

very sparsely inhabited when first visited by the white explorers. One of the most fruitful fields in Ontario for the archæologist is afforded by the sites of the numerous Indian villages which abound in the northern portions of Simcoe County, more especially in the townships of Tiny and Tay. A very interesting report on the subject was issued last year by Mr. Andrew F. Hunter, M.A., relating to the Huron Indian relics found in the *former* township, which has just been supplemented by a similar publication in regard to the discoveries in the adjoining municipality of Tay, both being issued as appendices to the Educational Report. A special interest attaches to the investigations made in Tiny, as it includes the spot where Champlain and the early missionaries landed on their arrival in the Huron country, the researches of Mr. Hunter being carried on with a view to the identification of those villages described by these pioneers of civilisation and Christianity. In the territory identified as occupied by the Bear nation, belonging to the Huron confederacy, which embraces Tiny and a portion of Tay township, there were no fewer than forty-nine villages, and twenty-four bone-pits or aboriginal burying-places, have been unearthed. The villages, however, were not all occupied at the same time. Thirty-nine of the number bear evidences that the inhabitants had had some contact with Europeans. A detailed description is given of the various village sites and bone-pits, and the more interesting and valuable of the relics discovered, with numerous illustrations. A site to which particular importance attaches is the ruins of the second fortified Jesuit mission of St. Marie, on Christian Island, with the remains of an extensive Huron village surrounding it. The population is estimated to have been from 6,000 to 8,000 in the winter of 1649-50, when it was decimated by famine and disease.

Considerable difference of opinion has prevailed as to the spot where the early missionaries Brebeuf and Lallemand were tortured and burned by the Iroquois during the war which almost exterminated the Hurons, and those interested will find many facts bearing upon the controversy in the report dealing with the township of Tay. Mr. Hunter's own view, after a painstaking survey of all the evidence obtainable, is that the site of St. Louis II., where the missionaries were captured when the village was burned, is on the farm of John McDermitt, lot 15, concession IV., where extensive ash-beds have been found mixed with relics. The identity of the village appears to be established by its size, as indicated by the ground, and its location as described by the old writers. Mr. Hunter is inclined to regard the site on the farm of Charles E. Newton, lot 11, concession VI., as that of St. Ignace II., the village to which the captured priests were taken, and where their martyrdom, so powerfully described by Parkman, took place. It has been known locally as the "Jesuits' Field" for many years, and there are the usual traditions of buried treasure which gain currency wherever relics of the past are brought to light. Much interesting information with regard to less notable sites and the frequent discoveries of Indian remains throughout the township are also embodied in this work.

In Appendix I. Mr. B. Sulte continues his study of the early French settlers in Canada, covering the period 1632-66. He traces the origin of these immigrants from different parts of France, and it thus becomes possible to establish with great accuracy the relative importance of the various stocks from which the present large French population of Canada is derived. These studies will form an important basis for more