

is not at all good, for the above reasons. Day by day they come to find that the large influx of Chinese into this country is a great misfortune to Indians, both morally and financially.

I have received a certified copy of a report of a committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the 7th of July, 1883, in reference to the custom of "potlachs" among some of the Indian tribes of British Columbia.

I have read and explained the contents of the document to the various bands within my agency. It was received well by all, except the chief at Seymour Creek, Burrard Inlet. He felt much displeas'd with it, and stated that he intends having a grand "potlach" in the month of September, 1885.

The Indians of this agency are happy and contented, although there is a good deal of sickness among them.

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

P. McTIERNAN,  
*Indian Agent.*

No report has yet been received from Agent McKay, for the Agency comprising Kamloops and Okanagan.

WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY,  
LITTLE DOG CREEK, B.C., 25th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my first Annual Report of Indian affairs in this Agency.

For explanation of the frequent mention of the insufficiency of agricultural land in the various reserves, it is necessary to bear in mind that in this part of the Province of British Columbia—north of the Cascades—no farm produce can be raised without irrigation. The quantity of water available for that purpose determines the quantity of agricultural land, and, consequently, land, however good without water, is not agricultural.

Without remembering this fact, it would be impossible to reconcile the following frequent mention of the scarcity of farming land in the various reserves, with the survey maps of those same reserves, which show tracts of land which, in extent, would otherwise be more than sufficient for all the requirements of the various tribes.

*Williams' Lake Reserve.*

I visited this reserve on the 3rd November, remaining until the 13th. The tribe numbers one hundred and forty-four souls. They were busily employed building their new village, the situation of which has been well chosen, being about the centre of the farming lands of the reserve, and near to wood and water.

The chief, Williams, with his family, resides in the houses occupied formerly by Mr. Bates, over a mile from the present village; and being unwilling to abandon such comfortable quarters, or to remove them to the village, I appointed, at the request of the tribe, a second chief—Temahascut—who resides amongst them.

The tribe complained that Williams, the chief, had taken, for the use of himself and family, nearly one-fifth part of the agricultural portion of the reserve. This I found to be the case; and, on enquiry, was informed by Williams that Mr. O'Reilly had given this part of the land to him, personally. Mr. O'Reilly, of course, never