

the remaining 150 Indians are migratory, receiving their share of the annuities paid by the United States Government, at its agency on the Jocko River, in the Flathead Reservation, Montana Territory, and claiming to be British Indians when they wander north of the boundary line.' About 300 of the British Indians inhabit the valley of the Upper Kootenay and Columbia, the remaining 150 belonging to the Lower Kootenay. The Lower Kootenays, according to Mr. Farwell, whose information was derived from Mr. D. McLaughlin, 'number 157, divided as follows: 35 men, 34 married women, 39 boys, 32 girls, 4 widows, with 6 boys and 3 girls between them, and 4 widows without encumbrances.'

In 1887, Mr. Michael Philipps, the Indian Agent amongst the Canadian Kootenays, estimates their number as follows:—

Columbia Lakes	65
Lower Kootenay	160
St. Mary's	235
Tobacco Plains	30
Total	490

The report of the Indian Agent for June 30 last (1891)¹ states the numbers of 'the Kootenay Indians in British Columbia' to be as follows:—

Columbia Lakes	106
Kinbaskets	41
Flatbow	159
St. Mary's	312
Tobacco Plains	78
Total	696

ETHNIC NAMES.

The Kootenays call the surrounding tribes with whom they have come into contact as follows:—

(a) Blackfeet. *Sāntlā* or *Sāhā'ntlā* (bad Indians). In the past the Kootenays had many wars with the Blackfeet, but joined them often in their buffalo hunts on the plains to the east. The Blackfoot country is called *Tlā'watinak* (i.e., 'over the mountains'). The Blackfeet often visit the Kootenays now, and are hospitably received. Such a visit occurred in the summer of 1891.

(b) Cree. *Gū'tskia'wē* (liars). A few Crees occasionally visit the Kootenays, chiefly in company with the Blackfeet. In the old days of the Hudson's Bay Company these two peoples came more into contact.

(c) Stonies. These Indians have a very bad reputation with the Kootenays, and are named *Tlū'tlāmā'ekā* (cut-throats). Also *Gūtlū'puk*.

(d) Sioux. *Kā'tskāgi'tsāk* (charcoal legs).

(e) Shushwap. *Tlitkā'tuwū'mtlā'et* (no shirts). This name was given because, when the Kootenays met the Shushwaps first, the latter had no buckskin shirts (*āqkā'tuwū'mtlā'et*).

(f) Okanagan. *Ō'kinā'k'ēn*. Some of these occasionally visit the Kootenays. About ten years ago several came to *A'qk'am*. They are also known in Kootenay as *Kōkenū'k'kē*.

¹ This information I owe to the courtesy of Mr. Vankoughnet, the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.