

ducts of European art. Among the Chinooks, for example, inhabiting the tract of country at the mouth of the Columbia River, the only domestic utensils remarked by Mr. Paul Kane, as creditable to their decorative skill were carved bowls and spoons of horn, and baskets and cooking vessels made of roots and grass, woven so closely as to serve all purposes of a pitcher in holding and carrying water. In these they even boil the salmon which constitute their principal food. This is done by placing the fish in one of the baskets filled with water, into which they throw red hot stones until the fish is cooked. Mr. Kane observes that he has seen fish dressed as expeditiously by this means, as if boiled in the ordinary way in a kettle over a fire.

Keeping in view the evidence thus obtained, it will probably be accepted as a conjecture not without much probability in its favor, that the rude clay pipes referred to, found along with other Canadian relics, and especially with specimens of fictile ware no longer known to the modern Indian, furnish examples of the tobacco pipe in use in the region of the Great Lakes when the northern parts of this continent first became known to Europeans. The application of the old Indian potter's art to the manufacture of tobacco-pipes is a well established fact. Ancient clay pipes of various types and forms have been discovered and described; and in a "Natural History of Tobacco" in the Harleian Miscellany,\* it is stated that: "the Virginians were observed to have pipes of clay before even the English came there; and from those barbarians we Europeans have borrowed our mode and fashion of smoking."

Specimens of another class of clay pipes of a larger size, and with a tube of such length as obviously to be designed for use without the addition of a pipe-stem, have also been repeatedly met with, and several from Canadian localities are in my own possession. In the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, February, 1848, Dr. E. W. Bawtree describes a series of discoveries of sepulchral remains, accompanied with numerous Indian relics, made in the district to the south of the River Severn, between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. These included specimens of the large *pyralæ*, or tropical shells of the Florida Gulf, copper kettles, arrow heads, bracelets and other personal ornaments, of copper, beads of shell and red pipe-stone, and also various examples of the larger clay pipes: which no doubt belong to an era subsequent to intercourse with Europeans, as the same discoveries included axe-heads and other relics of iron. Another ex-

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\* Vol. 1. Page 535. Quoted in Notes and Queries, vol. VII. Page 230.