

quantity of fish oil for which they find a ready market, and were it not that their hard earned money is wasted in drinking, gambling and making potlatches, they would be a prosperous community.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., October 24th, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, as previously reported, I left Victoria on the 27th June by the steamer "Otter" for the north-east coast and Queen Charlotte Islands, at which I arrived on the 4th July.

At Masset (on Graham Island, the largest of the Queen Charlotte group) where the steamer landed me, I commenced my work, having first had an interview with the principal chief, "Wee-ah," and a few of his people, the greater portion of the tribe being absent engaged in fishing. Here the Hudson's Bay Company maintain a trading post, and the Church Missionary Society have established a building which answers the purpose of school and church, and have also built a good substantial mission house.

I fully explained to the chief the object of my mission, and the desire of the Dominion Government to see his people advance in civilization and living more like their white brethren; to which he replied that they had long expected me, and were glad that at last their lands were to be secured to them.

The conference at an end, the chief accompanied me over the land he wished at this point, and I decided to include in one reserve the two villages Ut-te-was, better known as Masset, and Ka-yung, now almost deserted, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, both situated near the mouth of Masset Inlet on the eastern bank, containing about 770 acres exclusive of the portion in use by the Church Missionary Society for their church and dwelling house (12 acres), and that actually in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company ($9\frac{4.5}{100}$ acres), in all not more than 22 acres, and described on the annexed rough plan as No. 1.

No. 1.

This land is for the most part level and heavily timbered, a small portion, not exceeding 60 acres, open and free from timber. It is a light sandy loam, well adapted for the culture of potatoes and other vegetables, while the timber land is peaty and covered with moss and a thick growth of underbrush.

The land thus set apart for these Indians includes all the ground they were formerly in the habit of cultivating, but I regret to say there is not more than an acre at present under cultivation.

No. 2.

Hi-ellen, a reserve on the north coast of Graham Island, fourteen miles east of Masset and immediately east of Low Hill, is situated at the mouth of the Hi-ellen River on its right bank, and contains 75 acres. This was formerly the site of a large village, as indicated by the number of old houses and posts, but is now only valued as a salmon fishing station and camping ground, especially during the dogfish fishing season.