

**ANIMAL PIPES.**—This is a new and distinct class of pipe sculpture differing greatly from known types and is represented by the bear, panther, and we may include the monkey and lynx pipes.

The bear pipe is made of steatite, colour stained black; length, three and one-half by two and one-quarter inches, eyes, ears and mouth well marked; each leg is separate, and a groove around the neck. Locality, Balsover. (See fig. 84).

The panther pipe is of steatite, colour a mottled green; length, four and one-eighth by two and one-fourth inches, same posture as bear pipe. An indentation is on each side of neck, eyes bored through, ears defined by slight protuberances, mouth defined by an indentation on each side of jaw, legs not separate as in bear pipe, each pair being *en bloc* and in a natural position, two stem holes. The perforation behind the hind legs, as in bear pipe, being probably used for attachment to the person of the owner by a cord. Locality, township of Carden. See Fig. 85.

The lynx pipe is similar to above, but with tufts on the ears. Locality, Muskoka.

**EAGLE PIPE.**—Material, Huronian slate, well finished, colour light green with dark veins; length, five inches; thickness, two inches; wings, beak, eyes, and feet well executed. The position of the bowls on these pipes show that they were made by the same people, and may be called totem pipes, being a different class of sculpture from the Mound Builders' animal and bird pipes and fully as well finished and executed, and as true to nature. No pipes like these being found on Huron village sites, they may properly be relegated to some nation, the Hurons exterminated or absorbed, or the only other alternative that they were made since the Hurons left the country. Still these animal pipes may have been the life-work of a single pipemaker. See Fig. 86.

Copper relics are rare. Besides the arrow head before mentioned, a knife has been found; length, seven inches, point rounded.

Some exception has been taken to this knife, because it is supposed to resemble the modern form. If this is conceded, then it must have been made in modern times, which cannot be admitted, for the Jesuits in their records make no mention of the natives working copper, and they were the most observant of all observers. This knife resembles—except the rounded point—the ones figured 116, Canadian Institute's Report, 1887. Figs. 1, 2, p. 89, Short's North America of Antiquity; fig. 54 a, Foster's Prehistoric Races of the United States.

It is evident from the different modes of burial and from other minor details, that this country was inhabited by a people which were absorbed or exterminated by the Hurons, or else they sought shelter with the Hurons from the savage forays of the Iroquois. This people may or may not have been the Hochelagans of Cartier; the evidences rather show that they were. So let us extend their territory to this region. The Hurons having their settlements and towns to the west of Lake Simcoe, did not extend to this side in historic times, or else it would have been recorded.

This region having been too thickly populated to have been passed by unnoticed. If Jesuit relations, locate no towns on this side of Lake Simcoe, or mention no large population, then evidently at that time none existed, so that the village sites, etc., belonged to some other nation, or that the Hurons themselves resided here before they lived to the westward of Lake Simcoe.