

10 Kewaydin or Kewaytin, is the North-wind or North-west wind.

11 Algonkin is the general name applied to all tribes that speak the Ojibway language or dialects of it.

12 This is the favorite "love-broth" of the Ojibway squaws. The warrior who drinks it immediately falls desperately in love with the woman who gives it to him. Various tricks are devised to conceal the nature of the "medicine" and to induce the warrior to drink it; but when it is mixed with a liberal quantity of "fire-water" it is considered irresistible.

13 Translation:   Woe-is-me!   Woe-is-me!  
                           Great Spirit, behold me!  
                           Look, Father; have pity upon me!  
                           Woe-is-me!   Woe-is-me!

14 Snow-storms from the North-west.

15 The Ojibways, like the Dakotas, call the *Via Lactea* (Milky Way) the Pathway of the Spirits.

16 Shingebis, the diver, is the only water-fowl that remains about Lake Superior all winter. See Schoolcraft's *Hiawatha Legends*, p. 113.

17 Waub-ésè—the white swan.

18 Pé-bôân, Winter, is represented as an old man with long white hair and beard.

19 Se-gún is Spring or Summer. This beautiful allegory has been "done into verse" by Longfellow in *Hiawatha*. I took my version from the lips of an old Chippewa Chief. I have compared it with Schoolcraft's version, from which Mr. Longfellow evidently took his.

20 Nah—look, see.   Nashké—behold.

21 Kee-zis—the sun,—the father of life.   Waubúnong—or Waub-ó-nong—is the White Land or Land of Light,—the Sun-rise, the East.

22 The Bridge of Stars spans the vast sea of the skies, and the sun and moon walks over on it.

23 The Miscodeed is a small white flower with a pink border. It is the earliest blooming wild-flower on the shores of Lake Superior, and belongs to the crocus family.