who have some lines upon the arms and face. They disfigure their bodies by the manner in which they daub themselves with red ochre, mixed with salmon-oil, which, besides being disgusting in appearance, is extremely so in smell.

Dr. Holmes, of the Porpoise, had an opportunity of examining some of their maladies. Pulmonary complaints are very common, and occasion great suffering. The diseases most often met with are bronchitis, and tubercular consumption. Rheumatic affections are also of frequent occurrence. Their treatment does not differ materially from that of the tribes in the interior, already described in speaking of their medicine-men. Cures are sometimes attempted by making use of hot and cold bathing in every case, and without discrimination. Dr. Holmes saw an old man in the last stage of consumption, shivering from the effects of a cold bath at the temperature of 40° Fahrenheit. A favourite remedy in pulmonary consumption is to tie a rope tightly around the thorax, so as to force the diaphragm to perform respiration without the aid of the thoracic muscles.

Intermittents are also common, from which they suffer much. Hot baths are invariably used for this disease, after which the patient plunges immediately into cold water, where he remains until chilled. A thorough shampooing then succeeds, and a few howls and incantations complete the treatment.

Notwithstanding they hold their medicine-men in great repute, both the patients and their friends were very grateful for any aid rendered by Dr. Holmes, and readily took every thing offered them.

The brig moved, on the 18th June, to the northern outlet of Possession Sound, through Deception Passage. This was not believed by Vancouver to afford a passage for vessels; but, although narrow, it is feasible for those of small size. The tides rush with velocity through it, and there are some rocks in the passage. The Indians had moved from their village to temporary huts on the beach, where they seemed to enjoy themselves.

Lieutenant-Commandant Ringgold, being informed by the Indians that a passage existed to the north into Bellingham Bay, boats were sent to explore it. The information proved to be correct; but the water was so shoal, that it is, at lowest point, almost a mud-flat; and the channel, besides, is tortuous. This duty being completed, the Porpoise, on the 26th, was moved through the passage, and anchored under one of the small isles at the entrance.

The Indians from various parts of Admiralty Inlet, were constantly around the brig, endeavouring to derive some advantage in the way of trade. They were found to occupy various points, each tribe

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