

course had not proceeded far enough to modify the old burial customs of the natives. With the stone pipe-heads, the bone implements and the wampum, were buried copper vessels, sword-blades, and glass heads. Elsewhere, it is true, we frequently find a similar condition of things, but here the presence of a small birch-bark basket, a wooden box, a toy or baby moccasin, and some fragments of coarse cloth, would seem to point to a time considerably more recent than when the graves in the Huron and Neuter countries were formed, unless, indeed, it can be shown that the soil in Herschell possessed superior preservative qualities.

Taken altogether the case containing the material from the shore of Baptiste Lake is one of the most complete and, therefore, most interesting and instructive in the museum. The bone tools are dissimilar to anything else we have, (see figures 63 to 66 in this report), and I have not seen anything like them figured or described elsewhere.

### LANARK COUNTY.

By T. W. BEEMAN. M.D.

Former reports of the Canadian Institute have dealt principally with the archæology of the western end of this Province.

It has been my privilege to have the opportunity to devote some time to the subject in a part of Ontario that has not received much attention.

The country about the Rideau range of lakes shows every sign of a once, numerous Indian population. The advantages offered by these waters for communication were great.

My work has been confined to the Tay river and part of the lower Rideau Lake but I secured a number of specimens from the farmers generally in the county.

From all appearances the Rideau seems to have been the principal Indian resort as here are found in greatest quantities, evidences of an occupation that must have been extended over a great length of time. The reason for believing that the occupation of the lake was an old one is, that there is a marked difference in the weathering of different specimens. The pottery also shows two different periods of time, and possibly two distinct peoples. As a rule the older pottery was far superior in make and ornamentation to the newer. Pieces of both were found lying together in the same field or on the same shore.

About the lake, every bit of sandy beach on the banks along the mouth of a stream emptying in the lake, was sure to yield large numbers of specimens. Following up the streams, every small lake showed one or more old village sites. One in particular, Murdy Lake, showed one of the oldest camping places. Nearly fifty years ago a dense hemlock growth was cleared off here, and even yet the ash-beds of their old camp-fires are plainly visible. Numbers of specimens have been found about this lake, at different times and more may be expected from here. Through the kindness of Mrs Peter McLaren, I was enabled to visit many different places about the Rideau on her steam yacht "Geraldine." Mrs McLaren, takes an active interest in the work and, but for her I would not have been able to do nearly so much. During our visits to the lake we found such a great amount of work to be done, that it will take years of observation to get the researches fairly begun. At the Narrow Locks, the dividing-point between the lower and upper Rideau we found what was evidently an open-air work-shop, as the shore for yards was covered with flint chippings. The flint could be obtained on an island but a short distance from this point.

Material of different kinds used in the manufacture of implements and wea-