

them may be mentioned the deer, which furnish them with skins for clothing, flesh for food, and bone and antler for implements. The sagebrush-bark is used for textile fabrics. Salmon are taken for food in the rivers, and berries and roots are obtained in the mountain valleys. Many objects are made of stone. They bury their dead in little cemeteries along the river, although an isolated grave is sometimes seen. Their method of burial in the ground, instead of in boxes deposited in trees, in caves, or on the ground, the conical form of their lodges, and their extensive use of chipped points of stone rather than of those ground out of stone, bone, and antler, ally their culture with that of the tribes of the East, and differentiate it from that of the coast people. None of the native peoples of British Columbia make pottery, and no pottery has been found by archæological work. Food was boiled by dropping hot stones into baskets or boxes containing it.

The archæological remains are found in the light sand of the valleys and hillsides. The wind is continually shifting this dry sand from place to place. For this reason no definite age can be assigned to the specimens secured. It is certain, judging from the complete absence of European objects at many of the localities explored, that the remains found at these places antedate contact with the whites. A number of them must carry us back several hundred years. The modern Indians make small arrow-points, and disclaim the large kind found in excavations. The work undoubtedly proves that these ancient people and those now inhabiting this region were practically the same.