

forcing open the jaws of the patient with a stick, he poured the mixture down his throat. The wounded man soon opened his eyes and became sick at the stomach and vomited. The medicine man now examined the wound, from which he could plainly see the breath escaping. This, no doubt, was not the breath, but was the air being drawn back and forth into the abdominal cavity. The omentum was found protruding and was cut away. The portion cut away was eaten by the men. After six days the patient was able to walk about; within a month he was quite well, except that he was troubled with a cough. He was living twenty years afterwards.

A chief was stabbed in a quarrel, and the wound was a very large one, and opened up the chest. After a very violent fit of coughing part of the lung protruded, but this protrusion acted very well and stopped the hemorrhage. The medical practitioner of the village was much puzzled, and he called another medicine man to give him advice, when it was decided to remove the protruding portion of the lung and deal with the removed portion in the usual way by eating it. After a time the portion of the lung in the opening sank back, the skin healed over, and the chief was once more restored to health.

In a conflict with a grizzly bear a terrible injury was inflicted on the face. The eye was destroyed and a portion of the cheek bone removed. The other paw of the bear made two openings into the left half of the chest. When the man was discovered he was supposed to be dead. He was carried to his lodge, placed on the wounded side so that good drainage could be effected, and the wounds were faithfully washed with mucilaginous decoctions. In a few months he was well.

*Gun-shot Injuries.*—Gun-shot wounds were cleansed by injecting, with a quill and a bladder fastened to it to make a syringe, vegetable decoctions into them. An effort was made to keep up suppuration, and the external opening was not allowed to close prematurely. To keep the wound open it was packed with the bark of the slippery elm, which is soft and mucilaginous and makes an admirable pack. Great attention was given to these wounds, and to this fact the success was mainly due.

Arrow-heads and bullets were removed by means of an instrument that was made as follows (plate 23). A willow stick was procured and cut exactly in half by splitting it down the centre; the pith was then removed and the inside was smoothed off and the ends rounded, narrowed and pointed. One end was inserted above the arrow-head and the other below it, and then the two sticks were bound tightly together to keep them firmly secured against it. Traction was then used and the foreign body successfully removed. The piece of split willow acted like a pair of modern bullet forceps.