

Sixth Report of the Committee, consisting of Dr. E. B. TYLOR, Mr. W. BLOXAM, Sir DANIEL WILSON, Dr. G. M. DAWSON, General Sir H. LEFROY, and Mr. R. G. HALIBURTON, appointed to investigate the physical characters, languages, and industrial and social condition of the North-Western Tribes of the Dominion of Canada.

[MAP.]

THE Committee have been able once more to secure the services of Dr. Boas, who has drawn up the bulk of the report on the tribes of British Columbia. This is accompanied by a linguistic map, and preceded by remarks on British Columbian ethnology by Mr. Horatio Hale. The grant made to the Committee was supplemented by 500 dollars from the Canadian Government, and the Committee suggest that each member of the Dominion Parliament should be supplied with one copy of the report. The Committee ask for reappointment, and for a grant of 200l.

Remarks on the Ethnology of British Columbia: Introductory to the Second General Report of Dr. Franz Boas on the Indians of that Province. By HORATIO HALE.

A reference to the map annexed to this report will show at a glance those striking characteristics of British Columbian ethnography which were described in my remarks prefixed to the report of 1889.¹ These peculiarities are the great number of linguistic stocks, or families of languages, which are found in this comparatively small territory, and the singular manner in which they are distributed, especially the surprising variety of stocks clustered along the coast, as contrasted with the 'wide sweep' (to use the apt words of Dr. G. M. Dawson) 'of the languages of the interior.' To this may be added the great number of dialects into which some of these stocks are divided. The whole of the interior east of the coast ranges, with a portion of the coast itself, is occupied by tribes belonging to three families—the Tinneh, the Salish (or Selish), and the Kootenay (or Kutonaqa). What is especially notable, moreover, is the fact that, according to the best evidence we possess, all the tribes of these three stocks are intruders, having penetrated into this region from the country east of the Rocky Mountains. In the third report of this Committee (1887) are given the grounds for concluding that the Kootenays formerly resided east of these mountains, and were driven across them by the Blackfoot tribes. In the fourth report

¹ It should be mentioned that this map has, on my suggestion, been framed on the plan of my 'Ethnographic Map of Oregon,' though necessarily on a smaller scale (see vol. vii. of the *United States Exploring Expedition under Wilkes*: 'Ethnography and Philology,' p. 197). The two maps are, in fact, complements of each other. Those who desire to study this subject thoroughly, however, should refer to the valuable maps of Mr. W. H. Dall and of Drs. Tolmie and Dawson, the former appended to the Report of Dr. George Gibbs to the Smithsonian Institution on the 'Tribes of Western Washington and North-Western Oregon,' in vol. i. of *Powell's Contributions to North American Ethnology* (1877), and the latter attached to their *Comparative Vocabularies of the Indian Tribes of British Columbia*, published by the Canadian Government (1884). These maps are on a much larger scale and supply many important details.