

ies, in which a maximum of \$200 would be made by one man in a season. When not working for the canneries the Indians went up to the rivers to catch and dry salmon for winter food. Some also went trapping and hunting, getting as much as \$100 from furs. There had been a doctor there for about two years. There was no school on this reserve, the children from which were sent to the school at Cape Mudge. On this reserve was the Chief village of the Tribe, containing about 25 houses. The Band had eight gasoline boats, four sail boats and a number of row boats. Four men had gardens fenced in, in which carrots, onions, cabbage, peas and potatoes were grown. Most of the land of the reserve was good although much of it was covered with large timber. This timber was of merchantable size and if allowed to do so the Indians would log it off, sell the timber and use the money thus derived to improve the land. Homano Reserve No. 2 was used as a hunting and fishing station. It contained a number of houses, good soil and merchantable timber. The land would be good if cleared but there was no present cultivation there. There were also houses on No. 3 Reserve, where the soil was also good and gardens had been made. That Reserve, too, was heavily timbered and if cleared would make good agricultural land. There was also good soil and good timber on No. 4 Reserve, which was principally a Salmon station. On that Reserve there were some houses and gardens had formerly been made there. As to the applications for additional land: The first was in connection with the place called by the Indians Khakmin, or Tatoose, in the schedule. This was on T.L. No. 14798, on Loughboro Inlet,

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