians. John Wesley, whom they knew well and in whom they had confidence, acted as interpreter and being a graduate of the Winnipeg Indian school was quite competent.

Next morning, Friday, July 18, the leaders again met the commissioners and submitted many questions which were fully answered, after which they intimated readiness to sign the Adhesion. The Indians manifested the keenest interest in the mounted map used by the commissioners, and which was hung upon the flag pole of the "office."

The commissioners first signed, followed by the leaders—Apin Kakepenee, Jonas Wasakimik, Samuel Sawanah, John Quequish, Patrick Kakekayash and Senia Sakehekapow—each of whom used the Indian syllabics. The signing was witnessed by Dr. O'Gorman and John Wesley and a snap shot of the occurrence, showing the signing table with the chief by the side, forms part of this report.

The entire band, numbering 176, were then enrolled, all Indians personally appearing with their wives and families. The names and ages of all were recorded and payments of gratuity and annuity made. No less than seventeen widows were enrolled, ten per cent of the whole band. While certain gewgaw articles, such as cheap rings, to satisfy the curiosity and primitive fastidiousness of the squaw, comprised part of the purchases of the Indians from the traders, the large percentage covered the essential ones of food and clothing.

So far removed from the line are these Indians that many of them have seen but few white men. No itinerant missionary visits this encampment, although there is a simple building of rough logs, with roof partly covered with crumpled tar paper, used for Christian service, two lay Indian Gospel readers taking charge. The splendid framework of a large church had been constructed out of hand cut logs but the reserve for the band having been chosen elsewhere the building may not now be completed. The Anglican missionary, Rev. Mr. Garrett of Trout Lake, visits Weagamow Lake, a day's journey from Wendigo, annually and some of these Indians attend Service there.

To these simple Christian people, solely dependent upon their aboriginal vocation, the chase, for their existence, the seaplane, the great "flying bird," was a source of interest. Even after feeling and examining it and observing it come through the air they were incredulous, concluding as it lay there—inanimate, like unto the bird that so often falls a victim to their aim, that it could never take on life again.

Up to the signing of the Adhesion, while claiming certain allegiance to the Trout Lakers, they were generally designated Wendigo and Round Lake Indians, but owing to the levity and humorous contempt in which the word "Wendigo" (Wandering Spirit) is regarded by the other bands within this expansive territory, and to the fact that Round Lake is not their summer rendezvous, they chose the name "Caribou Lake," where they selected their reserve, it being two days' travel eastward from their Wendigo encampment.

According to custom the Indians were given a feast, sufficient supplies such as flour, tea, lard, etc. having been procured from the Hudson's Bay Company. The men and boys, contrary to the expectations of the white men, made the bannocks for the feast, which consisted of these palatable cakes with fat pork juice and lard, tea and candies, all being spread before the squatting band upon the green sward, several of their leaders acting as hosts and standing with bowed heads in the offering of grace before partaking of the viands set before them.

Elections were held and resulted in Apin Kakepeneess being chosen chief and Samuel Sawanis and Senia Sakechekopow, councillors. The elected chief was the Indian who met Commissioner Cain last year, and proved such an enigma. Possessed of an attenuated frame and melancholy face he viewed everything, and surrounded himself with a veil of apparent mystery, not penetrated even by the enthusiasm of his followers, all of whom, including the children, congratulated him by shaking his hand.

The new council were presented with the Union Jack and appropriate dals, the significance of these having been explained by the commissioners.

Realizing the importance of a reserve they had carefully discussed the subject amongst themselves prior to the commissioners' arrival. Based upon their aggregate membership they are entitled to 35½ square miles, which, with the approval of the commissioners, they selected on the south shore of Caribou lake, slightly to the left or west end, so that ample frontage of a somewhat extended bay will be included, the dimensions to approximate 8 miles in length by 4.4 miles in width.

The commissioners and the doctor concluded their work on Friday evening and patiently awaited the return of the planes which, however, did not appear on the horizon until Saturday, July 19, at 8.10 p.m. On arrival the pilots reported a safe landing at Kapikik on Thursday evening, impossible flying weather on Friday, a take-off on Saturday for Cat Lake for refuelling purposes, thence northeast to Trout Lake to investigate gas cache. Here to their amazement, and to the possible frustrating of plans, they found over eighty per cent of the R.C.A.F. gas, that had at extreme cost been freighted from Hudson bay up the Severn river 250 miles, a total loss through leakage, due to faulty packing. This criminal negligence involving such a loss, and placing pilots and passengers in grave situations, forced the relaying of gas from Cat Lake, a distance of 175 miles, and it was on the trip down from Trout Lake on Saturday they called at Wendigo with certain luggage and camera supplies of the commissioners, having left the mechanics at Trout Lake to reduce the load. Darkness setting in earlier than usual at Wendigo, the hop-off for Cat Lake was deferred until Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. The planes returned at 5.15 p.m. the same day, but because of the unpropitious weather, and the indefinite description of the next stopping point on elongated Sandy Lake, the trip there was left for Monday.

A band of Indians residing in the vicinity of Deer Lake within the territory included in Treaty No. 5, signed Adhesion to said treaty on June 9, 1910, and under its conditions were assured a reserve in the proportion of 32 acres per capita. At this time the territory formed no part of the province of Ontario, it being then part of the Northwest Territories. A final selection of the reserve had not been made and although the band in 1910 resided in the vicinity of Deer Lake the members have since changed their abode and are now in larger numbers resident about Sandy Lake, situate within territory covered by the commission under which the undersigned commissioners are functioning.

In 1910 when this band was admitted they numbered 95, augmented the year following by 78 Indians transferred from the Indian Lake band resident in Manitoba. These numbers have now increased to 332 and as the Island Lake Indians have been allotted their reserve, and have had it duly surveyed on a basis excluding those transferred to the Deer Lake band the latter are now entitled to a grant.

Under the Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, R.S.O. 1912, chapter 40, provision is made whereby Ontario will recognize the rights of the Indian inhabitants in the territory added to and now included in the province by the said Act. These Deer Lake Indians resident in such added territory desired their reserve.

In pursuance, therefore, of an appointment made by the commissioners to meet representatives of this band at an indefinitely described point towards the

west end of Sandy lake, the planes took off from Wendigo at 7 a.m. on Monday, July 21, John Wesley, as interpreter, accompanying the party.

SANDY LAKE NARROWS

The distance being less than anticipated and the waterways somewhat different in size and shape from those shown on maps the encampment was reached in about one hour and was found situated at the "Narrows," a stretch of water lying between Sandy lake and lake Oo-pe-te-qua-yah (little, short, squatty, woman). The entire band had been waiting for some days for the treaty party but the majority had left, shortly before the arrival of the commissioners, for Deer Lake where they receive their annuities under Treaty No. 3.

About 75, headed by their striking looking Chief Fiddler, arrayed in his official uniform with his large medal bearing the impression of the late King Edward VII, his prided insignia, presented their claims. The chief predicated his submission by asserting his intention to speak the truth and humbly petition the King, through the commissioners, to grant his people their belated reserve at the very site where the white men then stood with the red men.

The chief briefly reviewed the circumstances above recited and the commissioners concurred in the site selected but explained that the size could not be determined until an examination of the regular annual returns at Ottawa would satisfy the commissioners that their members transferred from the Indian Lake band were not already beneficiaries under any other reserve selection. Expressing the utmost confidence in the commissioners the Indians were assured that justice in respect of their reserve would no longer be deferred.

Having regard for the number in the band, some 332, verified by official records, the commissioners hereby approve of a reserve at this point, the Narrows, consisting of 10,624 acres, or approximately 17 square miles, to be laid out in a rectangle having a width of at least 3 miles with sufficient depth to satisfy the aggregate requirements, the understanding being that the chief, or his nominee, shall be present at the time of survey to indicate on the ground the location desired.

With rousing cheers from the Indians the commissioners said "Adieu," hopped into the planes and with the advantage of a tail wind returned to Wendigo in forty minutes.

John Wesley left for Cedar Lake by canoe and the planes loading up with part of the gas relayed from Cat Lake started for Trout Lake and arrived at 3.30 p.m.

TROUT LAKE

The commissioners, learning of the illness of Chief Beardy of the Trout Lake band, immediately called upon him and extended sympathy. The Indians here wholeheartedly as last year received the party. Rev. Mr. Garrett and Mrs. Garrett, of the Anglican Mission, graciously received the commissioners with an invitation to be their guests during their stay at the post, which was reluctantly declined as reservations had already been made at the Hudson's Bay Company.

The new factor is J. F. Kighley, an energetic, genial and capable official, having as his clerk Horace Flett, son of the Fort Hope factor. The company have extended their improvements by the erection of new buildings, including an enlarged store, while the Indians have several small houses for occupancy in the summer. Several patches of potatoes were being cultivated by the Indians, the clay soil being rich and productive. The fine garden of vegetables at the company's house should be an encouragement to the Indians to cultivate the soil. A pit saw owned by the company and operated by two industrious Indians supplied building needs at the post.

Tuesday and Wednesday, July 22 and 23, were devoted to paying annuities, holding conferences, with the chief and councillors and enrolling a few defen-

quents from last year. The total number paid was 638. Twenty births and sixteen deaths occurred during the year. The health of the band was found by Dr. O'Gorman to be very good and apart from tubercular tendencies, more or less characteristic of the race, no pronounced organic troubles were found. The commissioners wish to emphasize the impression gained last year on admitting these Indians to treaty, that is, they evince in the main an intelligence and radiate an exultant joy of life that if existent in any other band met on the trip is obscured by a native stoicism and excusable indifference. The Indians challenged the whites to a football game, itching to revenge the defeat they suffered last year, but the tiring rains intervened and shattered their hopes.

Trout Lake Post was opened by the Hudson's Bay Company in the year 1793 and the barter in furs still continues with these Indians, numbering 638, of whom 627 were enrolled last year and 9 this year, with a natural increase of only 2. Fifty of them usually make Lansdowne House their camping grounds where they are paid with members of the Fort Hope band.

A feast, postponed last year due to the lack of supplies, was provided by the commissioners but the distressing rainy weather centred the preparations in the chief's scantily furnished log dwelling, which served as the "historical hall" last year, and thus the pristine glory and native glamour of outdoor open camp fire and teepee bakings were absent, although the enjoyment in partaking of the unusual delicacies was undiminished.

The Indians exercised certain concern regarding the survey of their reserves, three in number, selected last year, the fourth descending now to the Lake Caribou band, who selected it at Caribou Lake rather than at Round Lake where it had been recommended by the Trout Lake Council and tentatively accepted by the commissioners. Last year the non-appearance of the Wendigo and Round Lake Indians (now Lake Caribou Indians) resulted in an arrangement by which their reserve was to be the difference between the aggregate area to which the whole band was entitled and the area of the three reserves selected and referred to in the commissioners' report of last year. However, when these were selected the subsequent enrolment of fifty members at Lansdowne House was not anticipated, and consequently the area covered by the complete allotments was less than the band is entitled to under the treaty.

On an enrolment of 627 the band should obtain 125.4 square miles, or 14.4 square miles in excess of last year's allotment. To obtain this means an enlargement of Reserve 1, Trout Lake, from 70 square miles to 84.4 square miles, covered in the summary of this report.

Through an error the dimensions given in last year's report for Reserve 2, Sachigo, were incorrect, although the area, 14 square miles, was correct. These dimensions are now amended so that the block shall be $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide by 4 miles long. A rough description pending final survey is included in the summarized recommendations contained herein.

To allay the evident anxiety of the Trout Lake Indians respecting their reserves the commissioners gave them verbal assurance that a strong recommendation would be made for the taking of early adequate measures to have the areas approved and duly surveyed.

The commissioners visited the Anglican Mission school over which the painstaking Mr. Garrett presides, inspected over one hundred Indian children, listened to their splendid singing and freely paid tribute to the pupils and teacher on their remarkable showing. With only a few school weeks each year to their credit these Indian children show a keenness to learn and respond readily to the efforts of the teacher.

FORT SEVERN

Work at Trout Lake was finished at 11 a.m. on Thursday, July 24, when the party sought the air route once more and headed for the first Hudson bay objective, Fort Severn, down the Severn river 180 miles by air from Trout Lake,

and over 250 miles by canoe. This post was circled at 12.50 p.m. and the party for the first time gazed from an elevation of five thousand feet upon the great inland sea that sweeps the northern shores and affords the Hudson's Bay Company access to lonely posts, including Fort Severn, it had established and in active operation in the latter part of the 17th century when the Bourbon Kings were trying to plant the Fleur-de-lis in the western wilds.

The post is on the west side of the river about four miles from where it empties into the Hudson bay. The few buildings erected, including the inevitable store, freight shed, factor's residence and small log houses that shelter the limited employees, are placed on level ground back some distance from the bank which rises thirty to forty feet from the water's edge. Accommodation was secured at the company's house, the factor being George Third, a competent and experienced official with an obliging clerk Henry Mann. The only other white man here is Harold Bland, a former employee of sixteen years' standing with the company, now a trader in his own right.

Dinner was served within an hour after arrival and consisted in part of young duck, a delicacy much appreciated by the partakers whose absence from the freshness of things for some time made the offering the more acceptable.

The weather being rainy and stormy the Indians were asked to assemble on the morrow. At nine o'clock Friday, July 25, some seventy-five, the entire membership, selected their leaders, three in number, George Bluecoat, Mumzie Albany and Saul Crow. Charlie Gray, a half-breed, acted as interpreter.

In the early stages of their conference with the commissioners the Indians under their natural restraint, or childish reserve in the presence of white men, displayed some hesitancy but gradually on realizing that the commissioners were present as friends to give that which they asked they took on an air of responsiveness and freely talked. A frank expression of ideas and opinions was exchanged, and the Indians who showed an understanding of Treaty No. 9 were satisfied with the points presented and retired for final instructions from the other members, who gave the leaders general direction to accept Adhesion. The official document was signed by the commissioners and the leaders and witnessed by all the members of the Treaty party and George Third, H. F. Bland and Henry J. Mann.

Seventy-five were then enrolled, these comprising 15 men, 15 women, 22 boys and 23 girls. Each was paid \$4 gratuity and \$4 annuity.

At the elections, following payments, George Bluecoat was elected chief and Mumzie Albany councillor, and to each was given a medal. The Union Jack was unfurled and accepted by the chief as a symbol of "law, order, peace and protection."

Their reserve, containing 15.2 square miles, was, with the approval of the commissioners, after due consideration, selected at the mouth of the Beaverstone river, where it joins the Severn river, and is to have a frontage of 1.5 miles on each side of the Beaverstone and a depth of 5 miles more or less from its mouth, the river being shown on map No. 20a, issued in 1926 by the province of Ontario, as Beaverstone, although it is called "Castorum" by the Hudson's Bay Company and "We-ke-niow" by the Indians.

The accustomed feast was provided and their "table" display was more palatable in appearance than that observed in certain other bands.

The hunt during the season just closed was nearly equal to that of the previous one, the predominant skins being beaver and otter. White fox, of which there has been a decided scarcity for several seasons, is again appearing and prospects for a good return are bright.

Goods at this post because of lower transportation charges, are much less than at Trout Lake for instance being only \$20 a cwt. as against \$38 at the inland post. Lake trout and whitefish are available, though not in abundance, at high tide. They generally follow the ice and go with the spring freshets to the bay, returning the last of September and October to the upper stretches of

the river, their spawning beds. This treking movement accounts for the obvious scarcity of fresh fish during the period of summer encampment. Speckled trout are procurable in certain fresh water streams a few miles from the post.

Commercial communication of Fort Severn with the outside world is by schooner of the Hudson's Bay Company, which calls twice a year. The *Fort York* from Churchill was eagerly awaited at treaty time but did not materialize—neither an outlook perched upon the roof of the factor's house, nor a scanning from the departing planes, having sighted the longed for cargo carrier.

Friday evening, July 25, saw the completion of work and early Saturday morning was fixed for a take-off to Winisk. Low tides prevented this, the planes being high and dry at the appointed time. They had been tied to shore due to the unsafe anchorage in deep water where the slippery clay bottom failed to hold the light anchors of the planes. Tides and variable winds are two important factors demanding the attention of airmen, who contemplate the use of Fort Severn as a port of call. Timely action on the part of the crew averted a serious mishap to one of the planes that had, with the outgoing tide urged by a wind, drifted from its anchorage down towards the mouth of the river.

Bad weather detained the party until Sunday, July 27, at 3.20 p.m. Pushing off for Winisk the planes skirted the southern shores of Hudson bay, the approach to which is a low-lying flat muskeg area, the last wash of myriads of streams and important large rivers draining extensive sections of the Patricia portion of the District of Kenora.

Countless wild ducks, several white whales and distant ice floes, were visible from the planes. Poor visibility and an approaching dense fog somewhat disconcerted the pilots after forty minutes of flying. As the fog thickened and lowered the planes were lost to the view of each other and an unusually low altitude was taken. An east wind speedily forced the fog into the face of the planes, now completely enveloped. A forced landing on the Winisk river near its mouth was decided upon and while the pilots had limited facts of the hazardous landing conditions certain data accompanied by a map had been obtained at Fort Severn and considered authentic enough to support an even chance on choosing this, in an emergency, as a safe alternative landing spot. To have waited another minute in the case of plane 113, and likewise 114, would have been flirting with grave danger, if not death, and Flight Lieutenant Harding turned the plane's nose into the terrifying fog up the river and somewhat jarringly though safely landed at the foot of long, flat rapids, the occupants of the plane expressing keen anxiety concerning their companions lost to view for some time. But within three minutes the fog was again pierced and down boated 114, in a similar fashion, to a point perilously near 113. At that moment the flood gates of heaven opened and a lashing wind set up. As the fog lifted and the downpour lessened, only to be repeated with double force and fury a few minutes later, an opening in the fog between the points of two islands occurred and the party with a sigh of relief discerned, dimly silhouetted in the background on the mainland a few miles up the river, beyond the rapids, the little cross-tipped Catholic Mission and the flag-tipped official residence of the Hudson's Bay Company.

On the left were faint outlines of teepees from which there shortly issued several agile Indian braves who though never having seen nor heard the flying canoe were aroused by the swish of the air paddle, the whirr of the motor, and rushing down the sticky, slippery, slimy clay banks, leaped into their responsive transports, with their trusty blades, long spruce poles and tracking ropes, and were soon shooting the rapids to satisfy a keen longing to gaze on the expected flying machines and to appease their minds troubled by the thought that a landing at this location spelt disaster.

These Winisk Indians were joyfully welcomed by the commissioners, who with Dr. O'Gorman were paddled, poled and tracked up the treacherous rapids some four miles to the looked for post. The company's factor, John Harris,

courteously received the Government officials and accorded all *carte blanche* possession of his tidy though restricted quarters. It was he who had mapped out a landing course and planted buoys for safe anchorage and take-off for sea planes about five miles above the post, which site later on the pilots were forced to use and record as the only safe one for this post.

Winisk post presents a dreary and depressing picture, situated as it is in a lonely position on the west bank of the Winisk river about four miles south of Hudson bay. This river takes its rise within a few miles of the headwaters of the Attawapiscat river and flows northerly and easterly three hundred miles into Hudson bay; like other rivers flowing into the bay it is subject to tidal conditions and has at its mouth a series of deltas that are being annually transformed. The clay soil with the constant lashing of the tidal waters and the recurring spring floods produces a handicap to shore activities.

The approach to the post both from up and down the river is via rapids navigated with difficulty only by the primitive though indispensable canoe.

Early Monday morning, July 28, the commissioners summoned the Indians, 85 in all, and hoped to conclude the work in order to take off on Tuesday. The band chose three leaders to act in treaty negotiations, Xavier Patrick, John Bird and David Sutherland. The interpreters were Rev. Father Martel and William Oman. These Indians possessed more knowledge of the terms and conditions of Treaty No. 9 than many members of other bands who had been admitted twenty-five years ago, and consequently discussions were shorter and explanations fewer. When the commissioners attempted to elucidate a certain point they were met by the interruption politely made, "We know perfectly all about this treaty."

Adhesion was readily signed by the contracting parties, the commissioners first and leaders second, followed by the witnesses, Rev. L. P. Martel, O.M.I., J. Thos. O'Gorman, M.D., John Harris, Hudson's Bay Company, and R. T. Wheeler, Clerk.

Elections resulted in Xavier Patrick as chief and David Sutherland, councillor. Dr. O'Gorman presented the Union Jack to the chief, appropriately explaining its significance, and the commissioners pinned upon the elected ones their medals and counselled them in divers matters.

A feast of ample proportions was tendered them but before partaking these humble teepee inhabitants, with a Christian faith, approached the missionary requesting that they gather in God's Name and thank Him for all His goodness and seek His blessing.

Although poor in appearance and limited in possessions they did not complain. They found their means of sustenance while camping at this former post sorely restricted. Fish was scarce, provisions were not in plenty and the general condition of the Indians demanded their early return to the bush where they could gain a livelihood.

A reserve, comprising 17 square miles, was selected at the old abandoned outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company up the Winisk river at its junction with what is known as the Asheweig river. This old outpost was formerly called "Sousahagen," by which name the Indians now identify Asheweig river.

The reserve shall be so laid out as to comprise a width of three miles, or 1 1/2 miles on each side of the west branch of the Asheweig river where it empties into or joins the Winisk river, and to follow along both sides of the Asheweig river to a sufficient depth, approximating 5.66 miles, to afford a total area of 17 square miles. While the reserve is 150 miles from the post it was chosen, as claimed by the Indians, because it is said to be a well wooded and good hunting section.

All day Tuesday, July 29, torrential rains fell, filling to overflowing the conglomerate holes of the boggy flat about the post which offers a haven to the wearied Indian trader. Black, low-hung clouds encircled the high heavens and Old Sol himself seemed to have forgotten the powers of penetration, while the term "visibility" was lost from the airman's vocabulary. To fly on such a day

was impossible and the morrow offered but a faint hope for improvement as was indicated by Rev. Father Martel.

This missionary's humble bearing and quiet assurance greatly impressed the official party. From the moment of his greeting until his "au revoir" he was a human barometer predicting the weather, approximate or remote, with an uncanny exactitude. His philosophy, ripened by years of experience, and instinctive powers unostentatiously exercised, to discern and disclose the secrets of the elements, are of incalculable value to those who travel by paddle or plane. For the magnanimous treatment he accorded the party and the important data he so generously furnished the commissioners record their thanks.

On Wednesday, July 30, at 11.45 a.m., the party left the post for the planes below the rapids but found them high and dry upon the beach supposed to be unaffected by the tides. Slight repairs to the screws in the pontoons were undertaken and after exhausting efforts the crew, assisted by Indians, released and floated the planes in the hope of getting the advantage of a break in the weather for the trip to Attawapiscat on James bay. Unfortunately in the attempt to take-off from these waters, safe in appearance though treacherous in reality, damage was done to the pontoon of plane 113 and a delay of another day ensued. All luggage was unloaded and taken by canoe ten miles up stream to the safe anchorage previously selected by Mr. Harris. Repairs under the most adverse conditions were completed by Thursday night when the planes took off for the Harris buoys where they tied up for the night, another rainy one.

On Friday, August 1, at 8 a.m., the whole party, except the mechanics, who tented on the shore near the planes, left by canoe and occupied two and a half hours in reaching the machines, although the distance is about five miles, the intervening rapids requiring stiff paddling, poling and tracking.

A start for Attawapiscat was made at 11.45. A coastal course by the Hudson bay around cape Henrietta, and then down the west shore of James bay, as originally intended, was abandoned because of the hazardous fogs about the cape, where it was learned that up to the middle of August the ice packs render flying most uncertain. A cross-country flight was substituted and after about three hours over country, much of which was terrifying from the viewpoint of a possible forced landing, Attawapiscat was reached.

ATTAWAPISCAT

This post, situated at the mouth of the Attawapiscat river, has, like other James bay posts on the west side, the appearance of a modern community with its long line of coastal buildings, including those of the two trading companies, and the Anglican and Catholic Missions with the framework of a pretentious new church. An unique sawmill is operated by the lay brothers of the Catholic mission on a dual power system of gasolene and steam, this mill being the most northerly in the province of Ontario and used exclusively for the cutting of lumber for church purposes.

Rev. Father Belles and his assistant, Father Langlois, ever solicitous for the welfare of the Indians, wholeheartedly co-operated with the commissioners.

The Attawapiscat Indians, formerly members of the Albany band, were detached from the latter and aggregated into a separate band at treaty payment last year. The number in all is 583, but of these only 100 met the commissioners, the others having decamped for their hunting grounds prior to the belated arrival of the planes.

Their chief, Xavier Chookomoolin, with the three councillors, Jacob Chookomoolin, Jacob Gull and John Nakooche, remained to receive the annuities for the absentees and to discuss the question of the selection of a reserve.

Commissioner Cain joined with Paymaster Awrey in paying annuities all day and at night conferred with the Indians on the reserve question, the determination of which, both in respect of its size and location, as indicated in the report of last year, was deferred until this year.

When Treaty No. 9 was signed the Albany band was admitted and a reserve, based upon the numbers then enrolled, 140 square miles, was selected at the mouth of the Albany river, duly surveyed by O.L.S. James S. Dobie, and shown on plan dated April 12, 1913, but never approved by the Ontario Government. The present membership of the Albany band (which excludes the Attawapiscat Indians formerly of the Albany band) is 688 and on an accurate mathematical basis they are entitled to 137.6 square miles, whereas the reserve they already hold, and over which they have exercised ownership, contains as above stated 140 square miles.

After mature consideration the commissioners deemed it advisable and in the interests, both of the Indians and the Crown, that such reserve remain intact and that the area to be allotted to the Attawapiscat band constitute the difference between the aggregate allotment to which both bands are entitled and the 140 square miles. The total membership of the two bands is 1,222, which, on the basis of one square mile for each family of five, is equivalent to 244.4 square miles, and this reduced by 140 square miles is 104.4 square miles, the size of the reserve allocated to the Attawapiscat band, or only two and a fifth square miles less than the exact mathematical requirement.

The Attawapiscat Indians accepted the arrangement with evident satisfaction and expressed thanks for the sympathy with which their requests were considered.

The reserve was selected at the junction of the Little Eqwan river and the main Eqwan river to start about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the said Junction and to consist of a block 6 miles wide and 17.4 miles long, extending down the main Eqwan and as far as possible including 3 miles on each side thereof. This inland site was justified by the Indians' contention, vouchsafed by others, that the coast trapping restricted mostly to foxes, had been lamentably diminishing during late years and the selected area would afford mixed trapping, good fishing and a centralized meeting point for the much scattered members.

Many questions, beyond the purview of the commissioners were presented, and while a sympathetic hearing was given the Indians they were referred to the resident Indian agent, Dr. Hamilton of Moose Factory, who had already paid the band an official visit and contemplated another at an early date.

The post factors, Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Graham, extended the usual courtesies to the party.

The elimination of so many individual annuity payments by making them through the chief and councillors, and the use of these representatives as the sole medium through which the reserve decision was reached, saved two days here and the work was completed on Saturday night, August 2.

Following church service on Sunday, August 3, the planes hopped off for Fort Albany and arrived there in less than an hour.

FORT ALBANY

The commissioners and Dr. O'Gorman registered at the Hudson's Bay Company, and the crew at Revillon Freres, Mr. Watt being the capable factor at the former and Mr. Horne at the latter.

The spiritual welfare of the Indians is amply provided for by the Anglican and Roman Catholic Missions. Rev. Mr. Northam, who last year was seriously ill and had to be transported by treaty plane to Sudbury for successful hospital treatment, warmly received the commissioners and during their stay at the post gave a delightful entertainment in the school house for the Indians and members of the party. By lantern slides and movie pictures he depicted "The Epic Indian Treaty Party Trip of 1929," and gave evidence of his whole-souled interest in his work.

The Roman Catholic Fathers, Belledeau and Decaire, are in charge of a large Indian school and have a convenient church and other substantial buildings. Due to spring floods their school and mission houses were flooded to the

tops of the lower stories in 1928, and in constant dread of a recurrence the fathers have undertaken the erection of a more commodious school in addition to hospital and farm buildings up the river on the opposite side, about four miles, on higher and more dependable ground. Here, they have a creditable sawmill and have completed a cement foundation for the new school, 100 feet by 40 feet, and an addition for a hospital 40 feet by 40 feet. They are methodically proceeding towards the establishment of an industrial farm, where they hope in due time to train the Indian youths in the art of producing for self preservation.

The commissioners were grateful guests at a splendid dinner at the mission where fine green vegetables from the mission's garden, and beautiful fresh milk from the first cows seen on the trip, were served.

On August 4 over four hundred Indians were paid and hearings given to many concerning matters within the domain of the resident Indian agent. The same plaintive tones as heard at most of the posts were poured out here, that the hunt was poor, the fish scarce, and earning a living hard. Appeals for relief measures had been previously investigated and provided for by Dr. Hamilton.

The program at Fort Albany was concluded late Monday night and on the following morning, August 5, after waiting until 11 o'clock for a clear sky, the machines hopped off and, with a favourable wind, in fifty minutes reached Moose Factory, the last port of call, at the bottom of the bay.

MOOSE FACTORY

Moose Factory and Fort Albany have a wealth of history and tradition behind them. Captured and recaptured in the latter part of the 17th Century, in the hectic struggle between the English and French, these posts remain sturdy examples of the great business venture undertaken in 1670 and carried on for over two hundred and fifty years by the great Hudson's Bay Company, whose history is replete with romance, adventure and mystery, and whose extending ramifications in diverse departments of the economic world are traceable to their original trading with the Indians.

The prominence of Moose Factory, hitherto largely related to the fur trade and the company, is now being accentuated and made permanent. It is the proposed terminus of the extension to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, a provincially owned and operated railway, the extension of which will be completed within a year.

The commodious buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company are situated on Moose island, extending along the bank of the river for a mile or more, with the Anglican church and Indian school at the upper end. In charge of this mission is Rev. James Blackburn, B.A., recently installed. His experience amongst and association with the Indians of Western Canada serve him splendidly. He showed a kindly interest in the visit of the treaty party and attended in person at treaty payments. Although there is no Catholic Mission here a worthy representative of the Oblate Fathers was met in the person of Rev. J. E. Saindon, who is general director of all the Order missions on the bay.

Revillon Freres have their post on the mainland of the main branch of the Moose river, their buildings paralleling the shore line back about 150 feet for over half a mile.

Law and order are preserved: the very presence of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police conduces towards a healthy respect for all that is fair and just.

The appointment by the Department of Indian Affairs of a resident Indian agent, a medical man of many years' standing, was a commendable one, and will in the opinion of the commissioners offer a solution for many of the Indian problems arising in and about James bay that are difficult to understand, much less solve, at such long range as is the capital from the scene of wholesale, if not always wholesome, demands. The Indians consider the appointment not merely a gallant gesture but a practical step in studying their needs at first hand. The boat furnished for the Agent's use receives the highest praise and is expected

in process of time to have an important effect for good upon the morale of the Government wards.

Tuesday afternoon, August 5, and Wednesday morning, August 6, were spent in paying annuities to the band members whose total registration is 300, a number of whom receive payments at other points whither they wander, some in search of work, others through a desire for shifting scenes, and a percentage to taste of the fruits of older civilization.

The developments during and resulting from the building of the railway to this historic post will, it is hoped, provide opportunities, to such of the Indians as are willing and industrious, of earning their livelihood and of gaining an independence which of late, due to the diminishing game in their narrowed area, is impossible.

By becoming virtually an inland seaport Moose Factory, with its prospective tourist and summer trade and the contemplated extensive construction work covered by the expanding program of the Ontario Government, will afford openings for the dexterous canoe man, the ready guide and the tourist's handy man.

An inspection of the Indian agent's boat, and a cruise of two hours in company with Dr. Hamilton, occupied the time of the commissioners until five o'clock when the party resumed its journey to Remi lake, which was reached in less than two hours on the evening of Wednesday, August 6, just two days behind the original schedule.

On Thursday, August 6, needed repairs to the engines were made by the mechanics, assisted by another member of the Royal Air Force, who fortunately was attached to the photographic planes operating in this region and temporarily stationed at Remi Lake. Friday morning, August 8, the planes took off for Trout Lake near North Bay, and, with floating mists at times harassing and low visibility, landed about noon. Immediately after dinner the party, excepting Commissioner Cain, moved off for Ottawa Air Port at Rockcliffe, and arrived the same afternoon, Commissioner Cain in the meantime having crossed Trout lake in canoe to North Bay, from which point he left for Toronto, reaching there Saturday, August 9, 1930.

Thus ended a decidedly interesting and important air trip which included practically a complete circuit of the hinterland of Ontario and an official visit to every Indian encampment along and north of the Albany river and on the coasts of Hudson bay and James bay in the province of Ontario, undertaken by the Department of Indian Affairs in the interests and welfare of the Indians inhabiting that extensive area.

PASSING OBSERVATIONS

It is worthy of remark that the general health of the Indians is good. Excluding tubercular trouble appearing in most bands their disorders were more or less negligible and their appearance in the main very respectable.

Contrary to occasional opinion, expressed by certain critics, magazine writers, feigned historians and pseudo experts on Indian matters, the early extinction of the Indian is not particularly evidenced in the Indians under Treaty No. 9, whose numbers approximate four thousand. These Indians during the last fifteen years, according to official figures, show a natural increase of fourteen per cent, thus disproving the theory that, because of alleged unchecked epidemics, the lack of ready applied medical science, with its modern conveniences and varied adaptations, extermination of this nomadic race is rapid. While the loss of close contact with medical and surgical science is regrettable though unavoidable, the periodic visits by officials of the Department of Indian Affairs, and their instructions on the care and cleanliness of the body and on general habits, the wide open spaces, exhilarating air and the carefree, enervating, nonchalant existence, are sufficiently compensating factors to maintain a fair balance in the scales of life and mortality.

Throughout the entire trip the party was accompanied by a medical man, sent under the directions of the Department of Indian Affairs. Dr. Mitchell was associated with the work from Remi Lake to Fort Hope, Dr. Day from Fort Hope to Osnaburgh, and Dr. O'Gorman for the balance, and the greater portion of the trip, covering all the newly enrolled Indians. Dr. O'Gorman proved a capable, painstaking and versatile advisor, not only in matters of his profession but in others of interest and value to the flying officials.

All three professional men have had a wide experience with Indians and their methods, though differing one from the other, of instructing and advising meet with a ready response.

MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Even in the far distant unsettled and unorganized sections the Indians, solely dependent upon the chase for a means of livelihood, are facing real trials in their efforts.

As civilization on the wheels of industrial and commercial progress pushes back the frontier the trapping fields are invaded and the product of the hunt diminished.

The commissioners, while fully cognizant of the continued perplexing problem confronting the Government, and students of sociology in respect of a satisfactory system of assimilation, always with due regard for the Indians' instinctive traits, believe that an intensive effort at a not too distant date should be made to teach the Indian to apply himself to the production of certain food-stuffs to provide at least for his own sustenance.

From observations during the last two summers the conclusions drawn indubitably point to the feeling that if the summer weeks, and in cases months, spent about the various posts by the Indians were devoted to the task of gardening small plots of ground upon the reserves the source of supply would be enlarged, the cry of starvation reduced, the demands made on the Government for relief lessened and a spirit of independence developed. Some church missions in the far-flung sections are already, with an extended vision begotten of a wide experience, admitting the advent of the day when necessity will compel the Indian to sustain himself partly by tilling the land, rather than attempting to do so wholly by the forest and stream, and are establishing farms in connection with schools, thus providing reasonable means of teaching and encouraging the Indians in cultivating and producing from the soil.

Unless and until the Indians affect some active interest in this direction they should be discouraged from loitering too long at summer encampments where their sources of supply are limited, and urged to return within reasonable time to their hunting grounds where they shall not face starvation.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The commissioners in conclusion respectfully submit the following recommendations, including certain of those covered by their report of last year:—

- (a) That the surrender made in the year 1905 by the Indians of such portion of the territory, then in the Northwest Territories and now within the province of Ontario, be approved and confirmed.
- (b) That the following reserves situated in the area referred to in the preceding paragraph (a) be approved and confirmed:—
 1. Osnaburgh, north side Albany river—53 square miles.
 2. Fort Hope—100 square miles.
 3. Marten Falls—30 square miles.
 4. Fort Albany—140 square miles.
- (c) That all the new reserves hereinafter roughly described and shown on accompanying map be approved and confirmed.

FOR TROUT LAKE INDIANS

Trout Lake.—Reserve 1, lying on the east and southeast shore of Trout lake, where it empties into the Fawn river, and on both sides thereof along the shore of said lake for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles more or less and back therefrom to a distance of approximately 12 miles, always, as far as possible, at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore on each side of the main channel of the said Fawn river, containing 85 square miles more or less.

Sachigo Lake.—Reserve 2, lying at the outlet of Sachigo lake where it empties into Sachigo river and extending on both sides thereof along the shore of the said lake $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles more or less and back therefrom to a distance of approximately 4 miles, always, as far as possible, at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shores on each side of the main channel of the said river, containing 14 square miles more or less.

Wunnumin Lake.—Reserve 3, lying at the southeast end of Wunnumin lake where it empties into the Winisk river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in frontage by 6 miles in depth, the area to be largely to the south side, the north boundary to be so extended as to include sufficient area on both sides of the river, containing 27 square miles more or less.

FOR CARIBOU LAKE INDIANS

Caribou Lake, lying on the south shore of Caribou lake, slightly to the left or westerly end, so that sufficient frontage of a somewhat extended bay will be included, the dimensions to be approximately 8 miles long by 4-4 miles wide.

FOR DEER LAKE BAND

Sandy Lake Narrows, lying at the Narrows, being a stretch of water lying between Sandy lake and lake Oo-pe-te-qua-yah, the reserve to comprise 10,624 acres, or approximately 17 square miles, to be laid out in a rectangle having a width, so far as possible, of at least 3 miles with sufficient depth to satisfy the acreage requirement.

FOR FORT SEVERN BAND

Fort Severn, at the mouth of the Beaverstone river, where it joins the Severn river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles frontage on each side of the Beaverstone river and back 5 miles more or less from the mouth, the said river being shown on map No. 20 a., issued in 1926 by the province of Ontario, as "Beaverstone," although called "Castor-um" by the Hudson's Bay Company and "We-ke-mow" by the Indians, containing 15 square miles more or less.

FOR WINISK BAND

Winisk, situated at the old outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company up the Winisk river at its junction with what is known as the Asheweig river, the reserve to be so laid out as to comprise a width of 3 miles, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on each side of the west branch of the Asheweig river, where it empties into the Winisk, and to follow both sides of the said Asheweig river $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or such distance as will afford a total area of 17 square miles more or less.

FOR ATTAWAPISCAT BAND

Attawapiscat, situated at the junction of the Little Eqwan river with the main Eqwan river, to start on the main Eqwan river at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the said junction and to comprise a width of 6 miles, or 3 miles on each side of the river, and a depth down the river of approximately 17-4 miles, containing 104-4 square miles more or less.



SIGNATORIES AND WITNESSES AT WINDYK



SIGNING OF ADHESION AT WENDIGO



TREATY PARTY AT REMI LAKE



GROUP OF INDIANS ENROLLED AT FORT SEVERN

- (d) That any mining claims staked out and recorded, within any of the above mentioned unsurveyed reserves, subsequent to the date of the signing of the Adhesion covering the areas, shall in all respects be subject to the provisions of Ontario Statutes 1924, chapter 15, 14 George V, which defines and protects the rights of the Indians.
- (e) That early steps be taken to have the newly selected reserves regularly surveyed by an Ontario land surveyor and plans thereof lodged in the necessary record offices of the Dominion of Canada and the province of Ontario; furthermore that ample notice be given the chief of each band of the approximate time that the surveyor will be upon the ground to survey the allotment for reserve or reserves and permit accredited representatives of the band to assist in selecting and establishing the lines and permanent posts.

Accompanying this report and being part and parcel thereof are:—

- (1) Map of area covered by Adhesion to Treaty No. 9, with explanatory legend.
- (2) Pictures:
- (a) Signing of Adhesion at Wendigo.
- (b) Group of Indians enrolled at Fort Severn.
- (c) Signatories and witnesses at Winisk.

The commissioners beg to submit herewith the original Adhesions to Treaty No. 9, signed in triplicate.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient commissioners,

W. C. CAIN,
H. N. AWREY.

September 29, 1930.

BUILDINGS

The following are the buildings erected during the fiscal year of 1929-30.

Gordon's Indian Residential School, Punnichy, Sask.

Cecilia Jeffrey Indian Residential School, at Kenora, Ont., which was started last year, was completed.

Brandon Indian Residential School, Brandon, Man.

Beauval Indian Residential School, Beauval, Sask. Building operations were started this year.

Old Sun's Indian Residential School, Gleichen, Alta.

Alert Bay Indian Residential School, started last year, was completed.

A new wing was built to the St. Bruno's Mission, near Grouard, Alta.

Day Schools have been erected at the following places:—

Oka Indian Day School, P.Q.

Sand Point Indian Day School, Ont.

Gull Bay Indian Day School, Ont.

Skidegate Indian Day School, B.C.

Day School and Teachers' Residence at Lake Manitoba, Man.

Big Eddy Day School, Man.