

Pashilquee Reserve

is situated on Fraser River, about five miles south of Cayoosh Reserve. It is marked as Cayoosh Reserve, No. 2. These Indians, however, have a chief of their own, and consider themselves a distinct tribe from the Cayooshes. They, in fact, look down upon the latter as being, they say, formed of "strays" from different tribes, and whose tribal existence is only of recent date. The tribe is small, numbering thirty-six, under their chief, George. They have only lately moved to their present location, and were busily engaged building their houses. They have about ten acres fenced and cultivated, of very poor and stony land; but there is not sufficient water to irrigate one-half of even this small farm; consequently, the crops scarcely repay the labor of ploughing or the expense of seed. This tribe is very poor. There are many old persons who are not capable of working hard at gold digging, the only resource of the tribe; and such are dependent on the charity of the rest for the means of subsistence.

Cheewack Reserve

is about six miles south on Fraser River, and the last reserve belonging to this agency, in that direction. This is the smallest tribe in the agency, numbering fifteen, and is Protestant, as are all the tribes from here down to Lytton. The chief, Kisapoloose, *alias* Coony, is stone blind, and four of the tribe were seriously ill. They have about ten acres of good land, all of which they cultivate, and, comparatively, they are, therefore, better off than the neighboring tribes.

I was here informed that many Indians, from here down to Lytton, had acquired the pernicious habit of opium smoking, being supplied with the drug and "fixings" by the Chinamen who are gaming and mining along the river. Having explained that supplying opium was punishable the same as supplying liquor, and having expressed my wish to punish all offenders, the Indian constables started out and met next day at Pashilquee, with two Indians, who, by their looks, were evidently confirmed opium smokers. After much talk by the chief and head men in council, both were, very reluctantly, induced to lay informations against five Chinamen for supplying them with opium. The five were tried before me at Lillooet, and, much to their surprise and disgust, were convicted and fined \$50 each and costs. I feel confident that in my agency "John" will be very careful in future as to whom he supplies with his "celestial drug."

High Bar Reserve

is situated on Fraser River, about forty miles north of Lillooet—the river dividing it into two parts. The tribe numbers forty. The chief, Flepasent, and his son Bob, endeavor to instil principles of industry into the young men of the tribe, but without success. They were well described by Mr. O'Reilly as a "thrifless, poverty-stricken lot," and the term "lazy" may also be added to their character. Of the hundreds of acres of good land on this reserve, only about ten are available for agriculture, on account of the want of water for irrigation. This small patch is close to the village and is well cultivated.

It is a curious fact that none of the tribes along Fraser River, north of the Pavilion, have ever taken any interest in gold mining, although the diggings have been as rich north as they were south of that point. Luckily for such a shiftless lot, deer are very plentiful within a short distance of the village, and consequently these Indians can easily procure means of sustaining life. On my return to Alkali Lake, two whiskey cases were brought before me, and the usual first-offence fine of \$50 and costs was imposed on each.

My travelling allowance for the year ending 30th June being expended, I was reluctantly compelled to remain inactive until after that date.