

eral other spots observed near the eastern and western limbs of the Sun, and the general characteristic of the Solar Atmosphere, during the month of March, has been one of great disturbance. On one occasion I counted no less than fifty spots, with well defined Penumbrae.

The Eclipse of the Sun, on the morning of the 15th March, could not be observed at Toronto, on account of a dense fog which prevailed at the time of the Eclipse. The occultation of these large spots by the Moon's body, it was conceived, might probably offer some valuable facts with regard to their nature, and also the constitution of the Solar Atmosphere, at those localities where the Eclipse could be favorably observed. The condition of the atmosphere, which precluded all possibility of observing the occultation, was therefore a source of considerable disappointment to me.

SOCIAL AND WARLIKE CUSTOMS OF THE ODAHWAH INDIANS.

BY F. ASSIKINACK, A WARRIOR OF THE ODAHWAHS.

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I purpose in this paper to give a brief statement with reference to the habits, social and warlike customs of the Odahwah Indians, which may likewise apply in some respects to other tribes that did not differ widely from them in language and manners. In doing so I shall commence with the young.

Some time after the birth of a child, the parents, or rather grandparents, prepared a feast, to which the principal men of the tribe were invited. At the commencement of the banquet one of the old warriors was requested to name the child, upon which he left his seat and began to sing as he danced slowly round the fire-place in front of the guests, and when he arrived at the door he called out the name he intended to give the child. On hearing the name the guests gave a hearty cheer in token of their approbation. During the performance of the dance round the hearth some of the party busied