

horn. Of this were formed the needles, or awls, so indispensable in the making of clothing and moccasins.



(FIG. 96. Full Size.)

As a rule these were made from long splinters, ground to a fine point, or from whole bones of suitable size treated in the same way. (Fig. 96.)

They could have been employed only to pierce holes, through which the sewing material had to be thrust. A famous old needle-maker must have plied his vocation for some time not far from Toronto, as considerable quantities of these bone articles have been found in the township of York.



FIG. 97. (Full Size.)

In Fig. 97 we have what may truly be called a needle. The eye is well formed, and the specimen possesses evidence of long use. It is extremely thin, being scarcely one-twentieth of an inch thick in any part.

The two specimens figured, besides a number of others, form part of the Long collection, presented to the Museum by Mr. W. Long, Jr., of Lansing, York Township.

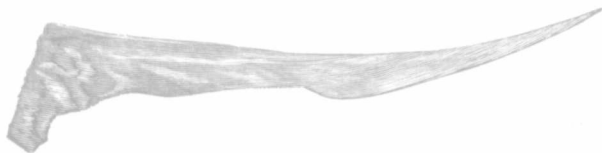


FIG. 98. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)

Fig. 98 may be called a bone knife, if we may judge from the shape of the specimen, but its cutting qualities would hardly recommend it. In the modelling of pottery it would have proved useful both for smoothing the inner surface and for marking the pattern on the outer one. Lougheed Farm, Nottawasaga.



FIG. 99. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)

We have a few specimens of bone spear or harpoon. The hole in the flat portion has been either to aid in fastening it into a handle or to carry it by a string when not in