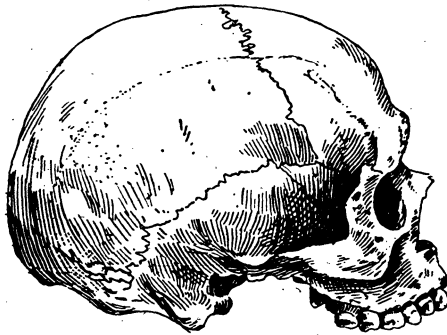


of the sun, it gets a yellow color; but in the inside it is grey.\* It is a limestone of such compactness that its particles are not distinguishable to the naked eye. It is pretty soft, and will bear cutting with a knife. From this quality the people likewise judge of the goodness of the stone for tobacco pipe heads, for the hard pieces of it are not so fit for use as the softer ones. . . . All the tobacco pipe-heads, which the common people in *Canada* make use of, are made of this stone, and are ornamented in different ways. A great part of the gentry likewise make use of them, especially when they are on a journey. The *Indians* have employed this stone for the same purposes for several ages past, and have taught it to the Europeans. The heads of the tobacco pipes are naturally of a pale grey color; but they are blackened whilst they are quite new, to make them look better. They cover the head all over with grease, and hold it over a burning candle, or any other fire, by which means it gets a good black color, which is increased by frequent use. The tubes of the pipes are always made of wood.†

\*In the Quebec group there are several of the series described as "grey limestone conglomerate, weathers to a brownish color, and is probably dolomitic."—*Geology of Canada*, 1863; pp. 227-8.

†In the Archæological Museum, Toronto, there are some specimens of limestone pipes, both colored and uncolored. Several excellent tubes (not pipe stems) are also made of a fine light grey limestone, resembling German lithographic stone. The yellow or brownish effect of exposure may be seen on one or two of them.



Huron-Iroquois skull.