way round in implements of this kind. To the south of us, however, in the larger number of these axes one of the narrow sides (probably the rear one when in use), has been left ungrooved, and occasionally specimens are found having the ungrooved edge slightly furrowed longitudinally, suggesting the idea of a wedge having been employed to tighten the tool when it became loose in its withe handle. The excellent axe shown at Fig. 44, is one of two procured through the kindly offices of Dr. Craig, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, from Mr. Rajon, J.P., of the same city.

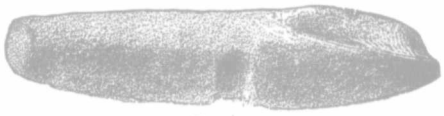

Fig. 45.

Gouges are seldom grooved. Fig. 45 is an exception. The inference is that this specimen was intended to be fastened to a handle. No signs of abrasion, however, are to be seen about the groove, but this may be owing either to the effect of "weathering" or to the tool not having been much used after it was made. The latter is the more likely supposition, as the "bit" is quite sharp and smooth. Fig. 45 is fully eight inches long. It was found on lot 18, con. 7, McGillivray township, by Mr. John Taylor.—Matheson Collection.

Fig. 46. (½ Size.)

There can scarcely be any doubt that Fig. 46 was intended to be used in the dressing of skins. The material is slate, and the lower edge has been sharpened by rubbing or grinding wholly from one side—like a carpenter's chisel. The hole was for convenience in carrying. Fig. 46 is nearly a perfect specimen in every respect, and is especially interesting as having been found within the city limits. It was taken from a cutting on Withrow Avenue by Prof. W. H. Vander Smissen and myself in the summer of 1887.

Fig. 47.

A considerable number of those mysterious stone tubes have been added to our collection during the year. Two of the best are from Pike's farm, Wolfe Island. They are made of a fine-grained, buff-colored stone, very much like the lithographic stone of commerce. The diameters of the two are nearly the same, but one is only half as long as the other. The longer one, measuring eight and a half inches, is shown at Fig. 47. Both of these differ from the common form of tube in the hole being more than twice as wide at one end as at the other. In Fig. 47, at the end showing the hole, the wall of the tube is scarcely one-eighth of an inch in thickness, while at the opposite extremity it is twice that. In addition to this the sides, although beautifully rounded, are not parallel throughout their full length, as the diameter increases slightly (but only slightly) at the end where the hole is enlarged.