

among those of the Hurons, but exist further east. However, these are not vital points. The main object is to gather these relics and facts and remit them to some place where they can be compared and studied.

A short description of some relics from this locality, found since 1890, and of others from a distance is as follows:

The slick-stone, No. 112, was found near the Portage road. Length eight inches; diameter, one and a quarter inches; of a fine-grained grey material, polished. Its shape would lead one to believe that it was intended for a pestle or muller, but the ends show no abrasion, though on one end—the thickest—it has been worked to a hand-hold, with a slight shoulder about one-third down the length.

No. 84 is a skin dresser made of elkhorn—Alberta territory—length thirteen inches—with a projection in the shape of a duck's bill at right angles. Length of projection two and a half inches; diameter of main part one and a half inches.

The end has a hole bored in it with part of a buckskin thong attached, and, in a worked depression two inches from the end there is another hole bored.

No. 20, a stone ball, dark brown material, very light in weight, found on village site No. 3, Bexley. This may have been used in some game or as a charm, as it is too small or light to be used as a weapon attached to a handle or thong.

No. 12 is an unfinished implement of some sort. It may be a gorget in process of manufacture, or it may be a fragment of one of those slate spears, roughly blocked out. Bexley township.

No. 11, roughly blocked slab of slate.

Nos. 110, 111. Bexley township. No. 110, three inches long, one inch wide; village site 4. No. 111, from the Portage road.

Nos. 108, 109. Two celts. Balsam Lake.

No. 19, modern type from Edmonton, taken from a grave with scalping knife. Height of bowl one and a half inches; diameter of bowl three-fifths inch; length base one and three-tenths inches; diameter stem hole two-fifths inches. There is a ridge or keel projecting from the bottom one-fifth inches in depth.

No. 12 is another modern pipe from Alberta. Height of bowl $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A well defined rim around top and a neck at the junction of the base. Diameter of bowl three-fifths inches; length one and three-fifths inches; diameter of stem hole one-half inch. A deeply incised oblong is at each side of the base. Instead of a keel there are two perforated projections for its attachment to the stem, or, probably, of ornaments.

No. 17 is a rare specimen of unfinished work and proves in one case that the pipe is modelled first, before the holes are bored. This specimen is the vase type and is symmetrically perfect. Locality, Coboconk. Height one and three-fifths inches; diameter of body of pipe one and one-fifth inches; width of flare one inch; hole, three-fifths inches wide, seven-tenths inches in width; stem hole is just started and is three-twentieths of an inch in diameter and three-twentieths of an inch deep.

No. 16 is a four sided stone pipe of irregular shape, grey soapstone, criss-cross lines on all sides. Length of pipe one and a quarter inches. Stemhole midway down one side, and there is a small hole at the bottom of the pipe on the side farthest from the stemhole. The bowl had been excavated, then a small hole drilled to meet the stemhole. Locality, village site No. 4.

No. 18 is a very unique specimen of an unusual shape. It is of dark material, steatite, highly polished, though it shows marks of hard usage. Present length two inches; diameter body of pipe four-fifths inches; diameter of flare one inch. The small stemhole is bored upward. In the middle of pipe a perforation through the bottom formerly existed, no doubt to attach the stem to; it

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