

became broken and the owner cut a deep groove around the pipe to hold the fastening cord. I think this serves to show that in the majority of cases these holes at the lower extremity of stone pipes were used to fasten the stems securely and not to attach ornaments. The bowl has the peculiarity of being in two parts. The top excavation was a rounded hollow of two-fifth inches in depth, four-fifth inches in width. From there to the upwardly inclining stem hole a tapering shaft extends of three-quarter inches in depth, one-fifth inches in diameter, tapering to a point at its juncture with the stem hole. So one can easily see the difference of three-fifth inches in the two borings. I call this the "cigar holder" pipe. Locality, village site No. 3.

No. 21, the fragments of a pipe from the north-west coast. Must have been eight inches at least in length. Main features, man's head bowl. See Fig. 26 Canadian Institute Report for 1887. Long slender stem, surmounted by a "beastie" carved separately, of which the head is turned backwards, looking toward the smoker; well defined legs. Material, the usual stone from the north of Queen Charlotte Sound.

No. 68. Very small clay pipe. Length of bowl one and a quarter inches; diameter three-fifth inches. Shows very rough usage. Locality, village site No. 5.

No. 70 is another diminutive pipe. Length 1 inch; diameter three-fifths inch. Village site No. 4. These may have been attempts by children, or can be classed as "toys." Both are plain—no ornamentation. See Figs 9, 10, Canadian Institute report, 1891.

No. 70 A is a rough pipe that has had the top broken and ground down level.

No. 71. Fragment of a bowl with flare in the shape of a square; corners slightly turned up. Fig. 7, Canadian Institute report, 1891.

No. 72. A very rough pipe evidently made in a hurry; heavy stem, rough shallow bowl; shows lack of finish.

No. 73. Small specimen of the cornet pattern; projecting lip inwardly.

No. 74. Fragment of stem showing ornamentation of three longitudinal ridges, surrounded with dots.

No. 14. Pottery disc from village site 4.

No. 15. Stone disc two-fifth inches thick; one inch diameter. Village site 4.

No. 16. Stone disc three-tenth inches thick; three-quarter inches diameter. Rough ore material. Village site 4.

No. 17. Stone disc one-quarter inch thick; one and one-quarter inch diameter. A perforation has been started from each side, and although each hole is more than half the thickness of the disc in depth, not being opposite each other they did not meet.

No. 8. Pottery disc. Village site No. 3.

No. 19. Small stone disc. Village site No. 3.

No. 1, 2. Perforated shells. Village site 3.

No. 3. Perforated and showing use or wear, with a fragment broken out Village site No. 4.

No. 76. Tine of deer horn; end ground down. Village site No. 4.

No. 77. Arrowhead of bone. Length two inches. Village site No. 4.

No. 78. Hollow, worked bone. Village site No. 4.

No. 79. Bear tusk. Village site No. 4.

No. 80. Worked bone with knob on end. Village site No. 4.

No. 81, 82. Awls. Village site No. 4.

No. 83. Awl. Village site No. 3.