

tellectual region. The skull proves that the Bethuks were by no means of a low type. Only three bones of the skeleton were found along with the skull. Foxes or wolves had probably carried off the others. The greatest curiosity, however, is the other skeleton, which, with the exception of the vertebræ of the neck is perfect. Apparently it is the skeleton of a young Bethuk 9 or 10 years of age. The body had been wrapped in birch bark, laid on its side, and covered with stones. The form was seen to be perfectly preserved when the birch wrappings were removed, and it has somewhat the appearance of a mummy. The skull is detached from the body, the vertebræ of the neck having been destroyed or removed.

There are also in the collection several specimens of beautifully finished stone arrow-heads, hatchets, various articles made from birch bark, such as small models of canoes, drinking vessels, &c., and curiously shaped bone ornaments, all worthy of scientific examination. These, according to the Indian custom, were buried with the dead.

The Aborigines of Newfoundland were a branch of the great and powerful Algonquins, who once lived from the Rocky Mountains to Newfoundland, and from Labrador to the Carolinas. Here they hunted and fished for ages before the discovery of the Island by Cabot. It was a dark day for these poor savages when the pale faces appeared. Quarrels arose, and at length it became war to the knife between the two races. The savages were no match for the white men, armed with muskets. Great cruelties were practised by the whites, and the Indians savagely retaliated. The whites at length come to regard the Aborigines as vermin to be exterminated, and the unequal contest went on until not a red man survived.

The Micmacs, from Nova Scotia, aided in the work of extermination. They were the deadly foes of the Bethuks, and gradually the ranks of the tribe were thinned : they were driven from the best hunting grounds, and war and