

magic or the idea that like cures like. For instance, bloodroot is used to purify the blood because the juice is red. This idea is at the bottom of a large percentage of Iroquois remedies. A decoction of stoneroot is given to children in the belief that it will make them hardy. Quite a number of effective laxatives and emetics are known where barks are used. These are scraped up or down according to the action required. Among the laxatives are mandrake root, also a decoction of butternut bark. A hunting medicine is made of the early leaves of *Prenanthes* or lion's foot, from a fancied resemblance of these to the heads of a buck and a doe. A decoction is made and the rifle-barrel washed with it inside and out. The small spherical bulb found attached to the dwarf ginseng is crushed and tied to fishing tackle to give luck in fishing. A selling medicine is obtained by chewing a small wood anemone (*Anemone quinquefolia*) and rubbing the juice on the hands when about to offer anything for sale. The person to whom the articles are offered will not be able to resist buying. A medicine to give speed in running is derived from the toad rush (*Juncus bufonius*). A decoction is made and the body and limbs washed with it, the idea being that, as the plant grows beside the runner's pathway, it will assist him in running. Love medicines are very common. Every native medical practitioner has several. These are also usually based on sympathetic magic. For instance, two leaves of *Aster cordifolia*, which lean one upon the other, are taken, and a decoction made and rubbed upon the face and hands. A remedy for snake-bite is obtained by finding a root of the white ash which sticks up like a snake's head. This must be kicked off with the foot. A decoction is made of this and applied to the bite. Among the most important medicines are a couple of secret preparations belonging to medical societies. These are found to consist largely of a number of fanciful or mythical ingredients. These medicines are considered the most effective of any and their administration is connected with a series of ceremonies."

The next speaker, Dr. Williams, spoke of the birds, observed, viz.—the herring gull, the spotted sandpiper, the ruffed grouse, the northern flicker, the American crow, and the tree swallow.

This last-mentioned useful little bird is very common in the vicinity of Ottawa this spring, and it is to be hoped that some may take possession of the nesting boxes either at Rockcliffe or at the Experimental Farm.

In addition to the above, brief addresses were also delivered by the President and the Rev. Seymour Bullock.

A.H.