

of it. This would leave a distance of about 270 feet between the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings and the reserve, while about $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the land claimed as aforesaid by the Hudson's Bay Company, and upon which the Indian village, church, and school stand, are given to the Indians.

Since my return to Victoria, I have in conversation with Mr. Munro, who has charge of the lands belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company in British Columbia, explained to him the proposition that I was about to submit for approval, and which he is prepared to recommend to his directors provided that a number of acres equal to that taken from them on the west be given them on the east.

With a view, therefore, of enabling the Dominion Government to carry out this arrangement, (which I do not hesitate to recommend), without reference to the Local Government, I have reserved 100 acres east of, and immediately adjoining, the Hudson's Bay Company's enclosure, which is numbered one. Mr. Munro further stated that he had no doubt the Company would donate to the Wesleyans the land on which their house stands.

In subsequent conversations with the Indians, they requested me to reserve for them the entire Tsimpsean peninsula between Work's Canal and Chatham Sound down to the Skeena River, containing about 350 square miles; this application was strongly supported by Mr. Crosby. I explained to the Indians that while the Dominion Government is anxious that they should be dealt with in a liberal manner, it is not their intention to lock up so large an extent of country of no practicable use to them; that I considered their application unreasonable, but that before defining their reserve I would make a thorough examination. Having made such an examination I reserved for the use of the Tsimpsean tribe resident at Fort Simpson and Metlakatla the entire coast line from the boundary of the Hudson's Bay Company's land, as previously described, to the southern end of, and including Digby Island (excepting 160 acres claimed by Mr. George Williscroft and 160 acres owned by Mr. Joseph St. Arnaud) with an average depth of five miles.

Ten miles along the coast by five miles back of this tract, which includes the village, fisheries, &c., of Metlakatla, was, in 1863, declared to be a Government reserve, no doubt intended for the Indians though not specially so stated, and 2 acres within the village site of Metlakatla was specially reserved for the Church Mission Society.

This extensive tract of country (110 square miles) is, for the most part, of a very worthless character; it contains, however, several patches cultivated by the Indians, and these may be in every instance increased by clearing. It is heavily timbered throughout and well watered.

No. 3.

A fishing station on Kaien Island, containing 6 acres, known as Wil-na-skan-cand. A few potatoes are grown here, but the spot is only used during the fishing season.

No. 4.

Shoo-wah-tlaus, on the opposite side of an inlet which is not named on the chart, is a fishing station only. Here 30 acres have been reserved for that purpose.

No. 5.

Is known as Clo-yah, another fishing station, and summer residence on the same Inlet above the rapids. Here the Indians have built a small church and a few houses. The soil is worthless, but heavily timbered.

I deem it unnecessary to refer especially to a number of small fishing stations that are situated on the reserve in the vicinity of Metlakatla.

The next point visited by me in laying out reserves for the Tsimpsean tribe was the Skeena river to which locality they resort for fishing purposes only.