lower portion of which would become immediately paralyzed as a matter of course ; so that this victim of inter-tribal warfare in all probability passed to his happy hunting grounds with the war-whoop still ringing in his ears and his scalping tuft in the hands of a triumphant enemy.

It is indeed a gruesome relic and carries the mind back to a time in the history of New France when the line of communication, by the way of St. Lawrence, between the Indians of the great lakes and the lower French settlements had been severed by the blood-stained tomahawk of the Iroquois, and the northern and western tribes were beset at the carrying places and vulnerable points on the " River of the Ottawas " by the implacable hostility of their southern neighbours.

I might say in conclusion, that as we have in the membership of the Field Naturalists' Club some of the most eminent scientific men in America, it would be well if some of these would devote some of their leisure time to the study of Canadian archæology. We have in the vicinity of Ottawa a splendid field of investigation and I trust that the study of ethnic history, in this domain, will reflect honour upon the members of the Field Naturalists' Club.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATE I.

Figure 1.—Pipe-tomahawk, ⅓ diameter, from Mr. S. H. Edey's farm, N.½ of lot 19, 2nd concession of the township of South Hull.

Figure 2.—Tomahawk, ⅓ diameter, from Indian grave on Lighthouse Island, near Aylmer.

Figure 2a.—French stamp, natural size on Fig. 2.

Figure 3.—Stone celt, ¼ diameter, from Bell's Bay, Lake Deschênes.

Figure 4.—Segment of lumbar vertebrae of Indian, natural size, pierced by bone arrowhead, from Lighthouse Island, near Aylmer.

Figure 4a.—Flat side of bone arrowhead in Fig. 4.

Figure 5.—Bone netting needle, ½ diameter, from Indian grave on Lighthouse Island.

Figure 6.—Shell bead, from Indian grave on Lighthouse Island.

Figure 7.—Silver bangle, Snake Island Point, Lake Deschênes.

Figure 8.—Bone harpoon, ½ diameter, from Indian grave on Lighthouse Island.