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heathen neighbours is very great, more than would, I think, arise from an itinerating Missionary. It used to be almost impossible to get strange Indians to assemble for any special effort in instruction. Now all is changed. The men who come for trade to us occupy this house, and are, in a sense, my guests, and I can find them ready and happy to hear me or the young men of our village address them after the hum of trade has ceased."

Many, too, of those who came to trade would remain over the Sunday, and attend the services in the church.

The advantages of the "store," or "trade shop," were very great. In the first place, it demanded and obtained quietness and courtesy in place of the savage altercations common to Indian trading. All goods answering the conveniences of civilised life, and tending to elevate the tastes and improve the appearance of the people, were obtainable at a price to which they had before been quite unaccustomed. For instance:—

"My soap manufacture." Mr. Duncan writes, "is quite a success. I now let the Indians have a bar of soap for 6d. *They are astonished at the price; such a bar cost them a few years ago 40s. in furs.* Now that their habits require more soap, here it is ready at hand and cheap."

Apart from these advantages, the continued employment which the various branches of trade gave was of the greatest service; the Indians gradually acquiring the habit of following their daily avocations—some of them very laborious—more in the steady manner of the English labourer than with the fitful disposition of the Indian.

Next in importance amongst the new buildings was the Mission-house, a frame building of cedar, 64 feet by 32, containing seven apartments on the ground floor, besides outbuildings; also a spacious dormitory and stairs, looking pleasantly out on the islet gardens.

"The rooms on the ground floor," writes Dean Cridge, "are lofty and commodious; that in which I am writing, and which forms one of the suite of apartments prepared for the exclusive use of a married Missionary [whom Mr. Duncan hoped to associate with himself in the work], is as comfortable as any room in my own residence. If we add a plentiful supply of game, fish, &c., in the season, imported goods in the store, quite a large flock of goats, yielding a profusion of excellent milk, poultry and eggs, a garden with a plentiful stock of vegetables, it is evident that, with any reasonable degree of forethought on the part of the Missionary, the days when anything like hardship and privation could with propriety be entertained of Metlahkatlah have entirely passed away."

The island gardens form another characteristic evidence of social progress. The *Victoria Daily Chronicle*, alluding to the Bishop's visit in 1866, says:—"The Bishop visited, in a canoe, the island gardens of the Mission. They number about 150. He found many of the owners—men, women, and children—planting potatoes in the deep rich