This, or a similar method, was probably employed in the manufacture of all the chipped arrow-points found scattered over our broad land."

Mr. Willoughby, referring to the chert workings of the Licking and Coshocton Counties, Ohio, states further: "In the neighbourhood are also found the finishing 'shops,' which are marked by smaller fragments and by unfinished and broken implements. Here the flint was fashioned into commercial form, which consisted of disks worked as near to the size of the finished implement as possible, for convenience in transportation. It is also probable that many spear-points and arrow-points were finished here.

"Stone hammers were used in finishing these disks. Another tool employed by the more skilled workman was a bar of wood with a cross-piece at the top and a pointed bone or piece of ivory inserted at the other end and bound in place with rawhide cords. The operator when at work, placed the cross-bar against his chest and the point of the instrument at the edge of a flint block, the staff being held with both hands. A sudden pressure would throw off a flake of the required size."

Mr. Willoughby's interesting exposition of flint-working by means of a flaking tool is in accordance with the views of most Archæologists; no doubt this was one of the methods employed, since, I am informed, certain native people now existing will make for a trifling sum, a beautiful arrow-point from a fragment of broken glass "while you wait."

My informant stated also that in a certain part of Ireland similar operations are performed in which flint is substituted for glass. Lest this should appear to set aside all doubt upon the subject, it should be noted that in both cases the work performed is confined to shaping or serrating the edges of specially chosen pieces of suitable thickness, which, as a final operation would become clear in any case. The glass used is the commercial commodity, which quite naturally is of graded and standard thicknesses; the flint in all probability is first prepared, or, if adapted at the moment from the base material is prepared by utilizing a hammer; which is the only modern mode accepted.

Then, it would seem in view of what is to follow, that there were two ways of preparation open for discussion. As evidence of another method I quote from Mr. F. W. Godsal, who wrote to me through the kindly reference of Dr. Rowland B. Orr, Director of the Provincial Museum, Toronto. Mr. Godsal had written and made public through the columns of newspapers, such facts as led him honestly to believe that he was the first to give to the civilized world, positive proof as to this second method of flint-workers. Mr. Godsal, after being informed of the writer's communications with Dr. Orr under date of Feb. 10th, 1913, wrote to me from Cowley, Alberta, July 15th, 1914, as follows:

FRANK EAMES, ESQR.,

Gananoque, Ont.

Dear Sir:—Dr. Orr, Director of the Provincial Museum at Toronto, has just written me that he has sent you a copy of a letter of mine published in the Winnipeg *Free Press*, about the making of arrowheads. I rejoice to find that you can confirm my discoveries, as I have had quite a time to convince skeptics, among them the Smithsonian Institute. Enclosed clipping from an English paper shows one step I took to make the thing known, and not lost again. I am only too glad that you had already found it out, and proved it, and that, in my small way, I am now able to back you up, and help to get it known. Any more information you can give will be welcomed. Flint arrowheads are not uncommon on our prairies, but must have been imported by these