

pons is to be found about the Lake—steatite in abundance—Lake Huron slate in large deposits not far away, besides sandstone, granite and slate. The deposits of the latter being particularly fine.

The Rideau is five or six feet higher than it was in a state of nature, owing to the work of building the canal, and as that depth of water would cover many yards of shore, there must be a large amount of valuable material hidden from our sight.

Spear and arrow points were the most numerous among the specimens and were of the usual variety as to shape and material. A large number of spear points, commonly so called, are just as likely to have been knives. They were provided with notches, for fastening the weapon to a handle, but in some cases one side was nearly straight and the other curved. If they had been intended as spear heads one would expect both sides to be alike. This can not be regarded as altogether accidental, for the more specimens one studies the less apt one becomes to regard a certain form as an accident in making. The Indian workman did not resemble the modern one in one particular. He was not conventional. He followed no set rule. No two specimens can be found exactly alike, and it cannot be because he did not desire to make them so. For the workman who can, with another stone shape a piece of rude flint into a weapon so perfect as an arrow or spear could also produce two or more exactly alike.

It shows that effect was sought from the first and with other evidence proves the directness of the savage mind.

Many spear heads were found near the water's edge and were no doubt used on a long handle for spearing fish. One feature of these was that so many of them were broken transversely at about an inch from the notches. Can this be because the handle was split and each side extended along the spear head making a point of least resistance? It is quite possible that these spears may have been used for the purpose of spearing through the ice mink, musk-rat, beaver and otter.

The arrows were more numerous than any other specimens, and were generally of the elongated leaf pattern, but other kinds were also found. The material used in the arrows was found in abundance about the lake, flint, chert, slate etc., There were many sizes, some so large that one would hesitate to say that they could be shot with sufficient force to be effective, and yet they seem too small to be used as spears.

To us the arrow seems but a poor weapon, but it had one great advantage over the gun with its loud explosion. As it made no noise the hunter must often have been able to secure more than one chance at his prey.

A few very peculiar specimens of a flint implement were found that must be regarded as a skinning or scraping tool. They were about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness, broad at the base and coming to a point at the other end, the pointed extremity being curved so that at this end one side was concave the other convex. The edges were very sharp, and by taking one between the thumb and finger the flesh or skin could be laid open as effectually as with a knife. It could readily be used as an instrument for scraping an arrow-shaft or for cleaning small particles of flesh from a skin.

A few small specimens of slate were found at one place in particular on the lake, that at first were regarded as accidental until after finding several of the same kind. They were about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick, and in the shape of an irregular square about one inch in size. Every edge was finished, but no effort seemed to have been made to produce a cutting edge as on other slate tools. Finding them about the lake, suggested the idea that they may have been used for scaling fish, if, indeed, the natives took that trouble in preparing fish for food.