A very few words only are necessary to tell all there is to tell of farming operations by Indians in this territory. The Indian allotments are practically all timber lands, rocky and incapable of irrigation. They are valuable for their timber only. Not more than two per cent of the lands embraced in the allotments I have examined could be classed as agricultural lands. An attempt has been made by me to bring about an exchange of these allotments for agricultural lands, but as yet it has amounted to nothing. Stock raising is not followed to any great extent by these Indians. The more progressive of them own a team of horses to each family and a very few own milk cows, but only in rare instances is there one — generally a half-breed who has inherited some real farming or grazing land from a thoughtful white father — who carries on stock raising as a business.

Basket-weaving is followed by the older Indian women, who are adepts in this art and produce some beautiful specimens. It is encouraged in the younger generation, but the tendency is to drop this along with all other old Indian customs and take up the ideas and habits of the white man. The young Indian men and women have no difficulty in finding employment in the mines, lumber mills, summer resorts and on the ranches hereabouts. The former command wages of from $1.50 to $2.50 per day, more frequently the latter, and the girls, especially those who have had the advantages of school training, earn from $15 to $25 per month as domestics. Most of the large boys and girls who attend school here go out to