

AMONG the many schemes submitted to the World's Fair managers is the proposition to aid the North American Indians in making an exhibit of their own status. Of course the opposition that might fairly be urged against a separate American negro exhibit cannot hold good in the case of the North American Indian. The American people treat the Indian tribes as foreign nations—not as a component part of the nation, although the nation's wards. They are entitled, therefore, even more than the several American States to distinct representation in a world's fair. Doubtless a properly arranged and properly managed exhibit of the existing North American Indian tribes could be made a very valuable factor in the solution of the Indian problem. Interesting and valuable as are the relics of prehistoric Indian rule over this continent, and of the Indian civilization which went down before the onward march of intelligence, the life of the present Indian and its results and products are of far more interest and importance to an Exposition designed to show the progress of the world since the opening of the Indian's primitive home down to Caucasian enterprise and progress. The former are part of the national scientific collections, which will be included in a Government exhibit. Canada might well supplement this exhibit by a contribution of Canadian Indian relics, and the totem poles and wonderful carvings of the Haidas, and the implements of other Indians of our Pacific Coast, would materially add to this exhibit and prove very interesting.

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THERE are proofs that very dwarfish people have lived and do live, in different places. Some years ago on the banks of the river Merrimac, 20 miles from the Isle of St. Louis, a number of stone tombs were found arranged in symmetrical order; none of them were more than four feet long, and the