ber of years, and it is only lately that the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba and private individuals have learned of the rich field for research that lies at their doors. As the country becomes settled, reports flow in of the existence of mounds in different parts of the North-West It is definitely known that earthworks of various forms are grouped on many of the streams falling into the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, and the announcement was lately made that at least one mound stands at the north end of Lake Winnipeg, or roughly speaking, in N. lat. 54°, W. long 98°. It may be well to trace one connected line of mounds from down on the Mississippi River to Lake Winnipeg. The Red River of the North takes its rise (by one branch) in Lake Traverse or, roughly speaking, N. lat. 46 degrees, W. long. 97 degrees, and following north falls into the southern end of Lake Winnipeg. There is a connected line of mounds from Lake Traverse to Lake Winnipeg. Lake Traverse is connected by a sluggish creek with Big Stone Lake, which is drained to the south by the Minnesota River, the latter emptying into the Mississippi River, near the city of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mounds are found in numbers along the Minnesota River, from the Mississippi to Big Stone Lake, and there are several groups with an earthwork fortification at the valley situated between Big Stone Lake and Traverse. Hundreds of mounds in this district have been surveyed by Mr. T. H. Lewis, of St. Paul. It will thus be seen that there is a continuous line of mound from the Mississippi, below St. Anthony's Falls, to Lake Winnipeg, following that line of water courses, from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay, which divides the North American continent into two great halves, east and west. A brief description of a group of mounds at St. Andrew's, Manitoba, 18 miles north of the city of Winnipeg, will serve to show that in general character they are almost identical with one class of those of the Ohio and Mississippi, as reported on by Messrs. Squier and Davis and other archæologists of the United States. One mound was 8 feet high, 75 feet long, and 65 feet wide. It was covered with a clump of oak trees, ranging up to about 4 feet in circumference, and thickly matted with small underbrush and roots. Under his supervision a trench was sunk from the apex to the base on one side of the centre, and running partially around it. First was encountered a layer of decaying vegetable matter, then the general material was a rich loamy earth, evidently gathered from the immediate vicinity, though