

were few roads, and the only means of access to many of the tribes was by the rivers and by Indian trails through the forests. At the present day travellers are with reason impressed by the stupendous scenery, by the view of river and mountain, of glacier and waterfall, which meets the eye at every turn; but far different thoughts were awakened by these scenes in the minds of the missionaries. What now delights the eye then presented one obstacle after another to be overcome before the Indians could be evangelized.

In spite of difficulties, and after great sacrifices and privations, missions were established at William's Lake in 1867; at Stuart's Lake, in the far north, in 1873; in Kootenay, at the foot of the Rockies, in the southeastern extremity of the Province, in 1876; and at Kamloops, in 1878.

Around William's Lake the different tribes are the Shuswap, the Chilcotin, the Carriers; at Stuart's Lake are the Babines, the Seekanais, the Nahanaïs and the Skeenas. The Kootenay Indians are found on Kootenay Lake, Windemere Lake and Fort Steele, and the Okanagans on the shores of Okanagan Lake. Coming north again, we find the Nicolas, the Shuswaps and the Thompsons in the neighborhood of Kamloops. Along the southern or lower part of the Fraser River are numerous settlements of Indians, known under the generic name of Stallos, or River Indians. Like those already mentioned, they are subdivided into smaller tribes, each having its distinctive name, taken generally from some lake or river, such as the Harrison, the Douglas, the Coquitlam and the Lillooet. The Coast Indians are also subdivided into many tribes, the principal of which are the Squamish, at North Vancouver, False Creek, Seymour Creek and Squamish River; the Sechelts, at Sechelt; the Tloos and the Thiamin, at Bute Inlet. All these tribes received