

speaks of the Hoopas with much admiration, and styles them 'the Romans of Northern California'; he states that they had reduced most of the surrounding tribes to a condition of semi-vassalage. Mr. J. P. Dunn, an able and experienced writer, in his recent work, 'The Massacres of the Mountains,' describes the Navahoes as the most interesting of all the western tribes. They are a peaceful, pastoral, and agricultural people, remarkable for their industry and for their ingenuity in various manufactures. Their women weave excellent blankets, which, he says, 'have been the wonder and admiration of civilised people for many years. They are very thick, and so closely woven that a first-class one is practically water-tight, requiring five or six hours to be soaked through.' They make pottery, and 'have numerous silversmiths, who work cunningly in that metal.' Their women are well treated, are consulted in all bargains, and hold their own property independently. In 1884 the tribe numbered 17,000 souls, cultivated 15,000 acres of land, raised 220,000 bushels of maize and 21,000 bushels of wheat; they had 35,000 horses and 1,000,000 sheep. It has seemed proper to mention these facts as evidence that the Indians who inhabit so large a portion of British America, and whose descendants are probably destined to hold much of it permanently, belong to a stock which, under favouring circumstances, displays a good aptitude for civilisation.

M. Petitot, it should be observed, speaks of the Sarcee language as forming a connecting link between the languages of the northern and southern Tinneh tribes. Mr. Wilson's vocabulary, though taken under many disadvantages, will doubtless be found extensive enough to afford useful data to philologists in classifying the idioms of this important family.

The Committee ask for reappointment, with a renewal of the grant.

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