

The reserves particularized in your letter of 5th May, 1882, are approved, with the exception of Fort Simpson and Metlakatla, which two latter are to be reconsidered, and will be separately reported on when a decision is arrived at between the Departments.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 6th October, 1882.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that as previously reported in my letter of the 24th June, I proceeded to the west coast of Vancouver Island and arrived at Dodger Cove, Barclay Sound, on the evening of the 26th May. Here the Ohiet Indians have built a few houses, it being one of their principal seal fishing stations, and I was fortunate in being able to meet the Chief Keeshan and the head men of his tribe, to whom, with the aid of Mr. G. Logan, a gentleman whose residence on this coast extends over a period of 13 years, and who speaks the language fluently. I explained the object of my visit to this tribe and the desire of the Government that in the allotment of their land they should be fairly and liberally dealt with. The chief expressed his satisfaction and that of his tribe at my visit and the prospect of having their fishing stations secured to them, and after a good deal of conversation to the same effect, I proceeded to mark off the following plots of land, 13 in all, as reserves for their use, most of which are situated in what is known as the eastern channel of Barclay Sound.

No. 1.

Nu-muk-a-mis, situated at the mouth of the Sarita River, contains about 1,275 acres, and is the principal winter residence of the Ohiet tribe. At this place a large quantity of dogfish oil is obtained, and I am informed by Mr. Logan that 15,000 gallons are annually made in this village alone. The Valley of the Sarita River, in which the reserve is situated, is a narrow tract of low ground about three-fourths of a mile wide, hemmed in by thickly timbered mountains of from 1,000 to 1,200 feet in height; about 200 acres when cleared may be brought into cultivation; the soil is capable of growing vegetables of all kinds; it also possesses an abundance of timber of excellent quality. There are about 150 acres of meadow land at the mouth of the river which at high water are subject to overflow, but may easily be dyked and reclaimed. Their principal supply of fall salmon is derived from this river.

No. 2.

Nu-cha-quis, a dogfish station on the eastern shore of Copper Island. This reserve contains 30 acres, the greater part of which is rocky and barren, though covered with large cedar, hemlock and spruce.

No. 3.

Dock-supple, a reserve situated at the head of Poets-nook, contains 22 acres of low level land; it is heavily timbered with large spruce and hemlock. A small stream flows through it which is a favorite salmon fishery.

No. 4.

Sach-sà, a reserve of 12 acres, situated on a small stream at the head of Grappler Creek; here the Indians have erected salmon traps; it is a spot much valued by them, but worthless for any other purpose than that of a fishing station.