

The above observations directly apply also to the next branch of the whole question which we will mention, namely, the grazing lands.

GRAZING LANDS.

Indians, not knowing better, rush into investments without understanding the conditions. Like all partially civilized men they do not look ahead and they do not reflect. The Cowichan Indians, five years ago, had 12 cattle, now they have 800, and the locality is over stocked. This is unsound progress.

The broad view must be taken that it is not the policy of either Government to make the southern interior or any portion of the Province an exclusive Indian domain. The above region has certain capabilities, but as we have shown these are not so great as is supposed by many who have not personally examined it. The stock farming business of both white settlers and Indians must be regulated in reference to those capabilities. The nature of the country will largely determine the economic position of its inhabitants. The Government, by its land regulations, is only supposed to give the white settlers and the Indians an opportunity of placing themselves in a reasonable position. If they injudiciously permit their animals to increase in number far beyond the capabilities of the country they must suffer loss, and seek a remedy in reducing the number of their animals, or in the direction of an improved system of farming and better food and shelter for cattle in winter. The Indians as above said, especially need this warning. They may by and by require to be told to limit the number of their horses which, except in inter-tribal traffic, have small value, and as regards cattle, rather to have a few good ones than many indifferent ones.

With respect to the hill grazing lands assigned for the use of the Indians, we may remark that, as an an-