

any given locality, there is a larger or smaller proportion of chipped objects somewhat rude in form and finish, corresponding in the main with those that are known in Europe as palaeoliths. Some of the pipes, too, but more rarely, are of forms usually considered ancient when compared with others, and there seems reason to doubt whether most or many of the so-called "ceremonial weapons" were used for any purpose by natives contemporary with European settlers.

The chipped objects referred to include, of course, all those forms known as arrow-heads, spears, lances and knives, and which are usually characterised by a lack of that symmetry, gracefulness of outline, and proportion of parts so much admired in what we regard as "choice specimens."

Hitherto, a very general belief has been entertained that the ruder forms were merely blocked out preparatory to higher finish, or, that they were makeshifts, or, that they were the work of non-adepts, or, that they were "rejects," and while there is still good ground for holding such views in a very large number of instances, there is, at the same time, a tendency on the part of not a few students to wonder whether some of the coarsely-flaked, neckless, and much-weathered specimens are not actually the counterparts of what are known elsewhere as palaeoliths, pointing to a time and condition of existence on the part of a people long prior to the fifteenth century, near the close of which European intercourse began with the natives of this continent.

In several widely-separated parts of the United States, what may be called the palaeolithic proof appears to be conclusive, and while it would seem reasonable to believe that similar evidences should exist in Ontario, none has been forthcoming so far. Here we have no indisputable proof that even a flake of flint has been discovered in a bed of gravel or of boulder clay, otherwise than by comparatively recent intrusion. Workmanship alone affords grounds for the conjecture that some chipped stone implements and weapons antedate others, and, as has already been mentioned, it is quite possible to account for the variations on totally different grounds.

With regard to pipes, however, similar arguments will not so readily apply, for it is tolerably safe to assert that the production of these, and the practice of smoking, belong to a period long subsequent to that of pre-glacial or even of glacial man, and to a condition of society far in advance of the palaeolithic. When man became a smoker he ceased to be purely and simply a savage, for whether we connect the practice of smoking with early man's ideas of indulgence, or of superstition, it points, at all events, to a stage in his advancement when food quest had ceased to be his all-absorbing occupation, and when sentiment had begun to exercise its sway in ministering to what he was pleased to regard as his comfort, or for the purpose of appeasing the many spirits with which he peopled his surroundings.

The making of pipes also demanded a higher, though, perhaps, not more difficult degree of mechanical skill in the manipulation of clay or of stone than was involved in the act of chipping to produce a cutting edge. But, although for these reasons, it is quite plain that pipes came in long subsequent to the time when the rudest forms of stone implements were in use, it is, nevertheless, not very hard to distinguish the evolution of the former from what we consider their most archaic to their most recent types, although individual specimens are occasionally somewhat perplexing.

Still, there is another difficulty. Just as we find the coarsest flints mingled with those that are most beautifully made, now and then we discover a pipe of antique shape buried with material that we have reason to believe

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