

were among the Ulkatchas. There was no school that these children could attend ; he could not say whether or not there was a school at Bella Coola. If there was a school within convenient access of Ulkatcha the children would be sent to it to receive an education. There was, he believed, a school at Bella Coola, but Bella Coola was too far away. There was also a school at Bella Bella. He thought Bella Coola was distant from Ulkatcha about 100 miles, the connection being by Indian trail, about 100 miles. A good saddle horse made the trip in about four days. The trail was a rough and hard one. No doctor had ever visited Ulkatchu; when any of the people there were taken ill they "took their chances" -- they either died or they got better without having a doctor. There was a good church at Ulkatcha and the priest, Rev. Fr. Demas, visited the Indians on their reserve once a year. All the Ulkatchas were Roman Catholics.

Taking up the applications for lands as additional reserves, the <sup>WIT</sup> witness first identified on the blueprint the present Ulkatchu Reserve. The village was situate near the southeast corner of that Reserve (approximately at the point marked "X"). None of the houses of the Indians were outside the boundary line of the Reserve. No hay was cut immediately outside the Reserve. On the Reserve the land was generally poor, rocky and gravelly. There was on the Reserve some "all right timber". None of the reserve land was cultivable; an experiment had been made with oats, but it had turned out badly. There was no pasture on the Reserve either. The hay for feeding the horses was cut on little meadows outside the Reserve, one of these small meadows being about five miles from the village, near Tsayagois lake. The Chief cut hay there, as also did one other man of the Tribe. There was only enough hay there for these two. (Note: This first hay meadow marked on blueprint "X2"). Wild hay also was cut at the point marked "X3", south of Maliput Lake; the hay was cut along the trail and the little stream running into Maliput or Mad Lake, for a distance of perhaps five miles, where patches occurred. One man generally cut the hay along the Kluskas trail east from the village. Hay was also cut by another (third) man at a point approximately fourteen miles west of the Reserve, on a creek flowing into Qualche lake from the southwest, this point being marked "X4"