

Some of the Indians have rented their farms to whites, but the Indian Council has ordered their removal ; and renting in future will be allowed by the Council in special cases only.

An Indian married to a white woman does not forfeit his annuity ; but an Indian woman who marries a white man loses it, and her name is erased from the list. Any member of the Six Nations who has been absent for a time may be erased from the list ; but each case is enquired into by the Council, and dealt with according to circumstances.

Destitution does not prevail at any time ; it is guarded against by the medical men, who report any case of distress, and relief is afforded besides. The Council is always ready to answer any appeal for assistance.

The Act of 1859 is not as a whole acceptable to the Indians, while not a few prefer their ancient rules to any statute law. Not one of the Six Nations has availed himself of the enfranchisement clauses of that Act ; the reason no doubt is that it does not invest them with a title in fee-simple. If that was conceded it is very likely many would seek the privilege ; but in very few cases would it be judicious to grant such a right without restrictions.

The number of chiefs and war-chiefs exceed sixty ; that number, however, never attend Council. Some of the more advanced young men would prefer an elective Council ; but the large majority of the people still prefer hereditary chiefs.

The chief causes of crime are indolence and the temptation held out by designing whites, who are ever ready to buy what they know or should suspect to be stolen. The Counties of Brant and Haldimand have not been paid the costs of criminal prosecutions of Indians, as no return or claim has been made that I am aware of by either municipality.

Upon the representation of several creditors, an arrangement was made in 1869, under which an order was issued to endeavor to induce and collect by installments debts claimed of certain individual Indians, a considerable amount of which has been collected and paid to creditors, but uncertainty of identity and denial of claims has prevented collections. There is no reason why Indians should not in time take their place among the rest of the population of the country. Judging from the past few years, the course of the next twenty-five will be productive of great advances by this people. Many of them will be well qualified to take their places in the surrounding community. The great drawbacks in the way of their improvement are, the want of control by parents over their children, and the innate tendency to indolence which prevails among many of the men ; the women on the contrary appear to have more energy of character. In this connection, however, it is proper to state, there are worthy and encouraging exceptions.

The sum of four hundred dollars each half-year is paid to the chiefs as board money ; the Superintendent has no control over it ; it is handed to the Council ; sometimes they ask him to divide it among them ; on other occasions they divide it among themselves. Marriages of Indians with whites are injurious to the constitution and health of the offspring, besides increasing the number of *white Indians*.

Indians buy, sell and exchange their improvements among themselves. It is, however, contrary to rule, and no record is kept because it is without authority ; but it is intended to introduce a system of doing so, although it may prove difficult of enforcement.

The time occupied in paying the annuity moneys of the Six Nations is from seven to ten days. The Mississaguas are paid in from one to two days. The Six Nations are paid at their Council House on the Reserve, the Superintendent going there every morning from Brantford until the amount is paid. The time occupied by his predecessors was from two to three days, but the present system is considered a great improvement.

B.

Answers received from Rev. James Roberts, A.B., Missionary.

Has labored among the Six Nation Indians for the last eleven years. In that time they have improved in their mode of agriculture very much, many of them own and make use of mowing, reaping, and threshing machines. About five or six years ago, they