

Dr. George M. Dawson's "Report on the Queen Charlotte Islands," published as one of the Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada.

The Tawatin Indians on the Fraser River work with no less ingenious skill, and in a like style of combined imitative and conventional art, suggestive at times of curious analogies to some of the finished sculptures of Yucatan. Some of their ivory carvings are executed with a minute delicacy of workmanship such as no Eskimo carver could surpass; but with the same kind of conventional ornamentation as is in use by the Haida artists, strongly suggestive of inherited modes of thought, and traces of intercourse or relationship with the ancient civilized races of Central America.

There is thus no need to assume for the imitative arts of the New World a European source in the remote dawn of pleistocene times. Nor is the identity discernible between certain harpoons and other implements of the ancient hunters of Central Europe and those of the arctic Americans of our own day much more demonstrative of derived arts or community of race. Within the comparatively narrow range of needful weapons or implements, the correspondence notable between some of those of the palæolithic cave-men and of the Eskimo amounts to little more than what is seen in flint arrowheads, stone hammers, and the more common primitive tools of all kinds, executed under nearly similar conditions of life. "The absence of pottery" proves little more than the absence of tropical vegetation; for both were nearly equally impossible under the conditions of climate. The preference for bone and ivory as the materials for their arts is equally due to climatic conditions which render rock and flint generally inaccessible throughout the greater part of the year. The points of agreement are, in truth, little more than are to be anticipated among savage tribes living under similar conditions of climate.

If, however, the skulls of the Cro-magnon cave-men resembled those of the Eskimo, or the underlying debris revealed any traces of crania of the Eskimo type, there would then be good reason for giving consideration to the bearing of any supplementary evidence depending on correspondence in arts, usages and habits. But neither the Cro-magnon cave, nor any other of the caverns of the district, otherwise so rich in archæological and palæontological traces, have yielded the needful evidence. The contrast between the large, well developed Cro-magnon race and the stunted,