

compelled to remain in town, without the supervision of their chief to keep them in order. One case of supplying liquor to Indians was tried before me here in March, and it being a second offence, the culprit was sentenced to five months hard labor.

= *Pavilion Reserve.*

This tribe was visited by me on the 29th February and 1st March, and again on the 19th and 20th March. They number seventy-one. Their chief's name is Timkin. He owns a farm of his own, of about fifty acres, near the village, which he bought from a white man, and has partly paid for. The agricultural land on this reserve is small in extent, and most of it of the poorest quality. On careful enquiry, I found that twenty-two adults, with fourteen children, have no land. There is, however, a reserve for this tribe on the other side of Fraser River, which, according to Mr. O'Reilly's report, contains a large area of agricultural land. At the time of my visit, however, it had not been surveyed; and not having any sketch map to show where it was situated, I did not cross the river to search for it. Should I find that there is any farming land there, I shall move over some of the tribe to occupy it. Many of the young men of this tribe are good farm hands, and find employment in seeding and harvest time with the neighboring settlers. Some of the old people engage in gold mining; but complain that the diggings are so "worked out" that they can make only from 25 to 75 cents a day. I did my best to convince them that even that amount, with the miner's constant hopes of "better luck," was quite a help in procuring provisions, and better than digging roots or moping over a camp fire.

*Fountain Reserve.*

This is the largest tribe in my agency. They number two hundred and thirteen. I found the chief, Chilhuseltz, confined to his bed with a disease which seems to have puzzled the doctors. He was very weak, but complained of no pain, except a burning at the stomach when eating and drinking. From the time that his illness was made known to the Department, he was supplied with everything that he wished for. Of this he assured me, at the same time expressing his gratitude for so much liberality. The character of this most worthy man and excellent chief is too well known to the Department to render it necessary for me here to say anything in his praise. It is sincerely to be regretted that his illness proved—as he anticipated—fatal towards the end of the winter. A council was held in his house, all the tribe attending, which lasted until nearly morning. Everything, however, was in such order on the reserve, that there was very little business to transact. The agricultural land of this reserve is small for the number of souls it has to sustain not over one acre to each adult. Many of the tribe, however, work at gold mining during the summer, and by that means make some little money. Under the rule of such a chief, I need not say that this tribe is well conducted and industrious, and their houses are clean and neat. I found a small percentage of sickness and destitution. Nine men of this tribe own, in company, a farm about three miles from the reserve, which they bought from a white settler. The farm is a good one, and its former owner made money there. The partnership system, however, has not worked satisfactory with the present owners; consequently, scarcely any crop was put in last year, and they wish to have the land divided equally among them.

*Lilloet Reserve.*

This tribe numbers one hundred and seventeen, under their chief, James. He is quite a young man, very intelligent, and most energetic in his endeavors to stop whiskey drinking in his tribe. He seems to have great authority among his people, and is untiring in his exertions to promote their good conduct. The houses in the village compare favorably with those of the Fountain Reserve, and in only a few had I to find fault with want of cleanliness and neatness. This tribe is very industrious, and as soon as their crops are in, occupy themselves in gold mining, at which they are very