

In 1828, at p. 54 of the book for this year, we find the following statistics : 112 men, 113 women, 129 children, 95 heads of families, 59 houses, 380 acres under cultivation by Indians, producing 3000 bushels Indian corn, 200 bush. oats, 310 bush. peas, 250 bush. potatoes, 220 tons hay. They possessed 60 cows, 6 oxen, 51 horses, 104 swine and 1 cart. In that year there had been 14 births, 5 marriages and 9 deaths.

They now number about 1200 souls. The rate of increase is high, as appears from the following statement recently compiled from the registers of the mission.

	BIRTHS.	BURIALS.
1882	82	51
1883	95	49
1884	82	49
1885	93	35
1886	92	49
1887	82	56

up to about 30th November, 1888.

At present, the Iroquois of St. Regis own only a small tract of land in and about the village, the Township of Dundee having been purchased by the white settlers, who formerly held under long term leases from the chiefs.

[I am indebted to the Rev. J. E. Jones, S.J., for the following additional notes upon St. Regis and, more particularly, its founder, Father Gordan.—ED.]

John Gilmary Shea, in his History of the Catholic Church in Colonial days, New York, 1886, pp. 617 and 618, says :

“The Abbé Piquet went to France to obtain needed coadjutors, but he had scarcely returned when the war began which was to close the chapter of French power. During that struggle the Indians of all the missions were called to the field, and as the tide of success turned against them, Mr. Piquet and his Indians, in 1759, abandoned Fort Presentation, and made a new home on Grand Isle aux