

that fires had been made, remains burned, and earth thrown over the whole while still burning. Large pieces of oak in some cases had been laid over the bodies, which were found to be in such a state of decay that though often showing the grain and lines of growth they crumbled to pieces in the hand, leaving a substance like sachet powder of a brilliant vermilion color. Mr. Bell will not venture any opinion as to the age of the mound but refers to the state of the remains where they have been preserved in the soil, which was very dry, and refers to the size of the oak trees over a foot in diameter, growing on top of the mound, the roots in many cases having penetrated five and six feet into the soil and disturbed the bones and skulls, as indicative of an early date. As the above was the result of only some preliminary work done to prepare for the regular opening it is most likely that the Society will obtain many relics when a thorough search is made.

AN ANCIENT ANCHOR.

INTERESTING RELIC PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN
INSTITUTE.



THE Canadian Institute has been presented with an interesting relic of the early history of Canada, which calls to mind the climax of the struggle between the French and English for possession of this country. The relic consists of an anchor which is believed on good ground to have belonged to one of the French ships which were sunk in the bay in front of Louisbourg, Cape Breton, when the French were defeated by Boscawen in 1758. On the coast of Cape Breton there is an almost land-locked bay. At the entrance to this bay was a fortress of immense proportions which for a long time was impregnable to the English. The fortifications were of a very complete character, and within this stronghold the French defied their invaders. This structure has for more than