

feet seem to be formed solely for the purpose of enabling the figure to balance itself. A hole is bored obliquely through each end from the inside of the feet outwards in a forward and backward direction. It was found near Thorndale.

Fig. 55 is of a pattern not uncommon in mounds. The outline is suggestive of bird-form, but there has been no attempt to work out any details.

The locality in which this specimen was found is unknown. Both of them formed part of Mr. Stewart's collection.

Another specimen, almost identical in form with that last mentioned, has been so ingeniously shaped from a piece of richly grained slate as to make an oval mark containing a dark spot, take the place of an eye. This really beautiful specimen is from the farm of the Messrs. Baby, near Lambton.

Probably the best "totem" in our collection was found near Port Rowan. It is formed of a hard amygdaloid, and must have cost an enormous amount of labour to bring into its present shape, although what that shape is one can hardly say. In some respects it resembles a snail, perhaps, more than anything else. It was procured from Mr. Stewart.

All these animal forms are worked out in relief, and are from one to two inches in thickness, but from the Loughheed farm, Nottawasaga, we procured two small figures that may also be considered as "totems" wrought from slate less than an eighth of an inch in



FIG. 56. (Full Size.)



FIG. 57. (Full Size.)

thickness. One of these is probably a bear (Fig. 56), the other of about the same size is shown in Fig. 57, and is no doubt meant to represent a beaver. In the former case a small hole has been bored about the middle of the back, as if to suspend it evenly, but in the latter there is nothing of this sort.



FIG. 58. (Full Size.)

Something in the line of sculpture is shown at Fig. 58. The same kind of material is employed here also. The design is a wolf's head, the ears projecting sharply and proportionably high. Two deep holes have been bored for eyes, and a third hole,