

amidst the dying and the dead, smear themselves with blood, thrust their arms up to the shoulders into the reeking bodies of their victims, the savage barbarity of the wild prairie Indian shows itself in its true colours. Not even a scalp dance over many fallen foes affords such a terrible picture of degraded humanity as do a large band of prairie Indians, some hundreds in numbers, during and after the slaughter of buffalo in the pound.

The condition of the Indians now is very different to what it used to be half a century since. Not only have imported diseases greatly diminished their numbers, but game of different kinds has become so scarce that during some seasons starvation is no fiction.

In sickness prairie Indians are much depressed, and often seek consolation in the monotonous drum of the medicine man and his heathenish incantations, an infliction which the grossest and most debased superstition alone would tolerate; submitted to with hope and confidence, however, by men who are anxious and timid during the roll of thunder, invoking the Great Bird by whose flapping wings they suppose it produced, or crouching from the blink of his all penetrating eye, which they allege is the lightning flash.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO METEOROLOGY, FROM OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT ST. MARTIN, ISLE JESUS, CANADA EAST.

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The following observations extend over the year 1858: The Geographical co-ordinates of the Observatory are Latitude $45^{\circ}32'$, North, and Longitude $73^{\circ}36'$, West, from Greenwich. The cistern of the Barometer is 118 feet above the level of the Sea, the Mean Results are obtained from tri-daily observations taken at 6 a.m., 2 p.m., and 10 p.m., and the whole of the observations have been subjected to the usual corrections, depending on the constructions of the instruments and for temperature.