that much may yet be learned from an examination of the surrounding sand hills, and hope, next season, with the permission of Mr. Carroll, to spend a few days in exploring

them somewhat thoroughly,

Heaps of flint flakes occur frequently along the lake shore, and highly finished stone implements of various kinds are often found on farms in the vicinity. From Mr. C. Bearsse I procured a vessel of clay (Fig. 7), an exceedingly fine stone gouge, and a number of other articles. From Mr. Wilson, a neighbor of his, and nearer the lake shore, I received a peculiarly formed spade-like specimen, the use of which it is not easy to divine .- (Fig 40)

The Institute is indebted to Mr. Bearsse for much valuable assistance on this

Within easy distance of Toronto is the Village of Lambton Mills, on the River Humber. This locality has long been noted as one rich in Indian relics. An old trail to Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay followed the valley of this river for a good many miles, and here and there throughout its course are found indications of the old encampments and potteries.

A little south of Lambton Mills, on the Baby Estate, there must have been at one time a considerable Indian population of as stationary a character as it was possible for

the nature and habits of the aborigines to permit.

On the summit of a club-shaped plateau, having an area of about ten acres, and being fully one hundred feet above the bed of the Humber, a number of native burial pits have been opened at various times, and much valuable material taken from them. It is quite certain that when this portion of the farm is freed from underbrush further

On the flats to the south of this elevation, and facing the Baby residence, Mr. Raymond Baby pointed out a camping ground, or village site, as indicated by remains still turned up by the plough, and I am quite sure that inspection of the corresponding flats

to the north would reveal even more numerous proofs of old time habitation.

As somewhat akin to our subject, it may be stated that the Messrs. Baby have in their possession a deed of gift of land in and about Detroit, made to their grandfather by the Pottawatamie Indians in the year 1780 and attested by "A. S. De Peyster, Major, King's Regiment," the officer then commanding the British troops in the town; but to us the most interesting fact connected with this document is that it bears the totem signatures of the several chiefs who represented the tribes concerned.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Baby did everything possible to further the views of the Institute, and expressed their intention to give our Society due notice of any local archeological

developments.

Mr. Jas. Bain, Treasurer of the Institute, accompanied me on June 29th to the Township of Nottawasaga. Here we spent four days in visiting and examining various village sites and ossuaries that want of time had prevented being done on a previous

Apart from historic knowledge there is abundant evidence that this was at one time a populous Indian section. On many of the principal elevations are found the old pitgraves or ossuaries so characteristic of our Indian sepulture, and the higher lands contiguous to the streams afford ample proof of former encampments and village sites.

The people (of the Tobacco Nation) who occupied this portion of the country appear to have devoted themselves in a large measure to manufacturing clay pots, pipes, bone implements and beads for trading purposes with other tribes less ingenious, or more nomadic, who would willingly exchange the result of the chase for coveted articles of

We were particularly fortunate in finding on the north half of lot 13, concession 7, the property of Mr. Robert Lougheed, a number of exceedingly valuable specimens of shell and of red stone on which some work has been expended preparatory to the making of beads. These pieces are of especial value as indicating to us the laborious methods adopted to produce symmetrical forms from rough and obdurate material. Further reference will be made to this subject in the sequel.