

They are not in the form of any particular design. A peculiarity in the construction of this mound was a double layer of limestone flags, separated by a few inches of burnt earth, which was encountered about half way down from the apex, and covering the remains of the original interment at the base. In the vicinity of these mounds, which were situated on a ridge about 500 yards back from the Red River, he found an old camp site, with quantities of "Kitchen-midden," including fragments of pottery, shell and stone heads, partially worked and completely formed arrow heads and scrapers, hammering stones, two stone axes, roughly formed, beaver, buffalo and deer bones, etc. The markings on the pottery were no doubt made by indentation, though in cases the finger-nail marks are discernible. The designs consist of combinations of lines and dots or holes. On comparing the design on one rim fragment taken from the river bank with that on a complete cup taken from a mound within the limits of the city of St Paul, Minnesota, I find that they are almost alike. The materials used in making the pottery were evidently clay, with pulverised shells and decomposed granite, all of which are to be had in abundance in the immediate neighbourhood. A ridge of limestone tapped with drift gravel and boulders here crosses the Red River and supplied raw material for the manufacture of flint implements and weapons. I am unable to learn that any article of European manufacture has been found in the Manitoba mounds. What is strange also is the fact that no article of copper has come to light from these mounds, though, at a distance of 200 miles eastward, on the Rainy River, where a number of mounds have been opened, a majority of the articles found are of that metal, which was probably obtained at Lake Superior, as a direct canoe route from Rainy River leads to opposite Isle Royale where many ancient copper mines have been found. Over 20 mounds have been identified on the banks of the Rainy River, part of them being in the territory of the United States, the river here forming the boundary line between it and Canada. One mound situated at the junction of a southern feeder with the Rainy River is fully 45 feet in height and most likely the largest of the whole mound system. It has been dug into in many places and the large number of relics taken out and carried away and scattered from one end of the country to the other. One mound at the head of Rainy River contained the remains of a structure of logs, about 8 feet square, which showed the action of fire. It had evidently sur-