

EDUCATION is to be the medium through which the rising generation of Indians is to be brought into harmonious relationship with their white fellow-citizens, and to enjoy home, social intercourse, literature, and the solace afforded by true religion. There is in the Indian the same diversity of endowment and the same high order of talent that the other races possess, and he wants only the touch of culture and the favouring opportunity for exercise, to manifest their attributes. Properly educated, the Indian will contribute a valuable and worthy element in our nationality. When Indian children shall have acquired a taste for study, and a love for work, the day of their redemption will be at hand. All the appointments and employments of the school should be such as to render the children familiar with the forms and usages of civilized life. It is during childhood particularly that it will be possible to inculcate in the minds of both sexes that mutual respect that lies at the base of a happy home-life and of social purity. They should hear little or nothing of the "wrongs of the Indians," and of the injustice of the white race. If their early history is alluded to, it should be to contrast it with the better future that is within their grasp. The new era that has come to the red man through education, should be the means of awakening hopefulness for themselves. With education they will become useful and happy citizens, sharing in equal terms the blessings of our Dominion; without it they are doomed either to destruction or to hopeless degradation.

Anthropological research has probably been more neglected in Canada than in any other country, and yet the facilities afforded therefor through the ancient remains of its aboriginals and the existence of remnants of the tribes of its early people. As a consequence these remains have been only superficially described, and it is mainly due to the interest evinced by a few earnest workers in Indian research, foremost amongst whom stands Mr. C. A. Hirschfelder of Toronto, that any real investigation has been carried on. That gentleman read a very interesting paper on the subject before the British Association at its meeting in Montreal a few years ago; and although we have not the paper itself before us, yet several salient points imprinted themselves on our memory, to which the attention of our readers is called. Speaking of the Indian forts or earthworks, he spoke of the almost perfect symmetrical shape shown in their construction, and of the advantageous position always chosen, proofs of skill and judgment. He stated that they bore a striking resemblance to the ancient earthworks of the Western States, the relics of the Mound Builders, and cited as a remarkable feature in their construction that he was unaware of a single fort in Canada approaching the form of a square, all of these works being either circular or oval, and in one instance semicircular; this latter however being probably due to the formation of the surrounding country. One earth-