

ANIMALS USED FOR FOOD.

In our operations at Bocabec a great many bones and fragments of bones of various animals were unearthed. I have not yet had time or opportunity to have these determined, but it is certain that quite a number of species are represented. The beaver is perhaps the most abundant, for the lower jaw and the femur of this animal were constantly turning up in our excavations. The leg-bones of moose and of deer or cariboo (reindeer) were also of frequent occurrence, but were almost invariably broken to pieces for the marrow. The hare, the fox and the bear were also indicated by teeth, jaws and limb-bones. Bones of birds are frequent, and represent those of wading, aquatic, and arboreal habit. A number of bones, which from their spongy texture are supposed to be those of marine animals, were found. Fishes are represented by remains of the cod, herring, sculpin and shark.

But the remains which form by far the greatest mass in the kitchen-middens at Bocabec are those of *shell-fish*. Among these, pre-eminence must be given to the clam (*Mya arenaria*), which makes up perhaps nine-tenths of the bulk of the molluscan refuse. The horse-mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and the long-whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) are the most numerous of the other molluscs found in the refuse heaps of this village. After these species may be named the round-whelk (*Lunatia heros*) and the small purple-shell (*Purpura lapillus*). The rock-periwinkle (*Littorina rudis*) is occasionally found, and so also is the bonnet limpet (*Crepidula fornicata*); but the common European periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*), now so common on this coast, is entirely wanting. Beside these, a single valve of the large scallop (*Pecten tenuistriatus*) was found.

The sea urchin is present, but may have been introduced accidentally by crows, and not have been brought intentionally from the beach by the former residents of Bocabec. Other posthumous or accidental additions to the fauna are the land snails, of which several specimens were found at various levels in the shell heaps. Among the species found here, *Helix alternata*, Say, is by far the most abundant. *Helix albolabris*, Say, was not very common. Several specimens of *Helix hortensis*, Müll., were observed, but this species has probably been introduced since the arrival of

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