

I cannot see any other way of supplying them with land. The people are already located at these places, and there is not a sufficient quantity of land cultivatable near Cumberland for nearly one half of the band. Apart from Chief's Island, already surveyed, one or two small islands and a piece of the shore is all that I know that can be used.

Most of the work this past season, prior to the taking of the ice, has been through heavy brush and woods; the lines have been well opened up and blazed. The interior lines are astronomic picket lines, with the magnetic bearings also given. The distance run, if laid down around one block, would contain about a half million of acres, or about $21\frac{1}{2}$ townships.

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

W. A. AUSTIN, P.L.S., C.E. & D.L.S.

VICTORIA, B.C., November 30th, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a list of Indian Reserves in Barclay Sound, surveyed by me during the past season.

Owing to the precipitous nature of most of the allotments, and the dense growth of underbrush, I have been unable to complete the whole of the Reserves in the Sound, there remaining to be surveyed—four for the Seshart Tribe and five for the Toquart.

The most of these Reserves are merely fishing stations, the country generally being mountainous, rocky and barren; the only places where agriculture could be carried on are at Numukamis and Anacla on the Ohiet Reserves, Tsah-ah-eh on the Seshart, "Ah-ars-win-is" on the Opetchisaht and Klay-kley-hous" on the Ucluelet. Even most of these could not be utilized without a great outlay of labor, as wherever the soil is free from rock the growth of sallal is unusually luxuriant, ranging from 5 to 22 feet in height; it would, therefore, cost more to clear than arable land within a mile of Victoria could be bought for.

Although timber of large size and good quality is to be found on almost every Reserve, it is too scattered to pay for logging at present prices. Hemlock is very plentiful, and good wages could be made cutting the bark, for which there is a growing demand.

The fisheries are, and always will be, the principal means of support to these Indians. Fur, seal pelts and dog-fish oil are their chief exports, in addition to which there is an unlimited supply of salmon and halibut for home consumption. To show that these tribes are by no means poverty stricken, I may mention that I had great difficulty in obtaining help at \$35 per month and board, and I was told by the Indians that they could earn from \$4 to \$5 per diem at dog-fish fishing, if they liked to work.

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

ASHDOWN H. GREEN,
Surveyor of Indian Reserves.