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that follow the chase, who send them venison, beaver & in the course of the winter.

The greater part of the Iroquois Tribe stationed at this Village, follow the chase for about three months during the Fall and winter. In summer a few engage themselves to lumber men to shoot and guide rafts down the Rapids of the Ottawa, but generally speaking the majority of this Tribe remain at the Village, the whole year thro'. They are more fond of agriculture, than the Nip. called Algonquins.

N^o 3. The situation of the locations of the settled parties, or of hunting grounds, occupied by other Indians.

Answered - The situation of the location of these three above mentioned Tribes - is as I have said before - on the borders of the Lake of the two Mounts, distant from Montreal about thirty three miles. The Nipissing and Algonquin tribes speak the same language - and are in many say one and the same tribe, from the many intermarriages that have taken place between them. These remain in the lower Village. The Iroquois have their Village about 150 yards above them. The Church and Missionary Establishments are built between both Villages.

N^o 4. The extent of the lands, set apart at the different locations, for the use of the Indians, and of the Hunting Ranges.

The three tribes of this Village, have no lands set apart for their use, or that they can call their own. They are entirely at the mercy of their Missionaries. The whole of the Seignory of the Lake of the two Mountains, is claimed by the Reverend Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. They allow the Indians to cultivate small patches of ground here & there, distant from one another - and some patches extend from their Villages two or three miles - on these spots