e or six feet for several not yet been e are many e answered. vilization of mparatively urds of difr vegetables and exten-1ade the best exceedingly

Utah's valtion of this in the kitchen middens of the ancient moa hunters, who were an early migration of the great Polynesian race which occupied this land many centuries before the arrival of the Maori in the historic canoes about the fourteenth century.

The two great fields for such antiquarian researches in Polynesia are, andoubtedly, Easter Island and the Caroline Group. The pre-historic remains of the former locality differ widely from those of any other part of the Pacific. Among other works of a non-Polynesian form are huge stone statutes of human shape, possessing features unlike those of any race of men now inhabiting the islands of the Pacific. Somewhat similar to these are the great stone monoliths of Summatra, which are attributed to mythical beings who wandered over the and and turned their enemies into stone.

OJIBWA IN THE SAGINAW VALLEY, MICHIGAN.

HARLAN I. SMITH.

S STUDY.

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used when I omma there. 1 the result, mber of persought to let race, and, to e to the conis from pitch ther than a tion sent me to find what cerned what ongs of these

In the vicinity of Saginav, Michigan, there are several settlements of Ojibwa Indians. These would hardly be called villages in the general sense of the word but are mere collections of huts and houses. At one of the settlements about eighteen miles, by the road, south of Saginaw, these people have a church and also a burial ground, but they have no stores. At a settlement about eight miles northeast of Saginaw, one of the private houses is used three times each Sunday for religious services. Other than these meeting houses, which form nucleii for the settlements, they present few points in common with our villages, but resemble more nearly a cross-road collection of "small farm" houses.

These Indians shave out axe handles, whip-stocks and hoops for They also make a large number of baskets of various kinds. These occupations, together with products of their small farming, day's labor, hunting, trapping and ishing, gain for them a fairly good livelihood.

Some of the forms of weaving and basket work which they once used, have become so neglected of late that but few of them remember the process, they having somewhat changed their basket work in order to cater to the taste of the whites, to whom most of these baskets are sold.

Their religious ideas are allied to the Methodist creed. Their services are extremely simple and sincere, and are attended by a large proportion of the individuals. They sing in a very pleasing manner hymns which have been put to their native tongue. Perhaps, on the whole, their morality is equal, if not better, than that of the average of their white neighbors. They are certainly much more polite and respectful than the ordinary woodsman living adjac-