

ing land is about one half of the whole—; it includes the three following grades:—

No. 1. Grazing land.

No. 2. Grazing land, that is to say, "No. 2" from its natural character, or from having been permanently damaged by over grazing.

No. 3. Browsing land, among woods and rocks.

As already shown, this has to meet the requirements, especially as regards winter pasture, of an increase of stock, which may be regarded as more than a probability within no long period of time.

It seemed to us desirable that the Provincial Government, whatever policy they may see fit to adopt with respect to the public domain in this part of the Province, should be put in the position of being able for a long time to come, if not for ever, to dismiss the probability of their being called upon to add to the area of the Indian pastoral reserves, under the agreement with the Dominion Government that the Province should find lands when required—an agreement which in the future, as we have said, would probably involve the necessity of purchasing lands at high figures from white settlers. In a question of extreme practical difficulty, with admittedly fluctuating data before them for their guidance, the Commissioners can only hope to have come to conclusions, capable of reasonable explanation in the general public interest, as well as in the more special interest of the parties concerned, namely, the white settlers now in the bunch grass country and who may come into it, and the Indians, for reasons such as the foregoing, to which in the bearing on each case the Commissioners have given their best and most anxious consideration, and which they now respectfully submit for the judgment of the Provincial Government.