

found; specimens which were needed in order to reconstruct an idea of the prehistoric culture of the region.

From the material collected there were selected representative specimens, which were illustrated in the scientific volumes that gave an account of the work of the expedition and were used in museum exhibitions to teach the general facts deduced from the research work. A large number of duplicate specimens remained, but these were not useless, for some were exchanged with other museums, and the Victoria Memorial Museum obtained casts of some of the more unique specimens. A large quantity of material is needed in order to determine which articles were in common use, which were special objects, and which were brought in from other peoples and other regions. When only one specimen is found no one knows but what it may be an exception; when, however, many are found, it is inferred that they were articles in common use. The scientific reports of this work were printed in order that the facts might not be lost, as might be the case if only one manuscript or one printed book existed. Over one hundred copies were given to leading libraries and learned societies in all the great countries of the world.

In the same way that we desire to cling to the property of our ancestors, so the Indians reverence and guard the land of their forefathers. It was sometimes difficult to persuade the Indians who owned the land where most of the explorations were conducted to allow the work to be carried on. But when the purpose of the investigation was explained to them, some of the Indians highly appreciated the work; in fact they favoured it more than many of our own people do.