

symmetrical; the bird's head and neck being the only exceptions. In fact it was this very want of symmetry in these parts that led to the bird interpretation, for it was evident that some meaning must attach to the neck being a little to one side. Work of this kind necessarily demand not only much time, taste and patience, but an unusual amount of dexterity in so wrapping the quills (round the small strips of leather forming the foundation) as to keep them in place without showing any ends. Insignificant looking as this piece of work is, it has involved in the attachment of the quills alone not fewer than 1,155 distinct operations. Both sides are exactly alike in finish and appearance.

Mr. W. A. Davy, of Bancroft, gave us a stone gouge found on the farm of Mr. Billa Flint, on the York branch of the Madawaska River.

The Institute is under a debt of gratitude to Dr. T. A. Beeman, of Bancroft, and to Mr. Alex. Robertson, of Madoc, for many valuable services rendered to its representative while in North Hastings and Addington.

Before closing this part of the report, it may be mentioned as an interesting fact, and as illustrative of the character of extensive areas in North Hastings, that about ten or twelve years ago the moose made its appearance in the townships of McClure, Wicklow, Mounteagle and Herschel, and several animals of this species have been killed recently in the County.

MIDLAND CITY.

Within three miles of one another, and each at the head of its own magnificent bay, stand one of the oldest and one of the youngest centres of population in Ontario. Penetanguishene, during early British colonial days, was a place of considerable importance, and held still higher rank as a business centre during the period of French rule. Grouped round the site of the present town were many of the Indian villages whose names are familiar to every student of early Canadian history in connection with the Jesuit missions.

Midland "City," as the residents proudly style the newer town, is but of yesterday, comparatively speaking; but it already boasts of an extent, solidity, wealth and population placing it far ahead of many older towns, and making it a formidable rival to its ancient neighbor, Penetanguishene. Midland occupies a beautiful slope on the western side of Gloucester Bay, and the situation was undoubtedly as highly appreciated by the aborigines as by the Midlanders, for the farms in the vicinity bear evidence of ancient "settlement." Just outside of the town limits is a beautiful little lake of two or three hundred acres in extent, the shores of which were a favourite camping-ground. Near the highest point of land between the town and the lake is a driving-park which has recently been acquired and laid out by the enterprising citizens. In digging a post-hole for fencing purposes near the south-west corner of the park, the workmen came upon a small ossuary. None of the skulls or other bones were in sound enough condition to be preserved, but in the middle and at the bottom of the pit were found two very fine native copper implements (Figs. 145 and 146). Both of these, when placed in the grave were wrapped in beaver skin, portions of which yet adhere to one side of each implement. At the solicitation of Mr. William Henderson, of this city, the managing committee of the park company were good enough to send these to the museum for examination, and on the occasion of my visit, some time afterwards, the managers very kindly and very sensibly presented them to form part of the provincial archaeological collection, where at least one of them (Fig. 145), will continue to be a source of admiration by American archaeologists for all time.