

*Chilcotin Indians—Toosey's Tribe*

numbers ninety-six. I found this, as well as the other tribes, anxiously expecting Mr. O'Reilly to mark out their reserves. Large tracts of land have been staked off and some of them surveyed by whites during this season, and the Indians are naturally afraid that all the good spots will be thus taken before the Reserve Commissioner arrives, leaving no good land for them. On this account I found them in a very discontented state of mind.

Most of the able bodied men were absent, being scattered along the river catching, or rather trying to catch, salmon, for the run this year has been so small as not to afford enough to eat for those fishing, leaving, of course, none to dry for winter supply. There has been also a total failure of the berry crop this year, and the chiefs expressed their fears that many would be reduced to starvation during the coming winter.

I found Toosey, the chief, in charge of a camp composed of the old, blind, sick and widows of the tribe. It is distressing to see the number of totally and partially blind Indians in these Chilcotin Tribes. Of the former, I counted eight, and of the latter—who have evidently only a few years more of eyesight to enjoy—there were nearly one quarter of the adults of each tribe. There are about thirty acres well fenced near the village, but owing to the rocky nature of portions, only scattering patches can be cultivated. Should these Indians be reduced to starvation next winter, it is probable that some of the settlers' cattle will have to supply their wants without the owners permission being asked. Whites, under like circumstances, would do the same.

*Anahem's Tribe*

numbers one hundred and ninety-three. They have built a new village and church on a large flat about forty miles up Chilcotin River. About fifty acres are under fence, but only a small crop was put in. Last year the frost killed the grain, consequently they are unwilling to risk much this year.

I am of opinion, however, that the coldest part of this flat has been chosen, and that about two miles farther west a much warmer situation can be found. This will necessitate a long ditch and some fluming. If the climate is not too cold for wheat, this flat would afford ample farming land for all this tribe. Some fall wheat here was looking well and nearly ripe 9th August, as were also potatoes and peas. This tribe, as also Toosey's, are unwilling to make any improvements until their reserves are given to them. They are very anxious that the "Big Meadow" may be secured to them, saying: "The climate here is too cold to insure a crop every year, but if the Queen gives us this meadow we will buy cattle with our furs, and in a few years we shall be well off." In company with the chief, I rode the whole length of this meadow, which is situated about eight miles from the village. It is very extensive, and I am not surprised that many white men have wished to pre-empt it.

A small tribe, under a chief, Joe, used to live a few miles further up the river, but they are now joined to Anahem's Tribe.

*Kanim's Tribe (Stone Indians.)*

is located a few miles down the river from Anahem's village. They have some land and water, but are generally absent, most of the year, hunting and trapping, preferring those occupations to agriculture. They were all absent during my visit.

*Kiock's Tribe*

is another tribe who have their village a few miles still farther down the river. Their chief is Kiock, and they number forty-five. They have a considerable area of