

Oneida Indians to Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin, which leaves their population 2,975, being two less than it was in 1887-88.

The Six Nations and the Mississaguas of the Counties of Brant and Haldimand were favored with excellent crops in the season of 1888. The return to the former was nine-fold, and to the latter eleven-fold, of the seed sown.

Both communities are entirely dependent upon agriculture, and the condition of prosperity in which they are found is indicative of the success which has attended their efforts in that line of industry.

They are essentially progressive and well-to-do.

It was with much satisfaction and pleasure that, on the occasion of a visit made by me last autumn to these Indians, in response to an invitation which was kindly extended to me by them, I observed so many manifest signs of thrift and prosperity among them. The Agricultural Exhibition of the Six Nations which I visited was a credit both to the society which managed it and to the exhibitors who displayed specimens of the fruits of their industry thereat. The kind reception given and the hospitality extended to their Superintendent-General will not soon be forgotten.

Both communities have increased in population, the Six Nations by twenty-two, and the Mississaguas by eight souls, their numbers by the last census being 3,384 and 253 respectively. The sanitary condition of the Six Nations is fair, and that of the Mississaguas excellent.

Several of the religious bodies have adherents among these Indians, and some of the denominations are represented by missionaries.

There are, however, said to be still 684 heathens among the Six Nations.

The Chippewas of the County of Bruce had an augmentation of five in their number, making the population, according to their last census, 760. The health of the band at Cape Croker was quite satisfactory, while that of the Saugeen Band was considerably affected by malarial disease.

The crops of wheat and barley were short on both reserves, but peas and oats yielded fair returns. The number of their live stock is augmenting on the Saugeen Reserve; but many members of the Cape Croker Band were obliged to sell or kill not a few of their animals, owing to the very short hay crop of 1888.

These Indians have purchased additional agricultural implements. They have also erected more houses and barns.

The issue to the Saugeen Indians of location tickets covering their individual holdings has had the effect of stimulating them to renewed efforts to improve their several locations, and as a result their future prosperity seems to be assured.

Both bands have good fisheries, which are a source of great profit to them.

The six schools in operation on these Reserves are attended with a fair measure of success in the education of the young. The result of their inspection from time to time by the Public School Inspector indicates a favorable condition of matters as existing.

The continued over-indulgence by many of the Cape Croker Band in intoxicants, and the facility with which they are able to procure them in Warton and elsewhere, are greatly to be deplored.

The Saugeen Band have displayed greater continence in the above respect.

The Indians last referred to sustained a severe loss in the death of their aged and highly esteemed chief, John Kagadonce, after having filled that position for