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REPORT

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NORTH-EASTERN PART OF GRAHAM ISLAND.

[SUPPLEMENT TO BULLETIN No. 22.]

**F**OLLOWING is a summary of a report made to the Surveyor-General by Noel Humphreys, Esq., Provincial Land Surveyor, who made an exploratory survey of the portion of Graham Island lying east of the Yakoun River and Masset Inlet, in October, 1908.

"I arrived at Masset Village on October 18th. Owing to the generally excellent weather we had, I was able to take fairly frequent observations for azimuth, getting them almost daily during the last part of the work, on the north coast, where there is much more bright sunshine and less rain than farther south. The move along the coast from Tl-el River to Masset Village was made with a waggon which I obtained from Edward Stevens at Sand Spit Point and brought up to Tl-el by steamer and sloop, with a good deal of trouble. The horses I obtained from one of the settlers at Tl-el, a team for the waggon and one pack-horse. The greater part of my time while working along the coast was taken up in exploring the interior of the island at frequent intervals. Some base lines were run at first at some of the even township lines, but I later abandoned this work on account of the season being so far advanced, and the brush was usually so dense that slow progress was made. I confined my work simply to running the traverse and making excursions westerly towards the centre of the island, taking careful notes as to the character of the country, kind of soil, timber, etc., and estimating distances as accurately as possible. I also took levels at Oyaganda River, at some of the meadows near the coast north of there, and at two points near the north coast where there were large

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meadows. Generally, the whole of that part of the island between the east coast and Masset Inlet and the Tl-el River Valley will, in my opinion, be suitable for cultivation. There are very large areas of flat country inclined to be swampy in the interior, but these large flat places are generally 50 to 150 feet above sea level, the soil is invariably very deep and rich, and there are plenty of slow running streams everywhere. I will treat fully on the nature of the soil, requirements in the way of drainage and clearing, etc., later, as I propose, for the purposes of this report, to divide the easterly part of Graham Island into two parts, viz., the country lying south of the Tl-el River, Masset Trail, including what is now known as the Lawn Hill Settlement, for one part, and the whole country north of the trail for the other. I carried my shore traverse round into Masset Inlet and up the east shore of the Inlet as far as the head of Kundis Island, where I arrived October 31st, having by that time obtained a very excellent general idea as to the nature of the country within my traverse, and also as to the requirements in the way of drainage. I also took the time to look over the country on the westerly side of Masset Inlet, although this part of the island was not included in the Government Reserve. I went over the base line from Tl-el River to Masset and saw a good deal of the country along there, and also took a trip up Masset Inlet and went over a good deal of the land along the east shore from Stewart Bay to Masset. I left Masset on the steamer 'Vadso,' November 1st. One complete party was left at Masset to finish up the balance of the traverse and also run a base line easterly from Kundis Island, if possible, and to do sufficient work in that vicinity to help the settlers, of whom there are quite a number, to locate their pre-emptions.

#### Distances.

" I found the distance from Skidegate Inlet to Lawn Hill to be 9 miles; to Tl-el River 24 miles; Cape Ball, 31 miles; Oyaganda River 47½ miles; Cape Fife (which has been pretty well washed away by the sea), 57½ miles; and to Rose Point, 63¾ miles.

" From Rose Point, on the north coast, to Tow Hill is 9 miles; to Yak-an Point, 10¼ miles; to Son-up Point, 19½ miles; and to Masset Village, 25¾ miles.

#### Masset Trail to Skidegate.

" I will now give a complete general description of that part of Graham Island bounded on the west by the divide between the Tl-el River on the east and the Honna and Yakoun Rivers on the west; on the north by the Masset Trail; on the east by the shores of Hecate Strait, and on the south by Skidegate Inlet.

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" I found the country comparatively level, there being but a few low ridges here and there. In the immediate vicinity of Skidegate Inlet and for about a mile north of the shore the land is rather rough and hilly, with rocky out-crop all along the shore. This rough country does not extend for more than about a mile north of Skidegate Inlet, when the summit of the rise is reached. From here north the land is good and the general slope is a gentle one northerly towards the lake, which is the source of the Tl-el River. With the exception of these hills, the point of Lawn Hill, 9 miles north of Skidegate Indian Reserve, is the highest land on the east coast, all the rest of the shore line being almost flat, with patches of large boulders. Lawn Hill is the end of a circular ridge trending south-westerly from the shore and terminating near the Tl-el River, a distance of about four miles. The highest point on this ridge is probably 600 or 700 feet above sea level, being a small circular hill on the land pre-empted by Mr. N. McGillivray, and surveyed as Lot 261.

#### Rich Soil.

"The soil everywhere I found to be a rich vegetable and leaf mould, varying from one to four feet in depth. Sub-soil, generally a gravelly clay or clay for two feet or so, and underneath that again, at the few places I was able to examine it, a blue clay with small seams of white sand. This applies pretty well to all the country within the boundaries mentioned, though as you travel northward the country becomes flatter and wetter, the timber smaller, and, as a rule, the top soil deeper, though almost everywhere the brush is very dense. The timber in the vicinity of Lawn Hill is from 3 to 4 in. to 20 in. in diameter, there being small patches of large spruce, hemlock, and some cedar along the immediate bank of the Tl-el River and Lawn Creek, and on the sides of the most pronounced ridges. The whole country has been burnt over, probably 40 or 50 years ago, and the growth of fairly large cedar was destroyed; a great many of the dead trees, from three to four feet in diameter, being still standing and proving very useful for building purposes and fuel to the settlers. The undergrowth consists of small second-growth spruce, hemlock and cedar, and is everywhere, save where recently burnt off by the settlers, very dense. There is also a considerable growth of huckleberry, and in the lower places salmonberry and a good deal of sal-lal, though the heaviest growth of the latter is found farther north. Compared to the lands of the Fraser Valley, this land can be very easily cleared, as the trees do not appear to be very deeply rooted, and are seldom large, and there is no rock and hardly any boulders.

### Will Need Draining.

“Fairly open spots are found here and there, some of which are very wet and muskeggy and will need draining and turning over for a year or so before being fit for cultivation. These meadows become more frequent farther north till, when the country in the immediate vicinity of the Masset Trail is reached, there are large areas of perfectly flat land upon which is a light growth of pine and a short thick growth of sal-lal, alternated by a heavy growth of short cranberry shrub, and from one to two feet of moss. Beneath the moss, however, I found the soil always good, being fine, deep, heavy, black mould, and I feel assured that if the small timber is slashed and the country partly drained and then burnt over, this part of Graham Island will become a most valuable agricultural country. There is plenty of natural drainage everywhere, the current in the streams being quite considerable, and even the smallest of them are filled with fine trout. These large flats are at varying levels, the slopes between them being generally fairly well timbered, and I should put the general level of the country between Tl-el River and Masset Inlet at from 50 to 150 feet above the sea, some of the highest places being probably 200 feet.

### Climate.

“As to climate, I should put the rainfall at Skidegate at about the same as Vancouver, though there may be more cloudy days in summer. On the other hand, from what I can learn from people who have wintered there the winter rainfall is less, with a good deal more sunshine during the winter months, while fog is very unusual. The summer of 1908 has been the wettest along the northern Mainland Coast known in the history of recent years, and has most certainly been the wettest in my own experience of the past nine years. Yet I can safely say that from the time I started work in July, till the end of October, I lost less time through wet weather than I ever did on the coast before. Snow practically never lies on the ground, and there is never as much frost as on the Lower Mainland. All last winter there was hardly enough frost to form ice on the water. Being so much farther north, the hours of sunshine on bright days are much longer in summer than farther south, so I should say that the growth is quicker than in more southern latitudes.

### Luxuriant Vegetation.

“Certainly I have never seen such a luxuriant growth of fern, bracken, peavines and wild grass as around our camp at Lawn Hill, and the wild rose trees there attain a height of 20 feet, with corresponding large blossoms. We had excellent lettuce, radish, etc.,

from Mr. Bray, the first settler at Lawn Hill, all the time we were there, which was grown on land which had been cleared this season. All kinds of grasses and clover do wonderfully well and grow very quickly, and I feel assured that as heavy a crop of oats or hay may be raised on this land as on the Delta of the Fraser, with better average harvesting weather, and no tides to contend with. Farther north the rainfall becomes appreciably less, till at Masset, from many years' observation taken by Mr. Harrison there at his ranch, the annual rainfall is but 47 inches. The waters of Hecate Strait appear to be a great deal warmer than the sea water about Vancouver and the Gulf of Georgia, probably owing to the presence of the Japan current, which is supposed to flow around the Queen Charlotte Islands. This also accounts for the warm climate and the excessive mildness of the winters. The high ranges of rocky hills on the west coast of Graham Island no doubt cause precipitation of moisture there, since the rainfall on the west coast is very heavy; the clouds seem to blow over the flat part of the island on the east coast, precipitating again when the high mountains of the Mainland are encountered. Considering, then, the mild climate, the large areas of country suitable for agricultural purposes, the comparatively short distance (90 miles) from Prince Rupert, which is bound, in the near future, to provide a splendid market, and the lack of any large area in the immediate vicinity of Rupert suitable for farming purposes, there will undoubtedly, in the very near future, be great development of this part of the Province, and I feel assured a very prosperous farming community will soon be established there. The land is being taken up fast and the settlers all seemed pleased with the country and the outlook generally. With the building of the much needed roads and improvement of the very inadequate steamer service, settlers are sure to come in very fast.

#### A Typical Ranch.

“ Before treating of the country north of the Masset Trail it would be well to mention the fine ranch owned by Mr. W. T. Hodges at Tl-el River, the oldest settler on this part of the island. The large meadow is all natural pasture. We obtained local grown beef from Mr. Hodges at our camps during the summer, and he also supplies the Amur and some of the canneries on the Skeena River with as fine beef as it is possible to obtain anywhere. Mr. Hodges' cattle all seemed to be in excellent condition and well grown, and they run out the year round. We saw all kinds of vegetables flourishing in Mrs. Hodges' garden at Tl-el River, and the potatoes grown there cannot be excelled anywhere.

### Fruit Growing.

"All the small fruits do very well, strawberries, raspberries, and fine, large gooseberries being raised quite as easily and of even better quality than on the Lower Mainland. When the land is cleared up I have no doubt that large quantities of splendid fruit will be successfully grown on the island, and I have not seen a more suitable country for dairying anywhere in the Province.

"The larger fruits have not yet been tried on the island, but, judging from the splendid and clean growth of the crab-apple trees, which abound, and also from the fact that I saw a lot of the fruit quite ripe, which I have never seen anywhere else in the Province, I should say that apples anyway will do very well, and probably other varieties of the hardy fruits.

"Mr. Eli Tingley, who has located at the head of Masset Inlet, at the end of the Tl-el Trail, has planted quite a number of young apple, pear, cherry and plum trees, and although they have not yet had time to bear fruit, they are all making a splendid growth, and on land which was only roughly cleared this season.

### North of Masset Trail.

"The country north of the Masset Trail is, generally speaking, composed of large, flat areas of land, wet and swampy in places, covered with small scrub pine and spruce, with a considerable amount of small brush in many places, and usually from one to two or three feet of moss or decomposed moss on the surface. These flat lands generally occur in long meadows running north and south, and from one to two or three miles long and one-quarter to one-half mile wide. There are usually low ridges of sandy soil in between, which are very much more heavily timbered than the flatter land, being covered with a moderately heavy growth of spruce, hemlock and some cedar, from six to 30 inches in diameter. From Tl-el River to Cape Ball the immediate coast line becomes higher, being composed of sand and clay cliffs which attain their greatest height at Cape Ball, where they are probably 150 feet at the highest point, the high tides washing right up to the foot of the cliffs in many places. The land at the top is level and the drainage is towards the west and north, into the Oyaganda River, which, like the Tl-el and other streams on the east coast, flows northerly and for the last few miles before it empties into the sea is but a short distance west of the coast line. The Oyaganda is nearly as large a stream as the Tl-el, and, as far as I can tell seems to drain the large lake which lies north of the Masset Trail and has been named by the settlers Mayer Lake.

A very dense growth of sal-lal brush from two to five feet in height is found on nearly all the higher land, which for about the first mile west from the shore line is very sandy, the ridges being composed of white sand with a sandy clay beneath. There is a very light covering of decomposed vegetable matter on the surface of these ridges, only about two inches in depth near the coast but much deeper farther inland, where the formation is doubtless older. After the first mile or so from the shore, too, these ridges are usually lower or not so pronounced, while the distance between them becomes greater and the area of good, low land greatly predominates.

#### North of Cape Ball.

"North of Cape Ball the coast line becomes much lower, being generally a low range of sand dunes from 10 to 50 feet in height, and which are constantly being added to by the heavy south-east gales which occur at certain seasons of the year, blowing up the white sand from the shore. The shore, too, becomes more gradual, with fine stretches of beautiful sand beaches at intervals. There is usually a strip of land between high-water mark and the bank proper, composed of piles of old driftwood partially covered up with white sand. It appears to me that at one time, not many years ago, all this strip of land was covered with a thick growth of wild pea-vine and grasses, as the roots are still to be found, and in more sheltered places the grass is still growing.

#### Wild Cattle.

"From the Oyaganda River to the north coast is the feeding ground for the wild cattle,\* of which there are still probably 100 head left. These cattle at first fed along the shore, especially in the vicinity of Rose Spit, but they have eaten off and trampled down the grass, with the result that the wind has come in and blown up the loose sand beneath, forming a newer range of sand dunes along the immediate coast.

#### Damage by Wind.

"The first range of sand dunes must be of very recent formation, there being no vestige of vegetation upon them, and in many places where the timber is small it has been completely buried up and destroyed. As soon as this happens the wind commences to blow the bank away again, so that I found at several points between Oyaganda River and Rose Point regular ravines or small gulleys blown

\*Many years ago a small herd of cattle was taken to Graham Island by a settler who afterwards abandoned his land and left the cattle, which soon became wild. The fact that these cattle increased and thrived without artificial shelter is a convincing proof of the mildness of the climate.

out of the bank, through which the sand is drifting towards the interior of the island and filling up many of the meadows. This is especially noticeable at the first large meadow north of Oyaganda River, which is about three miles in length by one and one-half wide. This meadow is now nothing but a waste of sand, with frequent pools of water standing on it, the sand having all been blown in from the coast in the last few years, ruining what was once a fine stretch of hay meadow and good land. At Cape Fife, too, great destruction has been wrought in the same manner, the large meadow there being now very nearly filled up, and most of the shore-line, which seems to have been high cliff at one time, having been washed and blown away, leaving solitary timbered sand-hills here and there, and dreary wastes of drifting sands between. The destruction wrought by the wind at the meadow near Oyaganda, and which is locally known as the "Blue Danube Swamp," is a fair indication of what will happen along the east and north coasts of Graham Island if the timber, which serves for such a fine windbreak at present, is allowed to be removed. For this reason I would very strongly recommend that a reserve of ten chains in width be placed along the whole shore line from Cape Ball to Rose Point and from Rose Point to Masset Village. The land which would be included in this reserve is, as a rule, very sandy, and would be of little use for agricultural purposes, while the whole east coast line is so unprotected that it will be altogether impossible to make any boat landings, so that the shore front will be practically valueless to intending settlers. The timber on this strip is usually small and rather scrubby spruce, which, while ideal as a windbreak, is of little commercial value. It generally grows on the first ridge along the coast line, which ridge is from 5 to 15 or more chains in width, the land behind it usually falling gradually away to the first line of meadows. The ten-chain strip would be very useful for road purposes also as when a road is built along the east side of this first ridge it will undoubtedly be the proper place for it. The settlers on the island to whom I mentioned this idea were all very anxious to see it done, as they realise very fully the havoc which will be wrought by the wind there if the timber is not carefully preserved.

#### The Question of Drainage.

"The swamps or meadows within half a mile of the east coast, of which there is, generally speaking, a chain following parallel with the shore-line, behind the first sand-hills, and from one-quarter to one-half mile from the shore, are about 20 feet above high-water mark, and there is, therefore, ample fall for drainage. Farther inland these meadows are proportionately higher. The question of drainage of these lands is not one of securing sufficient fall, but more of

finding the best way to get rid of the peaty muck, moss and roots which seem to hold the water. This could, I think, be accomplished by cleaning out the outlets of the swamps and natural water-courses in the first place, and probably cutting a few large main ditches in order to carry off the greater part of the surface water readily. The surface would then dry up and could quite easily be burnt over, and I believe if this were done very little more would be required to bring the land under cultivation profitably. Just west of Cape Fife and about three-quarters of a mile from the shore there is quite a high ridge with very steep sides, covered with the best timber I have seen in that part of the island. This ridge is not over two or three miles long and perhaps one mile wide, and is about 250 or 300 feet above sea level, the point of it facing north-easterly towards Rose Spit. All round the base of it there is a large horse-shoe shaped meadow with occasional small lakes. There is very good grass in this meadow and it becomes quite dry in the summer season, while the soil is a thick, black mould from four to six or seven feet in depth. This is the favourite feeding ground for the wild cattle, and we saw a good many of them ranging about this part of the country. At the top of the ridge mentioned there is another very fine meadow, probably 1,000 acres of quite open land. It is covered with moss and patches of grass here and there. Water stands in pools in places and the surface is almost level. I dug some holes here to examine the soil and found it the same heavy, black mould as far as I was able to test it, about eight or nine feet down. It is not so thoroughly decomposed as the meadow at the foot of the hill, but being so high up can be very easily drained, as it is nowhere over 100 feet from the edge of the meadow to a steep slope of 20 to 30 degrees. This would be a very excellent place to carry out experiments in the way of drainage. I should say that two or three men could in one season quite easily drain the whole of this upland meadow.

#### The North Coast.

“ The north coast, from Rose Point to Masset, is very flat, the only high point being Tow Hill, which is a very prominent outcrop of sandstone-like rock about 500 feet high, and is a great land-mark for mariners coming through Dixon Entrance. The top has been cleared of timber and an observation station with plane table, etc., erected by the officers of the British and American survey ships. At Tow Hill, and Yakan Point,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles west of Tow Hill, and at Skon-Un Point, about 10 miles from Yakan, are the only places along the coast from Lawn Hill where there is any outcrop of rock to be seen, all the rest of the shore being either sand or gravel. Yakan and Skon-

Un both show quite an outcrop of sandstone which dips under the surface inland. This part of the country would, no doubt, be the most likely place in which to prospect for coal. There is practically no shelter for any but the smallest boats anywhere along the coast from Skidegate to Masset. The mouth of Tl-el River affords fairly good shelter for the fishing boats, but the channel is very treacherous and difficult to find and changes constantly. At Hi-Ellen River, on the northern coast, which empties into the sea at the foot of Tow Hill, there is also very fair shelter for small craft, but I do not think it would be feasible to construct a wharf anywhere or to safely make a landing with a steamer save in the very calmest weather.

#### Beautiful Beaches.

“The beaches on the north coast are very fine. At low tide there is a stretch from one-quarter to one-third mile in width, perfectly smooth, hard and level, which will make an ideal location for a summer bathing beach and resort.

#### More Good Land.

“There is a very large stretch of pretty open meadow only a short distance from the shore, just west of Tow Hill, which was one of the places into which I took levels from high-water mark. I found the lowest place on this meadow to be 30 feet above extreme high-water mark, so that ample fall for drainage is assured. This is, I think, the lowest of all the large meadows I examined, being so close to the shore. The soil here is excellent and very deep, though there is a considerable amount of moss and half-decomposed vegetable matter on the surface. Part of this was burnt over last spring, and wherever the fire has burnt away the moss quite a growth of grass has come up. With proper drainage, areas similar to this will, I feel confident, be suitable for all kinds of hay crops, excellent for oats and peas, and, in fact, will be in every way as good as the land of the Fraser Delta, with a very much drier climate. Of the country north of Masset Trail, I should say, roughly speaking, from what I was able to see of it, that probably 60 per cent. consists of low-lying and flat lands, while the balance is timbered country gradually sloping, or hill-side with a light, sandy soil. These timbered ridges, being higher and well drained, will be very valuable as building sites for settlers, and the land itself will be very suitable for growing of all kinds of crops requiring better drainage and lighter soils, or for fruit-growing.

#### Masset Inlet.

“Masset Inlet is the first harbour reached after leaving Skidegate. There is a bar at the entrance which is at present a great drawback but which can, I understand, be removed, being an outcrop of

sandstone rock. There is about 12 feet of water on the bar at low tide, so that at most stages of the tide it is navigable for average steamers. The tide is very strong at the entrance to Masset Inlet, as the channel is only one-half mile in width for 15 miles, when the inlet opens out to a beautiful sheet of water dotted with islands. The channel is quite deep and any vessel coming into the harbour would have ample water all the way up to the head of the inlet. The shores of the inlet are more abrupt than those of Hecate Strait and Dixon Entrance, there being frequent signs of sandstone and hardpan outcrop. There is usually a clay bank from 20 to 50 feet high and a ridge along the immediate shore. This ridge is fairly heavily timbered with a second quality of spruce and hemlock, with here and there a cedar and a good deal of alder, for from seven to 15 chains back from the shore. The land then falls away easterly to a flat country with very little timber, and dense scrub in most places, save for occasional open meadow-like stretches. This flat extends for half a mile or so as a rule, and is then followed by another ridge or series of ridges. I should say that the divide between the east coast and Masset Inlet is generally within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the Masset shore, the drainage being all towards the streams which flow into Hecate Strait and Dixon Entrance. The only creeks of any size flowing into Masset Inlet on the east side, between its entrance and the Yakoun River, are Woden Creek, about five miles below the north end of Kundis Island, and Kundis River, which empties into Masset Inlet a short distance south of the south end of Kundis Slough. Woden River drains the country for a distance of probably two miles from the Masset Inlet shore and seven or eight miles to the south of its mouth, while Kundis River flows nearly southerly and drains the land south of the head of Masset Inlet, and most of the Yakoun Divide.

#### Settlers Well Pleased.

“There are a number of settlers located at various places along both shores of Masset Inlet, and they all seem very pleased with the land and outlook there. There would, undoubtedly, be many more there to-day, only, there being no steamer service of any kind to Masset, it is impossible for intending settlers to get there and take a look round in reasonable time and at reasonable cost. Masset Harbour affords better shelter than Skidegate Inlet in the heavy south-east gales which are very prevalent at times. Another thing which is proving a great hindrance to settlers is the manner in which the whole shore front of Masset Inlet has been blanketed by timber limits. The first settlers naturally wish to locate on the waterfront until roads are built for them to travel farther inland, as at the

present time all travel at Masset Inlet is by water, but, owing to all the water front, with the exception of a few small pieces, being covered by timber licences, no applications have been accepted. Also, on account of none of the timber licence holders having had their licences surveyed, it has been very hard for the settlers to determine what ground is vacant.

“ I went across the inlet from Masset Village and looked over the land there, where there are quite a few settlers. Mr. Dow, who was the originator of this small settlement, and who has been farming down in the State of Washington, informed me that he was very pleased with the

#### Prospects of Masset.

“ He and some of the neighbours have commenced to drain their land and have a large ditch in, and from what I saw there I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the land will be the very best for hay-raising, for oats, or any crop requiring rich, heavy soil. Mr. Tingley, at Kundis Slough, has a nice little herd of milch cows all being fed on natural pasture. I purchased some butter from him and have never tasted better anywhere, while the cream on the 30th October was rich and yellow as in midsummer. On the east side of the inlet, near the head of Kundis Island, the Mallard Brothers, also from Washington State, have located pre-emptions. They have brought up their families and are there to stay. They told me, when in conversation with them, that they had no doubt whatever as to the future of Graham Island, and considered the land and climate as good as anywhere on the continent. They have had a wide experience in farming in a similar climate to that of Masset and also have the means to purchase stock and pay their way for the first year or two, and everything should be done to encourage them to stay. They say that if the roads are assured them and the surveys are made, there will soon be hundreds of the best class of farmers coming up to the island from their part of the country, where land has become too valuable to farm in large blocks.

#### As a Cattle Country.

Mr. Humphreys recommends a rigid inspection of all cattle and live stock, to insure the importation of sound, well-bred animals, and continues:—

“ Before leaving this subject I should like to mention the wild cattle which are ranging over the northerly part of the island. These cattle were put there, I understand, nearly 20 years ago and were at one time over 300 head. Many of them have been killed, so that I should not say there are now over 100 head left. I may state that I have never, either in British Columbia or in the North-West,

seen finer or better grown or healthier looking stock than those I saw near the east coast. I do not know any part of Canada where a bunch of cattle could be placed and left for years to run out winter and summer, and keep in such splendid condition as have these.

#### Area of Good Land.

“During the season I ran 112 miles of shore traverse, and between 40 and 45 miles of land lines, mostly base lines and pre-emption surveys at Lawn Hill. I find the approximate total area of good land within the Government Reserve, Graham Island, to be 335,000 acres, of which I should estimate that at least 75 per cent. may be brought under cultivation. It comprises the largest area of good agricultural land in one block I have seen in the Province.

“There is probably a further 200,000 acres to the west of Masset Inlet, between there and Naden Harbour and west of Naden Harbour again.”

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