about a core of grass, which was doubtless worked into the shape of the desired utensil. Then, by placing the whole mass in the fire the grass core would be burnt to ashes and a rude eathern vessel would remain as a triumph of aboriginal art. By the other method, some advance appears to have been made, as in this instance the matrix has evidently been manipulated both on the inside as well as the outside, which is evidence that the grassy core had been discarded by the adoption of a simpler process of manufacture.

Specimens of celts or palæolithic tomahawks, picked up at Bell's Bay and Raymond's Point, as well as others from neighboring localities, are very crude products of lithal workmanship. A fragment of stone appears to have been selected about the size and as near as possible the shape of the desired weapon. One end of this was then ground down to a cutting edge, and a celt from Raymond's Point has had one side reduced to proper shape by pecking. A peculiarity of many specimens from this district is, that the sharpened end of the blade has been ground flat on one side and broadly rounded on the other, something like the edge of a carpenter's axe.

The arrowheads, from these beach workshops, vary in shape, as they were doubtless designed for different purposes. They are usually made of flint and some of them of white quartz. The Squaw's Knife, Fig. 1, and the arrowheads, Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in Plate II., were collected by Mr. Jacob Smith of the Interior Department at Ottawa. They are now in the collection of Rev. A. W. Mackenzie of Lakefield, Ont., who kindly loaned them to illustrate this paper. Mr. Jacob Smith, of the Interior Department, picked up a small and very perfect one, at Snake Island Point, which was probably designed for the killing of birds or small animals. It was only about one half the usual size and was made of light grey agate. A single arrowhead, made of bone, was taken from an Indian grave on the Lighthouse Island, and is probably the only specimen of the kind from this district. It should be remembered, however, that weapons made of this material and exposed for many years to the action of the weather, as well as in many cases to the attrition of the shifting gravel of the lake beach, would soon be destroyed; so that the absence of