Their mode of life, in which they are so much exposed to the wet and cold, sleeping on the ground, and inhaling the night air, sufficiently accounts for their liability to these diseases. The remedies, on which they most rely, are emetics, cathartics and the lancet, but especially the last. Bleeding is so favourite an operation among the women, that they never lose an occasion of enjoying it, whether sick or well. I have sometimes bled a dozen women in a morning, as they sat in a row, along a fallen tree, beginning with the first—opening the vein—then proceeded to the second—and so on, having three or four individuals bleeding at the same time.

"In most villages, and particularly in those of the Chipeways, this service was required of me; and no persuasion of mine could ever

induce a woman to dispense with it.

"In all parts of the country, and among all the nations that I have seen, particular individuals arrogate to themselves the art of healing, but principally by means of pretended sorcery; and operations of this sort are always paid for by a present, made before they fare begun. Indeed, whatever, as an impostor, may be the demerits of the operator, his reward may generally be said to be fairly earned, by dint of corporal labour.

tell was once present at a performance of this kind, in which the patient was a female child of about twelve years of age. Several of the elder chiefs were invited to the scene; and the same compliment was paid to myself, on account of the medical skill for which it was

and the second second and

pleased to give me credit.

The physician (so to call him) seated himself on the ground; and before him, on a stroud blanket, was placed a hason of water, in which were three hones; the larger ones, as it: appeared to me, of a swants wing. In his hand, he had his shiskig uoi; or rattle, with which he beat time to his medicine song. The sick child lay on a blanket, near the physician. She appeared to have much fever, and a severe oppression of the lungs, breathing with difficulty, and betraying symptoms of

the last stage of consumption.

After singing for some time, the physician took one of the bones tout of the bason; the bone was hollow; and one end being applied to the breast of the patient, he put therefore into his mouth, in order to remove the disorder by suction. Having persevered in this as long as he thought proper, he suddenly seemed to force the bone into his mouth, and swallow it. He now acted the part of one suffering seever epain; but, presently finding relief, the made a long speech, and after this, returned to singing, and to the accompaniment of his rattle. With the latter, during his song, he struck his head, breast, sides and back; at the same time straining, as if to vomit forth the bone.

Relinquishing this attempt, he applied himself to suction a second time, and with the second of the three bones; and this also the soon seemed to swallow.

"Upon its disappearance, he began to distort himself in the mostfrightful manner, using every gesture which could convey the idea of pain; fat length he succeeded, or pretended to succed, in throwing an aone of the bones. This was handed about to the spectators, and