

stone. Moreover, because one of his thighs was very blacke without, it was opened, but within, it was whole and sound: that done, as well as we could he was buried."

The captain was a man of observation. Walking one day on the ice, he perceived a band of the Indians from Stadaconé; amongst them was one Domaguaya, who, less than two weeks before, was in the grip of the disease, "with his knees swolne as bigge as a child of two years old, all his sinews schrunke together, his teeth spoyled, his gummes rotten and stincking. Our captain seeing him whole and sound, was thereat marvellous glad, hoping to understand and know of him how he had healed himselfe, to the end that he might ease and help his men." from Domaguaya he learned that the specific was the bark and sap of a certain tree called in their language "Ameda." This tree is known to-day as "l'épinette," or the spruce. The method of preparation was as follows:

"To take the bark and leaves of the sayd tree, and boile them together, then to drink of the sayd decoction every other day, and to put the dregs of it upon his legges that is sicke: moreover they told us that the vertue of that tree was to heale any other disease."

The sailors in those days as in these were troubled with another complaint, "French Pockes," but after liberal doses of the bark, they "were cleane healed." From this time forth, the decoction was at a premium and men were ready to kill each other in their eagerness to test its efficiency. "so that a tree as big as any oake in France, was spoiled and lopped bare, and occupied all in five or six daies, and it wrought so wel, that if all the phisicians of Montpelier and Lovaine had bene there with all the drugs of Alexandria, they would not have done so