

ing kinship with the Raven, although inter-marrying with the Eagle, the Salmon and the Bear. On the main reserve an attempt has been made to mark off individual allotments by means of boundary posts closely imitating the survey posts of the whites. The scheme of post-planting has however been wholly imitative, and never completed. The Indians seemingly began their work in the dim belief that the mere planting of posts secured title and ownership in the marked off lands. No cultivation worthy of the name is shown on the Reserve, a few fruit trees planted long ago having been allowed to fall into utter decay, choked by an accumulation of rank weeds. In some few spots the rich ground about the trees has been turned over and a few potatoes planted here and there. No attempt at systematic gardening, has, however been made anywhere. In two parts of the reserve the land has been logged off and the timber sold to the mills, and it is stated, the Indians of the district are competent loggers as well as skilled hunters. Taken as a whole the Owekance are, however, apparently a degenerate, diseased band of a distinctly low standard even for Coastal Indians.

A meeting of the Commission was held at the principal Indian house on the cannery allotment during the afternoon of Saturday, August 16th, ^{1913,} Ned Wesley and Mr MacFavish being sworn as interpreters.

The Chairman introduced the business of the meeting by briefly outlining the situation with respect to Indian lands in British Columbia and explaining the purpose and scope of the Commission.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, one of the head men of the Tribe, which owns no chief, addressed the Commission in behalf of the Indians. He asked that the Tribe be given the whole of the country bordering on Rivers Inlet, from Quay to Owekane Lake. He declared in advancing this application, that t-