

## (2) RESOURCES.

The prehistoric inhabitants, like the Thompson Indians living there to-day, relied upon the many, though limited natural resources of their country. Some of these are shown in Section 2 of the exhibit. The fact that these materials were found in the form of implements and other objects, undoubtedly made by the aborigines, proves their economical value to those people. They may be classified as mineral, animal, and plant.

Many domestic articles were made of stone. Glassy basalt was the material most frequently chipped into points for arrows or for knives and drills. Yellow, red, and green jasper, chalcedony, and obsidian were also used for this purpose. We find skin-scrapers made of quartzite and fish knives of slate and argillite. Mica schist was used for whetstones. Sandstones were made into pipes, a coarse variety of the same rock into arrow shaft smoothers, and into grinders that were used to cut pieces of hard green stones, which materials were extensively used for chisels and adzes. Many pipes were made of soapstone. Yellow, red, green, and white earths must have been collected, for we find them in the graves as if they had been in paint bags. Moreover, we find red earth, known as red ochre, daubed on some of the objects. We know that copper was used because we find copper pendants, bracelets, and beads, and the stains of copper on human bones. Even if no necklaces of copper beads had been found, the fact that one of the neck bones is stained by copper would