

## F.

*Answers received from Robert H. Dee, Physician.*

Have known the Six Nation Indians for twenty years.

Intermarriage with the whites is not common, but many of the largest and most prosperous families are descended from either a white father or mother, the parent in some cases having been taken prisoner, and adopted before the Six Nations came to Canada. Moreover, it is a fact, that in almost every case where there are farms well worked and good buildings, the owners are of [white and red parents, and where Indian women have married white men, they and their families have done better than where Indian men have married white women.

Where there is white blood you see more energy and perseverance, during observation for twenty years.

The Indians make their own arrangements with the whites who work their farms. He believes it is intended only to allow this privilege to the widows, the aged and to cripples. He considers it a mistake to restrict the Indians in this matter. The Indians are paid in May or June, and in October or November. The middle of February and first of October would be the best time.

The Indians are increasing, and the increase would be shown to be greater were the absent ones counted, as they should be, at the fall payment of interest money by the Superintendent and chiefs.

None of the Indians have sought enfranchisement; they are better off as they are than by the terms offered in the Act of 1869. Moreover, there is no land surrendered, and they cannot get a deed until the land is surrendered.

They would seek enfranchisement if just and liberal terms were offered them. There are numbers who are fit for that position.

It is impossible to prevent trespass by cattle, as there appears to be no law to make pounds on the Reserve. Indians do more road work than the whites, and each man is compelled to do three days work besides for the land and horses where they have them.

There is no reason why Indians should not in time take their place among the rest of the population of the country. They would be willing to surrender their lands for cash if all the money the Government holds in trust for them was at the same time paid them.

## G.

*Answers from Timothy Burning, Upper Mohawk Chief.*

The annuity moneys are paid about the end of May and middle of November; the first of April and the first of October would be better.

A great many of the Indians would require to be enlightened before being fit to take their place among the rest of the population of the country.

The Indians would be willing to surrender their lands, providing they receive the cash, and it was equally divided among the people; and also that the Government repaid to the Six Nations the sum of \$153 and interest, which was taken from the funds of that people without their consent, and invested in Grand River Navigation Company Stocks, together with all the documents and papers connected with the Six Nations and the British Government.

## H.

*Joseph Miller, a Minister and an Indian, one of the Six Nations, states:—*

That he has been among his brethren during the whole course of his life, and has noticed during that time a great improvement in their modes of agriculture, as well as in their moral character and industrial habits. That Christianity has increased. That the Act of 1869 encourages adultery, inasmuch as it allows an Indian woman, who is living