

ent to them. Many of the individuals, especially the younger people, wear the European costume; however, some of the older individuals still wear the moccasins and other apparel typical of the native American. The squaws usually carry their babies upon their backs, held in place by a shawl drawn tightly around the shoulders.

The little boys play with the bow and arrow, and some of them have become so adept in its use that they even go hunting ducks and other similar game with considerable success.

In the early summer these people sometimes examine the mud in the bottom of the ditches and streams with a sort of crude spear in search of turtles. It is not an uncommon sight to see dressed turtles hung up near their houses along with dog-fish and other game, while the turtle shell is rather an ordinary piece of rubbish about the settlements.

Some of their houses are very well made, and fully equal to the houses of the whites living in the country near them. Others are fairly comfortable log huts, and some are merely piles of logs and boards resembling a "lean to." Some of these houses have hung upon the wall mats made of rushes, while near at hand are bundles of large splint baskets ready to be carried to market.

An endeavor is being made to study the Ojibwa in the vicinity of Saginaw; to photograph them engaged in their various occupations and in groups, as well as to record their features by taking full face and profile views of them. They have many tales and traditions which relate to the early history and pre-historic earthworks of the Saginaw Valley, and it is hoped that a further study of these interesting people may lead to a better understanding of some of the remains in the valley. Here will also be an opportunity to note the influence of the missionary teachings upon the religious ideas and folks-lore of another race.

PRE-HISTORIC MAN IN UTAH.

HENRY MONTGOMERY, M. A., B. SC.

(Continued.)

OF the many aboriginal remains in the valleys, cliffs and mountains of Utah, up to the present time I have explored thirty-three cliff and peak structures and also many ruins of the people who occupied the valleys, and from them I have made collections of considerable magnitude and importance. There are altogether about five kinds of structures or enclosures, namely:

1. The rectangular adobe-walled house with simple or complex floor, rooms, wooden and adobe roof, and often plastered walls;
2. The adobe, stone and wooden house in a large, natural cave in the face of a cliff;

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