

It is now a recognized fact that the artificial head-forms characteristic of diverse tribes of North and South America vary greatly, from the extreme depressed forehead and laterally compressed skulls of races that rivalled the ancient Macrocephali in their estimation that "the most noble are those who have the longest heads," to some among the Cowlitz or Chinook tribes of British Columbia, whose heads are compressed into a flattened disk. The two artificial extremes find their analogues in the distinct ethnical divisions of dolichocephalic and brachycephalic head-forms among well-known northern tribes. The predominant natural form, characteristic of the more southern tribes of North America, appears to have been brachycephalic, or, as it is sometimes called, globular. But along the regions of the great lakes, in the valley of the St. Lawrence, and northward throughout the whole Eskimo area, the dolichocephalic head-form prevails. The native races of the Dominion, and especially the earliest known aborigines of Upper and Lower Canada, including the province in which you are now met, appear to have been all of the same dolichocephalic type; and so to have formed a class markedly distinct from the short, or globular headed races of the south, whose head-form was long regarded as typical of the whole American race. Of the Indians of Hochelaga, first met by Cartier, in 1535, we are able to judge from crania recovered from their cemeteries. The palisaded Indian town of Hochelaga occupied, in the sixteenth century, the site where we are now assembled; and in the museum of McGill College may be seen examples of the crania, as well as specimens of the flint implements and pottery dug up on its site. Its traces revealed nothing suggestive of any other rudiments of civilization than have long been familiar to the American student of primitive arts in the abundant remains of Indian settlements throughout the area of the eastern States, and on the sites of the Iroquois Confederacy in the State of New York. Their earthenware pots and bowls of various sizes were decorated with rude yet tasteful incised patterns; and the handles were further ingeniously modelled at times into human and animal forms. Tobacco pipes also, both of stone and earthenware, here as elsewhere, were special objects of artistic ornamentation. Stone and flint implements, bone needles and bodkins, also abounded; but of metal only very rare traces of the cold-wrought copper tool gave any indication of even the first rudiments of metallurgic art. In truth, Canada has no such evidences, even of