

of the water's edge, and in places so near as to leave but a ledge for the horses to pass on, rendering it both laborious and dangerous. These rocks are of granite, with veins of white marble, one of which was several feet in width. Much of the rock resembles slate, capable of being split into thin slabs, and of a dark gray colour. They met with, during this day, many interesting plants, among which were a cupressus tree and a cruciferous plant on the rocks, which an Indian woman was gathering for food. To the taste they were extremely bitter. Large quantities of wild gooseberries were also to be found growing among the rocks, but proved quite insipid.

They encamped on a small sand-flat on the Columbia, having made about eleven miles.

On the 6th, after travelling seven miles, they reached the banks of a small stream, called by the Indians Entiyatecoom, but known by the Canadian voyageurs as Point de Bois. Its course is nearly east and west; it is about one hundred feet wide, and was found at its mouth too deep to ford. They, therefore, continued up the stream for about a mile and a half, in hopes of finding a suitable place. While thus ascending the stream, they were accosted by several Indians, who motioned to them to return to the mouth of the river, whither a canoe was now brought to transport their baggage, and an Indian was despatched to a fishing station, who returned with salmon ready cooked.

The chief of the tribe of Okonagan Indians became much dissatisfied at the mode in which payment was offered him, and which he refused to accept, and went unrewarded for his important services, to the regret of many of the party. They again proceeded on their journey, and came, in the course of a mile, to the camp of the natives from whom the salmon had been sent them. They found them employed in salmon-fishing. Including men, women, and children, they were twenty in number. This is their permanent residence, but they were then living in the usual summer huts, of mats, and near by were the winter habitations, which consisted of two mounds, each of which might contain about ten. Both of these were open towards the river, the door being a round aperture, eighteen inches in diameter. These Indians seem to have little to protect them from the cold of winter, except the grass and their clothing, and do not appear to have any fire in their winter habitation. The mystery about the cooked salmon was now solved, for it appeared that, as soon as the fish are taken, they are at once roasted, and then exposed to the sun to dry on a shed, after which the meat is pounded and made into balls, which are stored