

The graves of two children were explored on the terrace overlooking Nicola River from the south, at the mouth of Nicola Lake. These graves were about eighteen inches deep, and above each of them was a pile of five or six bowlders. Red pictographs were reported by the Indian to be on a rocky promontory which we saw near the middle of the lake, on its northern shore.

On the Indian Reserve, at the eastern limit of Nicola Lake, is an outcrop of rock in the Meander Hill. There are three main talus slopes between this knoll and the lake, in all of which were graves marked by sticks and twigs. Charlie Teilaxitca, who is about sixty years of age and a brother of the chief of this reserve, related that when he first saw the place, it resembled a patch of small dead trees, so numerous were the twigs marking graves on the slope. The rocks were piled up over the graves, but the piles were so low that they were difficult to find, except when marked by twigs.

**RESOURCES EMPLOYED BY THE PREHISTORIC PEOPLE.**—The resources of the prehistoric people of this region, as indicated by the specimens found in the graves, hearths, and about the village-sites, were chiefly stone, copper, shell, bone, antler, teeth, the skins of animals, and vegetable substances.

Quartzite pebbles were used for scrapers, hammers, and similar objects. Quartz crystals were found in the sites, and may have been used for drills and charms. Argillite was made into fish-knives, points for arrows, etc. Glassy basalt, agate, chalcedony, and yellow, red, and green jasper were used for various kinds of chipped implements. The material commonly employed for the chipped objects, however, was basalt. Steatite was made into pipes, perforators, etc. Sheets of mica were made into pendants. Serpentine and nephrite into celts. Tools of stone were seen along the Fraser and Thompson Rivers in this vicinity, of which samples prove to be nephrite. Bowlders of nephrite, resembling the same material from the Thompson River, were found by the writer on the beach at the mouth of Nootsack River, in the State of Washington. Flat pebbles of the same material, sharpened and partly cut into strips to form celts, were also found. It seems that these bowlders are widely distributed, and that where found they were used for making implements.

Siliceous sandstone of a rather coarse structure was used for making smoothers for arrow-shafts, for stones for grinding grooves into nephrite and serpentine in order to cut it into convenient forms for implements, and for grinding-stones. Copper clay was used for blue paint, and white, calcareous and yellow earth and red ochre, for paint of those respective colors. Red ochre occurs in this vicinity.

Fragments of rock bearing galena were found at Kamloops. Copper was much used for ornaments, and may have been obtained from the mountains north of Lytton, where native copper is found.