

PLATE II.

Figure 1.—Squaw's knife of dark flint, $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter, from Lake Deschênes.

Figures 3-7.—Flint arrowheads, $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter, from Lake Deschênes.

Figure 8.—Skin scraper, made from human jawbone, $\frac{1}{3}$ diameter, from Indian grave, Lighthouse Island.

Figure 9.—Gouge made from human thigh bone, $\frac{1}{3}$ diameter, from Indian grave on Lighthouse Island.

Figure 10.—Hair fringe, natural size, but hair $\frac{1}{2}$ the natural length, from Indian grave, on Lighthouse Island.

Figure 10a.—Twine woven loosely to show method of weaving hair fringe in figure 10.

Figure 11.—Copper Kettle, $\frac{1}{3}$ diameter, from Indian grave on Lighthouse Island.

Figures 12-14.—Knives of European make, $\frac{1}{3}$ diameter, from Indian grave on Lighthouse Island.

PLATE III.

Figures 15.—Front view of gouge-like implements or crooked knives, $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter, from Indian grave on Lighthouse Island.

Figures 16-5a.—Side view of figures 1 to 5.

Figures 6-7.—Gun flints, natural size, from Lighthouse Island, Lake Deschênes.

Figure 8.—Stone slab, $1\frac{1}{10}$ diameter, lettered J.P.O.T., from grave on Lighthouse Island.

ON SOME TRENTON (ORDOVICIAN) FOSSILS FROM THE LIGHT GRAY LIMESTONES OF CUMBERLAND, COUNTY OF RUSSELL, ONTARIO, CANADA.

By H. M. AMI, M. A., F. G. S.

Some weeks ago I received from my friend, Dr. F. Slater Jackson, of the Biological Laboratories, McGill University, a small but interesting collection of fossil organic remains made by him in 1890, at Cumberland, some 24 miles below Ottawa City.

They proved on examination to be eminently characteristic forms of the Trenton formation in the Ordovician System. This collection enables the writer to complete more perfectly the succession of life-zones in the Ordovician of that locality.

On the occasion of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club excursion to Cumberland on the 15th of July, 1899, the Calceiferous, Chazy, Black River and Trenton formations—the latter only very