

and which the Loucheux still wear, the former, as well as the Hares, add to it trousers of the same material and as richly adorned, to which the foot-gear is sewed. It is worn by women as well as by men. The more southern tribes replace the trousers by thigh pieces fastened to the legs by garters, and by an oblong breech-clout of any kind of stuff. The woman's robe is very short and adorned with a profusion of fringes, tufts of wool, beads, and jingling trinkets. The common foot-dress is the moccasin, or shoe of soft skin, which imprisons and fits the foot as a glove does the hand. During the winter, the reindeer, the beaver, and the arctic hare are laid under contribution to furnish the inhabitant of the desert with clothes that are at once warm and light and convenient." This quotation is followed by a minute account of the various articles of Déné attire, for which, for brevity's sake, I substitute Father Morice's words in "The Western Dénés—Their Manners and Customs." "As for extraneous ornaments of every-day wear, they consisted mainly of *haliotis* earrings and nose pendants, often of enormous size, hanging from the perforated septum. These were common to both sexes. * * * In common with the Nazarenes of old, men and women parted their hair in the middle and wore it at full length (except when in mourning), the men letting it fall on their back, tied together in a knot when in repose, and rolled up like that of the Chinese when travelling, while women had it resting on the forepart of their shoulders in two skilfully plaited tresses, adorned with a species of small, elongated shell (*Dentalium Indianorum*), which was highly prized among the natives, and which they obtained from the coast Indians." Sauer says nothing of the Tungus' method of wearing the hair, but his picture, opposite page 320, of a woman of the Tchuktchis, near neighbours of the Tungus, represents her as wearing it exactly in the fashion here described, the two plaits hanging in front of her shoulders. To resume: "As for their wearing apparel, without being strictly uniform, it may be said that, in no case was it of a very complicated pattern. Besides the "pagne," or breech-cloth, which was seldom removed, they wore a sort of tunic or loose vestment of beaver, lynx, or marmot skin, with the fur next to the body. The outside was painted in variegated designs in vermilion, and adorned with numerous fringes to conceal the seams, and bands of dentalium or dyed porcupine quills. A pair of leggings reaching to the thigh, together with moccasins, which, in the case of the poor, were of salmon skin, completed their costume. Unlike their kinsmen of the Great Mackenzie Basin, they had no hood attached to their coat or tunic, but instead, wore a head-dress made of a small ground-hog skin, and fashioned somewhat like a Scotch bonnet. The women's wearing apparel differed only from that of the men, by the length of their tunic,