

They held 3,120 acres under cultivation. Their crops were 4,269 bushels of grain and 1,300 tons of hay. The fish taken by them were valued at \$18,500 and furs at \$5,205, and their revenue from other sources was \$5,850. The charter under which the Canadian Indians claim their rights is the Royal proclamation of King George III. in 1763, after the Treaty of Paris. Their lands were to be alienated only at public meetings presided over by the governor or his deputy. Care and control over them is exercised by the Dominion Government. The Algonquins of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay are divided into fifteen bands, settled on as many reserves on the shores of lake and bay. Most of them are now Christians, but a remnant of the old superstition is often found lingering among them. They meet yearly on a chosen place to dance and shoot *Matci Manito*, the evil spirit. They live in tribes, the regulation of their affairs being in the hands of councils chosen by themselves; the oldest system of government on the continent is in operation in their council houses. Their code of rules, when adopted and approved by the Governor-General, forms an excellent quasi-municipal system, including the management of roads, fences, schools, and pounds. They exhibit laudable interest in education and have many Public schools, and also send many of the children to the Roman Catholic schools and convent at Wikwemikong, on Manitoulin Island, and to the Protestant Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes at the Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Hamilton then gave an interesting account of several famous Indians of this region; of Chingalacose, the Small Pine, the noted Chippewa chief who aided Capt. Roberts in taking Fort Mackinack in 1812, and was afterwards for many years leader of his tribe in their wars with the Sioux, but was converted to Christianity under the ministration of Rev. Dr. McMurray when missionary at Sault Ste. Marie. His son, Augustine Shingwauk, gave his name and aid to the Home there established for the education of Indian children. Assikinack was a noted Ottawa chief, and under the name of the "Black Bird" figured at the taking of Fort Dearborn in 1812, and in the defence of Mackinack from American attack in 1814.

His son Francis was, in 1840, when a lad, brought to Upper Canada College, where he developed good scholarly powers, and attained high places in his classes. He became Indian interpreter to the department, and in 1858 and 1859 read several learned papers before the Canadian Institute as to Indian history and customs. He unfortunately died in 1863. Mr. Hamilton then discussed the "Manaboyho" legends, and showed that these, as found in various forms among our Algonquins, are the substance of the "Song of Hiawatha," which latter name is the Onondaga or Iroquois name for the same demigod or national hero. Several