

on both sides of the river, from the Cayuga township line to the south side of the Hamilton Road; but are at present about to retire altogether to the south side. The greater part live in log houses, scattered over this tract; very few comparatively live in villages. Of these there are properly but three; the Mohawk, Tuscarora, and Cayuga. The first, which is between one and two miles from Brantford, was established in 1785, the year after the emigration of the Six Nations. It contains about twenty-four houses, and extends in a very irregular form, for above a quarter of a mile. Its church, which is said to be the oldest in Canada West, is a very neat building, in excellent repair, and contains the family vault of the celebrated Chief of the Mohawks, Joseph Brant. All the Indian inhabitants of this village, with the exception of four or five families, have sold their improvements to white settlers, and have removed to other parts of the reserve, chiefly for the convenience of procuring fuel, which they had great difficulty in obtaining at the village. The Tuscarora village is a mile and a half from the site of the Six Nations' Council House, which is eleven miles from Brantford. It was established ten or fifteen years later than the Mohawk village, and is of nearly the same extent; but the houses, of which there are about thirty, are less scattered. It contains few or no white settlers; and there is a neat little church at one end of the village. The Upper Cayuga village is now deserted by the Indians; the houses are all of logs, and in each settlement there are several barns. None of the Six Nations Indians reside in wigwams.

According to an account taken in 1843, it appears that the 2223 individuals, forming about 500 families, occupy 397 houses, having 55 barns attached to them. They possess 85 waggons, 127 sleighs, 153 ploughs, and 97 harrows. Their stock consists of 350 horses, 561 oxen, 790 cows, 2070 swine, and 83 sheep. The extent of improved land among them is, 6908 acres, or on an average, about fourteen acres to a family. Some, however, hold extensive farms, as will be seen by the following abstract:—

No. of Indians holding no improved land .....	50
do. do. under 5 acres .....	96
do. do. from 5 to 10 acres .....	85
do. do. do. 10 to 20 " .....	67
do. do. do. 20 to 50 " .....	62
do. do. do. 50 to 100 " .....	28
do. do. do. 100 to 150 " .....	9
do. do. do. 150 to 200 " .....	1

In those cases in which the family has no improved land, the men generally work out in the winter. In the spring and summer, and in the early part of the autumn, they engage as labourers, for which they receive high wages. The females remain with their relations, and are supported by the earnings of the men. Many of the Indians work on the farms of the white settlers during harvest time.

The land is not subdivided into regular plots, but each Indian selects his own locality, and takes as much land as he can cultivate, or wishes to reserve to himself, without the interference of the chiefs. They are generally secure from the intrusions of other Indians; and they can transmit their land to their heirs, or convey their interest in it to any other Indian. If any disputes arise, they are submitted to the chiefs in council, who decide upon the matter. They depend almost entirely upon agriculture for subsistence, and seldom resort to hunting and fishing for a supply of food; although many of them indulge in these sports for various periods, extending from a fortnight to three months, towards the close of the year. Their chief hunting-grounds are in the townships of Norwich, Zorra, Dereham, Windham, and Glenheim, and at the Chippawa Creek; but when unsuccessful at these places, they resort to more distant localities. At least one-third do not hunt at all; and it is probable, that by the time the game becomes exhausted in the surrounding townships, the inclination