

there was a time when only the crudest forms of these necessities of to-day existed ; and it is well that we should have them, in their crude state, brought before our eyes. A rude specimen of early Indian workmanship may appear to the many only as a curiosity, a something to place in a museum as a relic of a by-gone time. But the value of such a specimen, in the light in which it is viewed by the ethnologist, is far greater than in the eyes of the simple collector. It is a something which may throw light on a point in art undecided, a basis from which has sprung a great necessity to the present race of humanity. This is one of the great objects why specimens of Indian workmanship should be carefully secured and placed where they will do the most good. The Canadian Institute, of Toronto, has largely contributed to the attainment of this ; and we heartily commend to all who may possess or become the recipients of Indian relics, to donate them to that Institue, and so make them objects of public benefit, rather than store them away in private collections, whence, from various causes, they may ultimately be scattered and lost to the world of enquiry.

THE ABORIGINES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE following interesting account of an early tribe of Newfoundland Indians, which has entirely disappeared, is from the pen of Mr. F. G. I. Lloyd, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island ; and was published in the *Toronto Week*, of 30th January, 1891 :—

“A very melancholy interest attaches to the aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland, of whom, though once a numerous and powerful race, not a single individual remains to tell the sad tale of departed glory and the manner and circumstances of the passing of his progenitors into the happy hunting grounds.

“It is known that they called themselves Beoths ; but, from their habit of painting their bodies with red ochre, they were called Red Indians by the early pale-face invaders of their territory.

“For a long time their origin and relation, if any, to other Indian tribes were doubtful, some authorities supposing them to have been related to the Mic-Macs, and others to the Eskimos. But the recent discovery of certain Beothic relics, in a small island off the north-west coast of Newfoundland, prove beyond doubt that they were a branch of the great family of North American Indians, Latham deciding in favour of their being a branch of the Algonkin tribe.

“A tradition still lingers with the settlers of northern Newfoundland, that the last of the Beoths, a mere handful, passed across the Strait of Belle Isle in two canoes, early in the present century, and landing on the