

that way and have enough land to live on besides. When they came here to the coast they probably saw that the Indians made their living by fishing and considered that they did not require more as they were not farmers. We have heard other Indians on our way here state that they did not want more land as they were fishermen. It may therefore be that the commissioners at the time these reserves were laid out came to the conclusion that you did not want more land as you were fishermen. Some of these channels we came up, if they were laid off -- if the land in the vicinity was laid off in one block as they have been in the east, the land would be of no use whatever except for purposes of cutting firewood and logs, and that is what may have passed through the minds of the commissioners at the time these reserves were made. There is one instance that has been brought to my attention by Dr McEwen; that is that at Metlakatla and Port Simpson they have large quantities of land laid off for reserves.

Continuing the Chairman said: Mr Shaw has drawn my attention to the fact that there is no provision in the provincial law by which an Indian may exercise the franchise. I was in error in stating that there was such a provision.

Rev Mr Hogan: I can give you the reason why those people got that land at Metlakatla and Port Simpson. It was because they had a man to represent them in the person of Rev William Duncan, who spoke for them, but these Haidahs were away at different places at the time when Judge O'Reilly came here; he came in the fishing season when most of these people were away and the few old people who were here probably did not understand what the commissioners were saying. That is where the fault of the business lies. These Indians should have had 1800 acres in each of the different places to which they belong, instead of having 1800 acres here for the whole band, scattered among the various fishing stations. Of course when these commissioners came here they used to like to travel in fine weather and they could not wait until the people came back.

The Chairman: It may be as Father Hogan says, and it may be that they got more land than they are entitled to at Metlakatla and Port Simpson, but you will bear in mind that this Commission is just going round to settle matters of that kind.

ALFRED ADAMS: I must say that we are entitled to the whole Island.

THE CHAIRMAN: Anything else to say?

A. We want to be treated the same as other Indians of British Columbia. Those Indians who are capable of doing things for their betterment are treated by the Government pretty fair and what ever that is we want to get a hold of it. We are all equal in the eyes of the Government and of the King, and we all want to be treated alike. What would satisfy us all. There is another trouble which however we don't want to put before you today and that is the trouble we have in our local matters.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do I understand you to say that there are other respects than the division of the land, in which you consider you have been unfairly treated. If there are, we would like to know them. Have you any other question to complain of apart from the land question and the Indian title?

ALFRED ADAMS: We should like this information to go through our Indian Agent, in full, because he has studied our conditions and knows everything in detail now and we want to see the Agent give you full information. We are not treated by the Government as well as other good Indians are.

MR. SHAW: You say that you do not get equal treatment in regard to the land, is there any other respect in which you consider you do not get equal treatment.

ALFRED ADAMS: We have a lot of ways, but we cannot give you all the trouble we have until we get the things in writing. These things have got to be in writing to give you.

REV. WILLIAM HOGAN: One thing is that the Indians have no protection for