

smaller and of milder quality than *N. tabacum* of the South. It was generally known among the Indians as *petun* (a word of Brazilian origin).—See Pickering's *Chron. Hist. of Plants*, pp. 741, 742. Champlain mentions it (Laverdière's ed., p. 50) as "tobacco, also called *petung*, or Queen's plant." It is figured by De Bry in Wyth's *Portraits of Inhabitants of Virginia* (1590), plates 1, 22,—reprinted by Langley (N. Y., 1841). For descriptions of its preparation and use, see Cartier's *Brief Récit* (Tross ed.), p. 31; Lescarbot's *Nouv. France*, pp. 338, 340; Lafitau's *Mœurs des Sauvages*, part ii., pp. 126–139. Lescarbot says: "The good Tobacco that comes from Brazil costs sometimes an écu the pound." Tobacco was highly prized by the American Indians, and often figured in their myths, religious rites, and sacrifices; much information concerning these is given by *Jour. Amer. Folk-Lore*.

The pipes used in smoking were often elaborately carved and otherwise ornamented. Creuxius has an illustration (*Hist. Canad.*, p. 76) of an Indian smoking a long pipe; Schoolcraft gives descriptions and engravings of various sculptured pipes, in *Ind. Tribes*, vol. i., pp. 72, 74; vol. ii., p. 511. Cf. *Bureau of Ethnology Report*, 1890–91, pp. 323–354, etc.; and 1891–92, pp. 128–134. The pipe was ceremoniously smoked at councils, especially when a treaty was under consideration.

26 (p. 275).—*Hippocras*: an old medicinal drink composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.—*Century Dictionary* (N. Y., 1889).