

history does not supply parallels to even his most vindictive atrocities. As one who was found in possession of the continent four hundred years ago, and who has played a very prominent part in its history ever since, it cannot be but interesting and instructive to study him in his domestic, social and political relations, the more so, that while there are still some thousands of his race on the continent, there are strong probabilities that in the near future they will either be absorbed or exterminated. Scarcely more than a hundred years ago the Indian in many places had full possession. Two hundred years ago he was still paramount in this portion of what now constitutes the Dominion; and a hundred years before that, no white man had penetrated the wilderness. Day by day everything that tends in any degree to throw light upon the dawnings of civilization, upon the movements of the race from its incipient crudences to a higher condition, attracts the attention of thinkers the world over. It is gratifying to find so large and valuable a collection of illustrative material in the Archæological Museum in connection with the Canadian Institute at Toronto."

The *Globe* then goes on to say that no efforts should be spared to advance archæological work in Ontario—and this is applicable to each of the provinces—with all due speed during the next few years—as the progress of agriculture is daily making observation more and more difficult, especially where there are the remains of earthworks. We are far behind the United States and Mexico in this line of observation, and very far behind the countries of Europe. The Indian was fond of rites and ceremonies, and this naturally led to a cultivation of taste in form and colors, as well as for making objects whose only use was for ornamentation. This, in turn, tended to evolve considerable mechanical skill beyond what was necessary for the production of the stone axe or arrow-head; and we find, accordingly, specimens made of bone, copper, stone, and clay, that would puzzle the mechanic of to-day to surpass, with every facility at hand; and yet the Indians' only implements were stone hammers and flakes of flint. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the Canadian Institute in forming the Indian collection now possessed by it, will meet with the cordial support of all interested in the history of the Canadian Indian; and the pages of this magazine will gladly record any new discoveries.

IN a report of the special committee of the (Imperial) House of Commons, in 1857, it was stated, "It is a matter of great difficulty to obtain reliable information respecting the Indian population, their migratory habits, and the vast extent of country over which they are spread, misleading the calculations, and rendering it almost impracticable to prepare a satisfactory census." Since then, however, the great attention given by Dr. J. C. Tache, the late Deputy Minister of Agri-