

Dr. Livingstone, it will be remembered, declares such nursing of orphan infants by a male ueline wet-nurse to be a well recognized practise in some of the African localities he explored; and the confirmation of so singular a physiological novelty among the Arctic Esquimaux would be of no slight value. As, however, old Ogemawah Chack's nursling had long since achieved his weaning before Paul Kane received his assurance of the fact, the most we can assume is, that the Esquimaux have faith in such means of encountering one of the most puzzling trials of a solitary widower.

Among the landscape illustrations of the volume is the wood cut of "Chimney Rock," as strange an illustration of the freaks of Nature in some of her wilder geological escapades as is often to be met with. and accompanying it is the following legend, which will furnish a fair example of the pleasant manner in which the author's pen and pencil sketches are combined :

"As we approached the place where the Walla Walla debouches into the Columbia River, we came in sight of two extraordinary rocks projecting from a high steep cone or mound about 700 feet above the level of the river. These are called by the Voyageurs the Chimney Rocks, and, from their being visible from a great distance, they are very serviceable as land marks.

"The Walla Walla Indians call these the "Rocks of the Ki-use Girls," of which they relate the following legend, which was told me by an Indian whilst I was sketching this extraordinary scene. It must be borne in mind that all Indian tribes select some animal to which they attribute supernatural, or, in the language of the country, *medicine* powers: the whale, for instance, on the north-west coast; the Kee-yea, or war-eagle, on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, supposed to be the maker of thunder; and the wolf on the Columbia River. Now the great Medicine Wolf of the Columbia River, according to the Walla-Walla tradition, the most cunning and artful of all manitous, having heard that a great medicine grasshopper was desolating the whole country which of right belonged to himself, and was especially under his protection, immediately resolved to trace him out and have a personal encounter with him. With this view, he proceeded down the banks of the river, and soon fell in with the object of his search. Each of these formidable manitous thought it best to resort to stratagem to overcome his opponent. Being afraid of each other's "medicine" powers, they accordingly commenced by exchanging civilities, and then, with a view of terrifying each other, began boasting of their wonderful exploits, and the number they had killed and eaten. The grasshopper said to the wolf that the best way to ascertain who had devoured the largest numbers would be to vomit up the contents of their respective stomachs. The grasshopper, in the violence of his exertions, naturally closed his eyes, and the wolf, perceiving this, adroitly drew a great part of his opponent's share over to his own side without being detected. The grasshopper, when he perceived how much larger the pile before the wolf was than his own, gave up