

results from the figure-alphabet being precisely the same in both, while the devices of the nugamoons, or medicine, wabino, hunting and war songs are known solely to the initiates who have learned them, and who always pay high to the native professors for this knowledge." The mythology of the Indians was sometimes represented by pictographs. When Marquette and his companions went down the Mississippi a pictograph was seen which filled the Indians with awe, and they told him that this rock-inscription represented a story, which was "that a demon haunted the river at this place, whose roar could be heard at a great distance, and who would engulf them in the abyss where he dwelt; that the waters were full of frightful monsters who would devour them in their canoe." Rock inscriptions are abundant in the localities frequented by the Indians scattered over the northern part of the continent. Many of them, however, are in secluded places, and not easily discovered by travellers.

Birch-bark rolls are used by the Cree Indians, one of which, belonging to Louis Constant, is neatly illustrated in "The Rainbow of the North," with this explanation:—"Some time since he put into Mr. Hunter's hands the last relic of his former superstition. It is a roll of birch-rind, about four feet long and nearly a foot broad, and on the inner surface are scratched with some pointed instrument various hieroglyphic devices, intended to mark out the straight road to long life and happiness. This road is guarded on one side by figures of the sacred goose, and on the other by a corresponding row of the heads and arms of some of their other deities, while the supposed paths of the wicked diverge from the main road and are lost. But the whole is so uncouth that it is only worthy of attention as a proof of the extravagances into which the human mind is suffered to fall when it has departed from the living God. And yet it cannot rest satisfied without a guide, real or self-created. Louis Constant told Mr. Hunter that he used to regard this roll with the same reverence he now felt for the Bible, but that, as might be expected, it had since his conversion been to him a source of shame and sorrow." In various places in the Dominion pictographs have been discovered. Schoolcraft describes an elaborate inscription on the rocks on Cunningham's Island, ascribed to the Eries, a tribe now extinct. Some have been found in the country of the Micmacs in the eastern part of the Dominion. About twenty miles from Port Arthur and three and a half miles from Rabbit Mountain Mine, lying between it and Lake Superior, is a small lake opening out of Lake Oliver. Upon the rocky walls of one of the shores of this small lake are coloured pictures of men, canoes, paddles, crabs, serpents and other figures. There is the "Jesuits' Cross" on a rock on the northern shore of Lake Superior, between