

Gloucester Bay was on the other side of Tiny peninsula from Matchedash Bay, that the whole bay was called Gloucester Bay by Governor Simcoe in 1793, and that the route to Drummond Island was used till 1841.

Mr. A. C. Osborne read a paper on "The Land of the Wyandots."

Mr. O. A. Howland said the reader referred to the Indians offering tobacco to the Chaudiere Falls. It was probably as a propitiation to some presiding spirit, offered to secure a successful journey on the Great River. He had heard from the Indians on the North Shore of Lake Michigan a similar tradition about the cliff called the "Lover's Leap" on Mackinaw Island. The cliff overlooks the Straits of Mackinaw. The island is about midway in what must have seemed to canoemen a "grand traverse." According to the tradition given him, which he believed to be the true one, the Indians used to land and lay their offerings on this natural altar to the good or evil spirit presiding over the spot as thanks for a safe voyage so far and propitiation against the dangers of the remainder of the passage.

Rev. Father Laboureau said the offering of tobacco is not out of date. A practice still exists among many Indians of throwing a bit of tobacco to the "old woman."

Mr. Alan Macdougall read a paper on "The Indians of the Pacific Coast, an Attempt to Define their Artistic Work."

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Second Meeting, 25th September, 1891, at 20 o'clock, in the Town Hall, the Mayor in the chair.

The Mayor delivered an address of welcome, to which a reply was made by Dr. Meredith.

Mr. David Boyle read a paper on "The Indian as a Mechanic"

Rev. Father Laboureau read a paper on "The Early History of the the Mission of St. Anne's, Penetanguishene." There was, he said, a naval and military station in Drummond Island at the time of its cession to the United States, and also a considerable number of traders, merchants, and their servants, mostly French Canadians, half-breeds, and Indians. The military and naval post was removed in the fall of 1827 to Penetanguishene. The civilians followed in the spring of the following year, landing at what is now the Reformatory Point. Barracks were then erected, and the civilians, after a year and a half, removed to the present town. The Indians were scattered around at Waubaushene, Coldwater, Beausoleil, Manitoulin, some staying at Penetanguishene. In February, 1832, Bishop Macdonnell, of Kingston, made his first pastoral