

Croasdale has since purchased the interest of Mr. Robertson, and has built thereon a salmon cannery and a saw mill. Adjoining the above land so alienated, Mr. Grey has erected buildings for the purpose of salting salmon, &c., but inasmuch as he holds no title, I informed him he must remove his buildings, it being my intention to include the land occupied by him in the reservation, and I have done so accordingly.

On this reserve some ten or twelve families, belonging to Lac-kal-tsap village, reside attracted by the employment furnished by the cannery of Mr. Croasdale, and here they have cultivated vegetables on a small scale. As before stated, the Indians of various tribes congregate here, and also on reserves Nos. 12 and 13, for the oolachan fishing, which lasts about six weeks (commencing in the early part of March, and continuing till about the beginning of May), after which they return to their respective homes. I arranged that the resident Indians should have the exclusive privilege of cultivating the land, while the rights of those who have been in the habit of fishing should not be interfered with. For the purpose of carrying out this arrangement, a frontage on the river of one chain in depth, extending the entire length of the respective reserves, must be considered commonage; this settlement of the question met with the hearty concurrence of the Indians, and was highly approved by Messrs. Shute and Robertson, the missionaries of the Episcopal and Wesleyan Societies (who were present at my interview with the Indians), and subsequently by Mr. Duncan, of Metlakatla, who takes a deep interest in the adjustment of the matter.

The carrying out of the details of this arrangement will devolve upon the local Indian Agent, when one is appointed for this district.

No. 11.

Black Point, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Stoney Point, is a fishing station containing 30 acres, on the right bank of the Nass River. Not a tree or a foot of soil can be found on it, and it is used only during the run of small fish.

No. 12.

Known as Lac-tesk or Canaan, contains 250 acres on the left bank of the Nass nearly opposite to No. 11. I reserved this land for the resident Indians of Kincolith (at the mouth of the Nass River), subject, however, to the rights of the numerous tribes that congregate here for oolachan fishing, as previously stated, and for whose use a commonage of one chain in depth is set apart. On this land some few acres have been cleared, and cultivated, which may be increased to 30 or 40, but for the most part it is swampy, and subject to overflow; there is a limited quantity of timber at the western extremity.

Contrary to the wishes of the Indians of Kincolith, who have always claimed this land, two sub-chiefs, from Fort Simpson, (50 miles distant) named Clah and Moses McDonald, have established themselves here, and were on the ground when I visited it, and they stated that they wished to hold the land for purposes of agriculture.

At the request of the Kincolith Indians, I explained to them that they could use the frontage for fishing, as they had been in the habit of doing, but that they must not interfere with the cultivated land, that being the property of the Nass River tribe.

No. 13.

Red Cliff, on the right bank of the Nass River, contains 650 acres, and has a frontage of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the greater part of which is used during the oolachan season as a fishery by the Indians of numerous tribes. A similar commonage to that on reserves 10 and 12 has been set apart for this purpose. The greater portion of this is rough mountain slope, but a number of patches of good land, about 100 acres in the aggregate, can be cultivated with a small outlay of labor, it being free of timber