

made by Mr. Sanders, stipendary magistrate, on the 12th September, 1870, of twelve and fifteen acres, respectively, which have been confirmed, and 163 acres added. Sixteen acres were under cultivation, and perhaps fifteen more might be utilized, but the bulk of the land being low benches at the foot of the mountain, is not suitable for cultivation. The adjacent lands on the south and east are owned by Chinamen, and on the north by Mr. LaRochelle, while precipitous mountains bound it on the west, making it impossible to further enlarge its area.

One hundred inches of water were assigned to the Indians, by Mr. Sanders, from Tow-in-ock or Island Bar creek, and, in addition, I have reserved fifty inches from Sha-ta Creek at the south-east corner of their land.

No. 3.

A small reserve of about 80 acres, known as Kil-chult, situated on the right bank of the Fraser, about six miles below Lillooet. A portion of this has been greatly injured by mining operations. About one and one-half acres were in wheat, and, if water were plentiful, ten or twelve more could be cultivated; without it, crops cannot be grown, the soil being dry and sandy.

I should not have made this reserve, had not the Lillooet Indians been so destitute of agricultural land; the lower portion affords also a remunerative field for mining operations.

The water of a small creek flowing through this land is reserved.

No. 4.

Is a reserve of about 450 acres, situated on the left bank of Fraser River, about two and one-half miles below Lillooet, at a place known as McCartney's flat, and opposite to Cayoose Indian Reserve No. 2.

I find that on the 2nd April, 1872, a reserve of 160 acres was made by Mr. Sanders, in favor of an Indian named "Dock," a member of the Lillooet tribe, together with the water of a small stream flowing from the east, which I confirmed; this forms a portion of the reserve now under consideration.

Two Chinamen, named Ah Chee and Ah King, were in possession of this land, which they claimed under a bill of sale from the Indian Dock Thomas, dated 23rd March, 1880. I informed the Chinamen that the Indians had no power to sell the land, and that they must discontinue their mining operations, to which they very much objected; and I have since notified the Government Agent, at Lillooet, that their mining and water records must not be renewed, as the land forms part of the Indian reservation; for were they allowed to continue their work, the small portion now available for agricultural purposes would very soon be washed away. This is a matter to which the attention of the local Indian Agent should be drawn. About 10 acres on this reserve are under cultivation, and possibly 20 or 25 more may be reclaimed, by clearing the brush, &c.; but it is all poor, sandy soil, which will not stand much cropping; the remaining portion is well timbered, and affords good feed.

Except the water recorded by Mr. Sanders, which does not exceed 50 inches, there is no other stream available here.

No. 5.

A reserve of 80 acres, situated at the foot of Seton Lake. The ew Indians, a branch of the Lillooet tribe, who formerly resided at this place, have for some time abandoned it. The old chief, who is blind, stated that he moved to Lillooet, as, since the travel by the whites had ceased, he could not make a living there; but he wished the place reserved as a fishing station, which I agreed to.

The land was pre-empted on 27th, March, 1866, by Franklyn Robert, who afterwards abandoned it, without completing his title. This reserve, though of great value as a fishing station, is worthless for agricultural purposes; it will afford grazing for