

On the west side of Ghost Island we opened a few single graves similar to those on the mainland, but scarcely any traces of human remains were found. On the south side of this island are two circular mounds about 17 feet in diameter, near to which Mr. Laidlaw had once picked up some pieces of bone, but an examination of these elevations proved that they had previously been opened, although it is not probable that they ever contained anything, as they have the appearance of natural formations.

Chief's Island, which is not more than a quarter of an acre in extent showed no evidence of Indian occupation, either permanent or otherwise.

Messrs. George and James Laidlaw had opened two graves, each containing one body, on St. Mary's Island, which forms part of their own property, but the occasion of our visit revealed nothing new.

Birch Island—very properly so called—has a number of grave-like depressions similar to those on the "Fort" farm and elsewhere in this locality, but no bones were found in them. In one place these depressions were in two rows of four each.

On the south point of Grand Island, in line with the old route from the Portage to the outlet of Balsam, evidences of Indian habitation were numerous.

Ant Island contains an ancient camping ground, and is one of the few places in this part of the country where the flint arrow-makers have left behind them traces of their handicraft. Here, too, many pottery fragments were scattered over the surface. Indicative of permanent residence or frequent resort of the Indians to this part of the country is a large, artificially hollowed boulder on the lake shore in front of the Laidlaw residence. Of this type there are two or three in the museum. They were, no doubt, used for grinding or pounding purposes, and the hardness of the material (Laurentian granite) is sufficient proof as to the length of time, or frequency of use, necessary to produce even a slight depression.

About eight miles west of Balsam Lake, at what is known as Logan's Hill, there is a moderately extensive village site, but, as it was under crop, no examination could be made. From this neighbourhood, however, we procured a number of specimens, some of which were quite valuable.

LAKE WESLEMKOON.

On receipt of what appeared to be highly promising information relative to the location of an ossuary some miles from Bancroft, in the county of Hastings, Mr. A. F. Chamberlain and I lost no time in proceeding to the spot. The location was on new ground—it was in the woods—it had never been disturbed. These conditions bade fair to recompense us fully for time, trouble and expense. Hastings may be called the county of magnificent distances, and so far, at any rate, as the northern four-fifths of it are concerned, it might well be characterized as the land of rocks and the land of lakes. Much of it is impossible of cultivation, and the roads are consequently like those of the Scottish Highlands before their improvement was undertaken by Cromwell's military representative, reminding one of what a local poet said about them:

"Had you seen these roads before they were made,
You would have said 'God bless General Wade.'"

Up and down hills frightfully steep, over rocks acres in extent, across corduroy bridges and "swampaducts," and past many lakes and lakelets we travelled fully

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