

tains many obsolete Zuni words, and will take long to translate. The value of the phonograph in thus fixing the songs of a vanishing race is very great. Assisted by such Indians as may survive, the student may at his leisure write down the sounds as they issue slowly from the instrument, and work out the translation at his leisure.—*New York Times*.

INDIAN DWELLINGS.

THE prairie Indians live in *teepees*, conical-shaped tents made of some 16 or 17 poles, their butt ends resting on the line of a circle 16 feet in diameter, and their tops meeting and interlacing at a point about 15 feet from the ground. The covering of this framework used formerly to be buffalo hides, the hair removed and various designs painted on them, but now it is usually tent-cloth.

The Ojebways, Wood Crees and other Bush Indians live in *wigwams*, the framework made with sticks, with either conical or dome-shaped roofs, covered with long sheets of birch bark sewn together with fibres, and laid on diagonally. Some of these wigwams are long and contain a number of families. The Mohawks, Senecas and others of the Iroquois confederacy make the framework of their dwellings with sticks, and cover both sides and roof with elm bark. These dwellings are house-shape,

with gable roof, and many of them are from 40 to 60 feet in length and sometimes contain a dozen families. A picture is here-with given of the *Long-*



IROQUIS LONG-HOUSE.

house of the Iroquois, in which they hold their great councils. The Mandans, Minnitarees, and other kindred tribes have circular *dome-shaped houses*, 40 feet in diameter, and sunk about 2 feet in the ground, the roof is supported by a strong framework of timbers covered with sticks and grass, and then a thick coating of clay which bakes hard. A low narrow passage forms the entrance.

The Navajoes in New Mexico live in *hogans*, very roughly constructed dwellings, looking like a heap of sticks and rubbish in the distance, but