

trials by the Iroquois and the subsequent occupation by later Algonquins of their territory, makes it a bit difficult to assign these pipes to any particular tribe or people, especially as most of the pipes are surface finds. Without examining the various specimens, one cannot very well pass judgment on the excellence of finish, which is shown in cuts and sketches, especially of those outside the Province, so one cannot say on which side of the Lakes the finer specimens are found, but judging from what we have seen, and have seen described, equally good specimens seem to come from both sides. Though the unfinished and rougher specimens from New York State, etc., are not described minutely, they are just noted. This is wrong, for the purpose of science and record each specimen has its own individual value, and whether rough or fine, finished or unfinished, the individual peculiarities of each specimen should be noted for reference. These facts should be strongly impressed on students and others beginning collections of Indian relics. The figures and descriptions in this article are as accurate as possible, with the exception probably of No. 1, owl pipe from Ontario Co., N.Y.



Wisconsin Bird Pipe.

The materials chiefly used are various kinds of slate—especially Huronian, and steatite or soapstone, odd specimens are of limestone, sandstone, gypsum and marble. It is worthy of notice that no specimens of this type made of catlinite have turned up, to the writer's knowledge. This fact would lead one to deduce that this particular type in question was in vogue before the introduction of catlinite to the Lower Lake regions by the Iroquois on the return of their war parties from the west, a period which Dr. Beauchamp places about 200 years ago. Neither has the writer come in contact with any pipes of this type made from Nottawasaga sandstone, which is dark red in color, though he has seen other local pipe forms of both these materials.

Rough and fine specimens. Query? Which are the older! Were the finer specimens made first with metallic tools, or even by the white man for the purposes of trade, like other pipes and wampum, and were the rougher specimens imitations of these finer forms, made by Indians with incompetent tools, or *vice versa*? Or, are the finer specimens legitimate descendants of the rougher and more primitive forms, made after the Indian had access to metallic tools? These