

#### IV. Central Interior.

#### V. Northern Interior.

In the case of Section I. all conditions are favourable for agriculture, and the Indians require much more agricultural land.

In the case of Section II. the conditions are such that the country is not to any great extent agricultural. The Indians require some additional agricultural land together with timber lands.

In the case of Section III. the conditions are more favourable to stock raising than to agriculture. Throughout the Dry Belt irrigation is an absolute necessity for agriculture. The Indians require large additional areas of pasture land.

In the case of Section IV. there is abundance of good agricultural land, but the climatic conditions are not favourable for stock raising and fruit growing. The Indians require additional areas of agricultural land.

In the case of Section V. the conditions are wholly unfavourable to both agriculture and stock raising. The main requirement of the Indians is that, either by setting aside large hunting and trapping areas for their exclusive use or otherwise, hunting and trapping, the main industry upon which of necessity they rely, should be fully preserved for them.

3. It is quite clear to us that these conditions of settlement require to be considered by the Government of Canada as well as the Government of British Columbia.

#### Conditions Proposed as Basis of Settlement

We beg to present for consideration of the two Governments the following which we regard as necessary conditions of equitable settlement:

1. That the Proclamation issued by King George III. in the year 1763 and the Report presented by the Minister of Justice in the year 1875 be accepted by the two Governments and established as the main basis of all dealings and all adjustments of Indian land rights and other rights which shall be made.