

were capable of a high order of artistic carving, which, perhaps, more than any of their other work, resembles the products of the coast culture. Stones burned and crackled, evidently by basket or box boiling, are found at all the village-sites and shell-heaps explored in British Columbia.

Several specimens, such as the stone mortar and the tubular pipe, remind us of the types found in Oregon and California. Ethnological investigations have shown the affiliation of the recent culture of this region to that of the Rocky Mountain region. These archaeological evidences suggest that this similarity was even greater in the past.

Turning to the problem of the shell-heaps of the coast, it is necessary to note that the present tribes of the coast of British Columbia build immense houses of cedar planks. They depend largely upon the cedar and other wood for their implements and utensils. The bark of the cedar is made into garments, bags, mats, and the like; in fact, the cedar is to these people what the bamboo is to the Japanese. They rely greatly upon salmon and shell-fish for food. The seal also furnishes them with food and material for manufactures. They have developed an exceedingly high art in carving and painting, which is quite characteristic for the North Pacific coast.

The most extensive remains of the early inhabitants of the coast are shell-heaps. Their general distribution may be judged by the fact that in the region, less than a hundred miles square, on the shore of the north end of Vancouver Island, and the mainland opposite, over a hundred and fifty were noted. In general they are located