

The use of slate fish knives and harpoon points may be due to the same cause (Figs. 2 and 4).

The occurrence of dentalium, mussel, and olivella shells, of pendants made of the shell of *Pecten caurinus* and the California abalone, and of clubs made from the bone of the whale, all from the Pacific Coast, proves the existence of intertribal trade in that direction (Figs. 11 and 12).

No indications were found suggesting that the prehistoric tribes knew the potters' art, which, up to the present time, is unknown in this area.

The physical type of the people of the interior is quite uniform, and a preliminary examination of the skeletons of the prehistoric people does not suggest that any change of type has taken place. Measurements of the living show a certain amount of mixture with the Coast type to have extended some distance up Fraser River, but beyond this point there is a fundamental difference between the types of the coast and those of the interior, the former being characterized by broad faces and large heads, while the latter have narrow faces and small heads.

On the whole the prehistoric culture of the interior of British Columbia shows greater affinity to that of the western plateaus than to that of the North Pacific



HARPOON OF DEER'S ANTLER.

coast, and up to this time we have no evidence of a material change of culture or type since the earliest times of which we have knowledge. This suggests that the peoples of the coast and those of the interior developed on distinct lines, and that points of resemblance are due to later contact.

Securing and preparing food; making houses, utensils, and clothing; personal adornment; warfare; smoking; gambling; and art are suggested by the figures respectively from 1 to 17.

All the figures given in this article are one-fourth size.