

for something like this, I don't have much time left. (laughter) It takes a lot of time to do it. I'm hoping I can eventually.

Mr. Hagerstrand: This, you're referring to the report on the results of the medical research?

Mrs. Kilpatrick: Yes, we made a clear study.

Mr. Hagerstrand: Are there any questions or comments, contributions?

Cecil: I understand that--there are probably doctors in the room who can tell me a whole lot about this--but I also understand from reading the papers that the last few years they have said that calcium is a good thing to stop bleeding. And one of the remedies the Cherokees use to stop bleeding is mussel shells. They take the mussel shells from the river and burn the shells and use some kind of a base such as lard and make a salve. They also use this for hemorrhoids. And the other report I want to make is how to cure a fever. I won't go into too much detail at this, but one of the doctors here might practice psychosomatic medicine, and tell us what they think. This is an early symbolic. The person with a fever is seated in a chair; then, you take a coal of fire, a live coal out of the fire, and put it in a glass of water. Then, you say some words. You call for seventy degree of cold--beginning with a very--say, a very simplest cold. And that cold--might be taking the flu. And you say in Cherokee, "Now, this supreme cold calls upon you." Then, you take a mouthful of water and blow four times upon the fever. If you do this four times, and, then, if the fever starts later in the evening, why, then, you repeat the procedure. Generally, why, the Cherokees believed that this will pretty much--will cure the fever.

Mr. Hagerstrand: Dr. Curry, would you like to comment on any of that---?

(End of tape)