

paratively few salmon are used now by the Indians except by the old people, the younger generation finding white man's food more to their taste. Quantities of salmon are still taken but they are used principally as dog feed during the winter or as a provision against want when the Indians have squandered the money they have earned in the summer. There is little or no game in the country for the Indians to live on. A few goats, beaver and bear are the only animals to be found and they are very scarce. Even on their trapping trips in the winter the few Indians who go, besides the necessary articles of food, take canned fruits, vegetables, sardines, jam and other luxuries that a white man would leave behind. Wages are high, \$3 to \$4 a day and even more when they accompany prospectors or timber men, and they need never be idle for a day. Every year will make a difference to them, the old men will die off, and the young ones with their growing needs will be more dependent on the white man.

One grievance they had which perhaps deserves consideration, and that was the system of reserves. Most of them desire to have land of their own that they can improve and sell if they wish to. They do not see why men vastly inferior to themselves should be allowed to pre-empt land, which they consider theirs, while they are debarred from doing so. This idea is prevalent throughout British Columbia and I think perhaps a more liberal interpretation of the Provincial Land Act 1884, c 16, s 3, c 2 would help to allay the unrest which extends among the Indians throughout the Province.

A copy of the enclosed blue print has been forwarded  
to