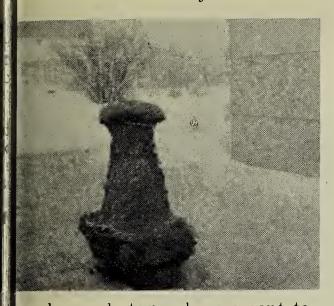
## Spade and Screen

By FRED ROBINSON, Regina



ne above photograph was sent to y George Dunmire of Gull Lake, atchewan. At first glance it aps to be a giant pestle, but it is ally a natural formation eroded grey granite by the action of and water. These natural forcns are very interesting and a sure to collect. This one is 13 es high and the stone weighs 40 ids. Both ends of the rock being itly harder than the centre, they withstood the erosion forces. his rock was dug out of a creek s seven miles east of Gull Lake. k banks and beds or lake shores us a large quantity of these odd nations. No end of "images" can ound, but they must not be cond with Stone Age artifacts. They ply belong in an exhibit of interng geological specimens.

## ONE PROJECTILE POINTS

By BOYD WETTLAUFER, San Lobosco, California one projectile points seem to be distributed over the North Aman Continent, as they have been nd in excavations in Tennessee, tucky, Missouri, Maine, Nova <sup>11a</sup>, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatcheand many other places, as well mong Eskimo artifacts in the far th. They belong to the polished he Age as they are seldom found w the six foot level, and are nd in greatest profusion within and a half feet of the surface. one projectile points vary gth from one and a half inches ix inches, with an average length

hree to three and one half inches.

They are usually made of solid strips of the walls of large bones. The bone is split and a section having a sharp corner is taken. This section is so worked into form that its cross section at mid-point is nearly triangular. The interior surface of the bone remains as a longitudinal groove. isolated cases, However, in groove may be worked out thus giving an oval cross section. It is to be noted that these points all have one heavy end sloping steeply to a well-sharpened point. The other end tapers to a crude, unfinished point or wedge. The sharpening of the point in some specimens appears to be a distinct operation following the process of shaping, and it is quite possible that many points may have been resharpened. A few are hardened cn the point by fire but whether intentionally or unintentionally is not known.

Although many of these points may have been used in the conventional arrow, Dr. E. E. Tyzzer, of Harvard University Medical School, in a paper on bone projectile points from Shell Mounds along the North Atlantic Seaboard, suggests these points were set in the end of a hollow cane shaft, to be thrown with an Atlatl (throwing stick used at one time from Panama to the Arctic). Thus set in a socket of proper size, it would need no other attachment and when the shaft struck its target, would be driven in, large end first. It would thus tend to remain in the wound, even after the shaft of the projectile fell off, or was withdrawn.

As many of these bone artifacts have been found in mounds and among the middens left by Mandan Indians' of the Missouri River basin, it is very likely that they may be found generally in prairie excavations, or even on fields where much bone is in evidence.

## CORRECTION

In the last paragraph of our story on Mr. A. J. Hudson we said that "the best method of studying archaeology is by use of the spade and screen." This should have read, "the most interesting method."