

enemies to the agriculturist; and, therefore, justly weighing the good deeds against the bad, leave, I think, much in the birds' favour and show it well worthy of protection.

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## THE STATUS AND DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGY.

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(Abstract of a paper presented by MR. HARLAN I. SMITH, Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C., Dec., 1911).

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The archaeological work of the Geological Survey since June 15th, 1911, the date of Mr. Smith's appointment as Dominion Archaeologist, has been divided into two main groups—the activities for diffusing archaeological knowledge by such means as museum exhibits, guide books and lectures, and those for increasing such knowledge as by exploration, original research and systematization.

The national collections have been classified tentatively into groups corresponding to the five ethnological culture areas. This grouping may be modified with the progress of research. The collection from the southern coast of British Columbia and the one from the southern interior of British Columbia are representative, and the collection from Ontario is large. The other provinces of the eastern woodlands, the plains and the arctic are hardly represented at all, and in fact our knowledge of them is almost nothing. Popular guides have been prepared for the two western archaeological areas and work is progressing upon similar guides for the others. A series of lantern slides illustrating the archaeology of Ontario has been made; general and topical labels for the collections are in the hands of the printer; duplicates of these will probably be furnished to other museums throughout Canada, and with duplicate specimens, casts and photographs when supplied to these museums will make the archaeological work truly national.

An archaeological survey of the Dominion is being organized and a reconnaissance has been made of some of the village sites in Ontario.

A survey of Brantford township has been completed by Mr. W. J. Wintemberg. A system for systematizing and digesting the scattered and incomplete archaeological data at hand and to be received in the future has been established. The co-operation of railroad officials, the North West Mounted Police, Indian Agents and geological explorers has been secured.



It is proposed to explore the less well known parts of Canada beginning with intensive exploration at one site in each of the great cultural areas that the results in the way of collections and monographs may be used as standards to which to refer for identification the results of future exploration obtained in bordering areas where we may expect to find mixed or superimposed cultural material.

It is planned in the near future to make a reconnaissance of the plains from which there is practically no material to-day available, to continue scientific exploration into the northern interior of British Columbia using the Grand Trunk Pacific as a base, and to do an intensive piece of excavation along the St. Lawrence. Next, the shell-heaps of the Atlantic coast may be examined.

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## THE YELLOW BREASTED CHAT AND THE CAROLINA WREN IN ONTARIO.

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BY W. E. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONT.

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Until June, 1909, when the writer walked from Amherstburg to Blenheim in the endeavor to outline the distribution of some of the more southern birds in Ontario, the only record of the summer residence of the Chat in Ontario, outside of Point Pelee where it breeds regularly, was that in McIlwraith's book of a pair having spent the summer near Hamilton.

The undertaking of 1909 developed the fact, that the birds were to be found in single pairs at two or three places along the southern border of western Ontario, the farthest east being near Renwick, which is about five miles north of Lake Erie, and perhaps twenty miles north-east of Point Pelee.

I am now permitted to record the apparent nesting of a pair near London in the summer of 1911. The bird was first seen by Messrs. C. Watson and M. Dale, on May 22, in a wood about six miles west of London, which is a favorite haunt of the Cerulean, Mourning, Golden-wing and Chestnut-sided Warblers, and the Blue Gray Gnatcatcher, and, also, consequently of our local ornithologists. In this wood on the early morning of the 22nd of May, the above mentioned gentlemen heard the call of the Chat; fortunately they had both visited Point Pelee with the writer earlier in the month when they became acquainted with this bird for the first time, so that when the note was heard, they realized the prospect ahead of them, and therefore they stuck to the job until the bird was well seen. Since then they have visited the locality four times, the last of which was on





Smith, Harlan Ingersoll. 1912. "The Status and Development of Canadian Archaeology." *The Ottawa naturalist* 25(10), 151–152.

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