

at a high angle into the water of the arm, and, further west, into the low, swampy land, intersected by small *sleughs* from the Nookhalk river and from the sea, which extends for some distance within actual high water mark. To build wharves and perhaps a few sheds on the rocky shores of the anchorage, and thence a road along the mountain sides to the spot indicated in the accompanying plan as suitable for a town site is the only method I can arrive at by which to meet the requirements of any future traffic that may occur on this route. The site I have selected is, in fact, the only available ground in the neighbourhood, a sloping tract of land of about 1200 acres in extent, covered with a profuse wild vegetation of clover, vetches or pea-vine, grass, and berry-bushes of various descriptions, timbered in places and generally dry, but breaking up towards the river and the head of the arm in low swamps and ponds, and damp, grassy hillocks and ridges.

On the north side of the river much of the land is heavily timbered within the line of high water mark with cedar, cottonwood and some species of fir, but is so singularly dotted with low marshes and damp, steaming ground which encourages a dense growth of the *penae horrida* as to be unadapted to white settlement, though the natives, who dwell in confined areas and derive many of their necessities from the products of swamp lands, would probably value it highly, and, retaining this, be content to abandon to the whites the drier land on the south side of the river.

Half a mile from the mouth and on opposite sides of the Nookhalk are situated two Indian villages, forming a settlement named Ko-om-ke-otz, and presided over by the chief Poetlas. Two miles further up on the south bank is another large village named Soonehlim, ruled by Annokeetsum, and the whole