

Mts. from
Quebec

River and at Martin Creek. There is no accommodation here of any kind, so parties would need to go properly equipped. The fishing is so near the station that a guide would not be required at all.

Two miles east of Pagwa station flows the Pagwachuan river, north into the Kenogami river, which in turn empties into the Albany, and thence into James Bay at Fort Albany. As a canoe route it has few equals.

By this route the Chalybeate Springs near Hat Island on the Albany river may be visited. For many decades the Indians from far and near sought the medicinal waters as a last cure for their hereditary diseases. For many acres surrounding these springs the trees are blazed and marked with syllabic characters designed and introduced by James Evans, an early Wesleyan Missionary among the Crees, and which practically all the Indians can read and write, telling each other in this manner of the cures, deaths, births, etc., that have taken place at this particular spot.

Written entirely phonetically it is unhampered by irregularities and can be readily acquired by one Indian from another. So general is their knowledge of this sign language that every Indian camping place and every point where canoe routes diverge become local post offices, where letters written on birch bark, often, of course, containing only an account of trivial occurrences, but giving the opportunity to convey news of importance, are left for the information of following parties.

Just below Chipie Island are springs of liquid clay and near the mouth of Henly river is the site of Old Fort Henly, which was built in 1740 to prevent the Indians from communicating with the French



Indians at trading post, Albany River