

remains were deposited in an abandoned palæolithic cave, when it had been nearly filled up with the accumulated debris of successive occupants; but he assigns the remains to the later Neolithic age, notwithstanding the absence of any accompanying relics of the art of the polished stone period.

But I have already exceeded the reasonable limits of an address to this Section of Anthropology, and must leave unnoticed various further points in reference to the aborigines of the Dominion, illustrative alike of the physical characteristics of our native Canadian tribes, and of some special points of significance in relation to their arts. One deduction, however, may be worthy of future consideration. If it be a fact borne out by much independent evidence, that from the extremest northern range of the arctic Eskimo, southward to the Great Lakes, and beyond this, especially to the east of the Alleghany Mountains, amid considerable diversity of ethnical characteristics, the dolichocephalic type of head prevailed; whereas among more southern tribes, such as the Osages, Otoes, Missouris, Dacotas, Cherokees, Seminoles, Creeks, and many others, including the Florida Indians, the short, rounded, or brachycephalic head appears to have been universal: this seems to point to a convergence of two distinct ethnical lines of migration from opposite centres. In this, as I believe, the evidence thus derived from physical characteristics confirms what is indicated by wholly independent evidence of language, traditional customs, and native arts.