

seriously conflicts with those rights, be adjusted. We do not at present discuss the matter of fishing for commercial purposes. However, that matter may stand. We claim that we have a clear aboriginal right to take salmon for food. That right the Indian Tribes have continuously exercised from time immemorial. Long before the Dominion of Canada came into existence that right was guaranteed by Imperial enactment, the Royal Proclamation issued in the year 1763. We claim that under that Proclamation and another Imperial enactment, Section 109 of the British North America Act, the meaning and effect of which were explained by the Minister of Justice in the words set out above, all power held by the Parliament of Canada for regulating the fisheries of British Columbia is subject to our right of fishing. We therefore claim that the regulations contained in the treaty cannot be made applicable to the Indian Tribes, and that any attempt to enforce those regulations against the Indian Tribes is unlawful, being a breach of the two Imperial enactments mentioned.

The privilege of taking salmon for food purposes has been dealt with under heading No. 13. As there is no international treaty in existence between the Dominion and the United States, further reply to this clause seems unnecessary.

(15) That compensation be made in respect of the following particular matters.

1. Inequalities of acreage or value or both that may be agreed to by any Tribe.

2. Inferior quality of reserved lands that may be agreed to by any Tribe.

3. Location of reserved lands other than that required agreed to by any Tribe.

4. Damages caused to the timber or other natural resources of any reserved lands as for example by mining or smelting operations.

5. All moneys expended by any Tribe in any way in connection with the Indian land controversy and the adjustment of all matters outstanding.

Of the sub-heads of this section, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have been dealt with. No. 4, *re* damages to timber and other natural resources: Claims have been made and compensation received in such cases, and as other cases arise, they should be dealt with in a like manner. No. 5: As the expenditure of moneys by Indians in connection with their alleged land claims have been undertaken without the authority or control of the government, the request should not be complied with.

(16) That general compensation for land to be surrendered be made:

1. By establishing and maintaining an adequate system of education, including both day schools and residential industrial schools, etc.

2. By establishing and maintaining an adequate system of medical aid and hospitals.

Regarding Sub-head No. 1: There is already in existence throughout the province a system of education for Indians. There are at present 16 residential schools and 42 day schools in operation in the province. The enrolment in residential schools is 1,506 and in day schools 1,309. The residential schools are conducted under an arrangement with the Churches interested in Indian education. They are financed by payment of a Government per capita