

109 there is a clearly marked neck for deep insertion. In Fig. 110 the body of the weapon merges imperceptibly into a neck, which must also have required a deep seat for



FIG. 110. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)



FIG. 111. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)

attachment; but in Fig. 111 we have a mode of fastening very much like what we find in most similar weapons of stone.

Fig. 109 was found near Brantford, Fig. 110 in the township of Caradoc, and Fig. 111 unknown, but in Ontario.

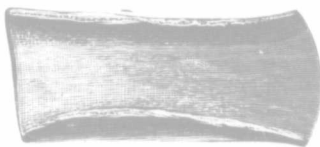


FIG. 112. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)

Fig. 112 is an axe or an adze or a chisel. It is stoutly made, has a good edge, and is formed (like Fig. 115) with a socket to receive a handle. The outer or convex side shows no signs of hammering, but rather gives color to the swage theory. This well-formed implement was found in Manitoulin, and was presented to the Institute by Mr. Yellowlees, who is a resident of the island.

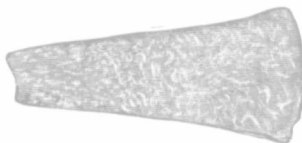


FIG. 113. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)

Fig. 113 was found by Mr. C. A. See in the Tremont Park Mound on Tidd's Island. It has flat sides and square edges, and is made for fastening to a handle by means of thongs, or for insertion in a hole at the end of a handle. It is evidently a tomahawk.

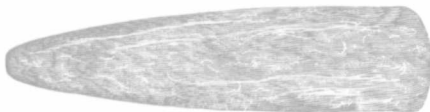


FIG. 114. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)

One of the most elegantly formed copper relics in our collection is that numbered 114. It is more of an adze or chisel than an axe, being sharpened to bring the cutting