

We are under obligations to Miss Ruth Elridge for a collection of thirty flints from the Cherokee country, in the neighborhood of Rome, in the State of Georgia. Most of these are roughly flaked from chert. Only about half of the number show any attempt to form a neck. Two of the arrow-points are made of quartzite, a kind of material frequently employed for this purpose in the part of the country from which Miss Elridge forwards her specimens. She sends, also, two fragments of pottery, and a piece of quartzite about two inches long, quadrangular in form. It is difficult to say whether the latter has acquired its present shape by natural or artificial means. At any rate it is a rich specimen of free gold.

Miss Elridge's collection was forwarded to us through one of our members, Mr. R. Russell Baldwin, of this city.

Mr. James S. Cairnduff, who has on former occasions sent us some excellent specimens, writes that he has been examining an old encampment in Harvey township, where he has succeeded in procuring some interesting material which he intends to forward to us soon. Mr. Cairnduff mentions specially a mortar and rubbing-stone combined. It is of syenite, containing red garnets. On its surface are two hollows, one on each side of the stone—not exactly opposite each other or they would meet. The opposite surface looks as if it had been used for rubbing purposes. It is about two feet long, four inches thick, and pointed at the ends.

#### OUR EXHIBIT AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

At the request of Mr. Commissioner Awrey, you consented to a selection being made from our cases for exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago, and I accordingly chose about six hundred of the best and most characteristic specimens for this purpose.

The space set apart for Ontario in the Anthropological building was rather small, but was quite advantageously situated near the northern or main entrance. Around this little court was erected a light and tastefully designed framework of iron and wood, surmounted by a canopy of cloth of rich colors, from which depended on each side three long festoons of red, white and blue bunting. Facing the main aisle, and hanging from the centre of the west side, was a handsomely gold-lettered glass sign with the words "Archæology of Ontario." Immediately above this there was a large frame containing a wreath of maple leaves, and the frame itself was draped with several British flags. Two fine portraits of Queen Victoria were also used for decorative purposes—one on the north and one on the south side—and each of these was draped with flags. The wooden framework was painted in deep, rich brown, and all the iron portions were bronzed. The general effect was very good.

Our exhibit was arrayed in twelve table cases, each two by six feet, forming two double rows of six each, with a passage from north to south through the middle of the space. Specimens of a similar kind were placed together, and each was legibly labelled to name the locality from which it came. Three thousand copies of our last reports, containing a catalogue of the specimens on exhibition, were distributed as judiciously as possible, and, so far as I am aware, this was the only publication issued in connection with any exhibit of the kind in the Anthropological building.

My duties elsewhere prevented me from giving as much attention to the Archæological Court as I wished, so that, personally, I came into contact with comparatively few who took any interest in the subject, but I was frequently informed by those who were placed in charge from time to time, that although