

directly from the French King's bounty of an annual contribution from the public funds of France to supplement the local means of support."

Respecting the position and religious claims of the Indians, Judge Badgley says :

"As matter of fact, the history of the mission at the Mountain some years after the original settlement of the city in 1642-3, or that of Sault-au-Recollet in 1701, both locations being in the seigniory of the Island of Montreal, or finally at the Lake seigniory in 1717, the mission Indians were merely a gathering of waifs and strays of different tribes, fortuitously collected at the mission location by the christian charity of the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, and never had or pretended to have title of any kind either to the seigniory of Montreal, their first and second locations, or to the lake seigniory where they were last located until within a very recent period. It appears, however, that the Oka Iroquois have held and occupied lots of land at or near the locality of the lake mission, either by themselves as individuals or by families, or as having acquired them by succession to deceased Indian relatives, for the protection and maintenance of themselves and families as residents at the mission, and hence the self-imposed duty assumed by the Seminary of Montreal for the care and spiritual instruction of the Indians at the lake mission was set out among the the conditions and considerations for the confirmation act of 1841, which vesting the seigniories absolutely in the ecclesiastics of the Seminary, was declared to be for the following 'purposes, intents and objects only and for none others, among these the cure of souls within the parish of Montreal, the mission 'of the lake of Two