

Indians, as against 260,000 in the United States, exclusive of Alaska. The 100,000 are very far from being homogeneous in physical characteristics, culture, language and religion. They represent a large number of tribes, once regarded as entirely distinct in origin, but now, for many years, classified by ethnologists into groups or families.

The two groups with which Canadians are generally familiar are the historical Indians of early colonial days, namely, the Algonquins and the Huron-Iroquois. Under the generic name Algonquin are grouped the Ojibbewas, or Chippewas, the Crees, of whom the Montagnais of the Lower St. Lawrence are an offshoot, the Mississagas, the Munceys, the Abenakis, the Micmacs, the extinct Beothiks of Newfoundland, and the Blackfeet of the far west. The Huron-Iroquois family embraces the six nations of the Iroquois, and the Hurons, and with these Mr. Hale has lately classed the Cherokees of the United States, on perfectly legitimate philological grounds. The Canadian group that follows next in point of dignity, if not in that of numbers, is the Dakotan, or Siouan, of which the Assiniboins, whose name is Algonquin, and the Dakotas, or Sioux proper, are the chief Canadian representatives, although their tribes are numerous across the border. They dwell along the banks of the Assiniboine river. North and west of the Western Crees, Dakotas and Blackfeet, extend the lodges of the Tinneh or Athapascans up to the Arctic circle, where they are the terror of the Eskimo, west into Alaska, and southwest into British Columbia. Their best known tribes are the Chipewyans and Athapascans proper, the Carriers, Coppermines, Beavers, and Dog-ribs, but they are a family of many divisions, and their offshoots are found in California, and even in Mexico, where the dreaded Navajos and Apaches still make their raids. Along the sterile shores of the northern ocean

rove the Eskimo, also a people of many tribes, extending from Greenland in the east to the Asiatic seaboard of Behring's Straits in the west.

Out of our 100,000 Indians, more than 35,000 are natives of British Columbia, many of whose tribes are comparatively unknown. Exclusive of the Tinneh, there are no fewer than ten families of aborigines in the province. There are the Thlinkits, also found in Alaska, a fierce people, who render themselves more hideous than nature made them by the use of the lip ornament; the maritime Haidas of Queen Charlotte's Islands, whose Fijian features are depicted in Mr. Poole's book on these islands, while their Polynesian-like carvings in wood are illustrated in Dr. George Dawson's report upon the same; the equally maritime Ahts, of the west coast of Vancouver, who boldly attack the whale; the Tshimsians, far north along the coast between the Nass and Skeena rivers, who made war upon the Thlinkits in ancient days; the Salish, long known as Flatheads, a name more appropriate to the Chinooks, and who are inlanders, dwelling east of the Fraser river; the Niskwallis in the southwestern corner of the province, of whose language Mr. George Gibbs has furnished a very full vocabulary; the less known Kwakiools, Bilhoolas, and Kawitshins; and finally the Kootenays, another inland people, dwelling under the Rocky Mountains, along the shores of the Kootenay and Columbia rivers, who have lately been described by Dr. Chamberlain. The Kootenays have a tradition that they came from the east side of the mountains. If this be true, they must have been driven westward by their nearest eastern neighbors, the Blackfeet.

It is very amusing to read so-called portraiture of the American Indian based upon very partial observation. No such portraiture could be given of a German, an Englishman, or a Frenchman; neither can it be truly given of an Indian. When it is considered