

We have another piece of skull somewhat larger, worked to a smooth edge all round, without any holes, for a wonder. This was probably used as a cup. It formed part of Mr. Stewart's collection and was found at Aurora.

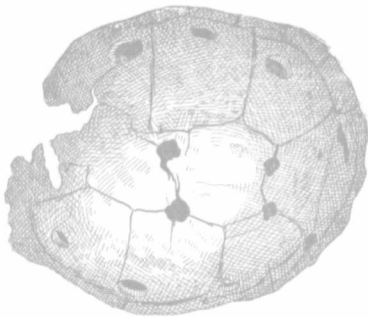


FIG. 108. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)

A turtle shell, Fig. 108, was found on the Dwyer farm, Beverly. It is perforated with fourteen holes—ten near the margin of the plates and four on the crown.

COPPER.

I am very sorry that want of time has prevented Principal Wilson, of Toronto University College, from furnishing a few notes on our copper implements, according to his original intention. As an authority on this subject Dr. Wilson is well known, and we can only hope that should another opportunity of this kind present itself he may be able to give us the benefit of his wide reading on such an extremely interesting department of this subject.

It is pretty well known that the aborigines mined, in a rude way, the native copper which is found so abundantly on the north shore of Lake Superior, and that they succeeded in hammering portions of it into form, mainly as weapons, cutting tools, or personal ornaments. It is extremely doubtful that they employed heat in any way for the purpose, although many writers are inclined to adopt this view. That they may have employed grooves, or what blacksmiths call "swages," in wood or stone into which the metal was pounded to give it the required form is not unlikely. Still, it is reasonable to suppose that, in such an event, some of these swage-stones would have been discovered, and I am not aware that this is the case.

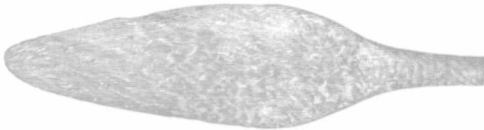


FIG. 109. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)

Figs. 109, 110, and 111 were evidently used as spear or lance heads. As with flint heads, it will be noticed that there are various ways of fastening to the shaft. In Fig.