

thickness. The back consists of a strong square-sided rib (the wide end of which is shown in the engraving) of the same depth or thickness all along, but having its two sides converge almost to a point at the lower end. It was found in the ossuary already mentioned, in which a very large number of bodies were found upwards of forty years ago, on Mr. Beecroft's farm.



FIG. 28. (Full Size.)

One of the most remarkable relics ever found in this country is that shown in Fig. 28. It was presented to the Institute by Mr. Findlay McCallum, of Milton, in the county of Halton, and was found by him on his farm there.

Notwithstanding the length of the nose, the resemblance of the head to that of a monkey is very striking. The length of the tail also adds force to the belief that the animal named was intended to be represented, although the engraving does not bring this out very clearly. This appendage is made to form the front of the pipe, being turned up until it meets the neck, when it curves downwards for a short distance on each side. The feet, or hands and feet, are carved as if grasping the tail in this position. The hole forming the bowl is bored downwards from the shoulders and meets a smaller aperture at a right angle to it near the base, for the insertion of a stem. On each side of the pipe are six cavities—five on the body and one on the tail. On the base and front of the tail (as curved upwards) there are other six; on the top of the head are five more, and at the back, between the two holes, there is another, but much shallower hollow. The eye holes are deeply bored.

Two small holes have been made to imitate nostrils, and the lower side of the under jaw has been carefully worked to show the anatomical arrangement of the bones.

The surface of the pipe is black, whether from usage or by the application of a pigment it is hard to say, but the material itself is a light grey, very soft and porous,

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