

quality or quantity or both, of proper materials afforded, duly to support and nourish the fœtus ; and that, on the part of the latter, it may originate from the fœtal assimilation and absorption which may be, the one too scanty, and the other consisting of too vitiated and irritating, and perhaps, crude particles of matter, conveyed from the maternal into the fœtal circulation.

But children and young people are not the only who are liable to the diseases before mentioned, arising from the causes there adverted to. Full grown persons are also abnoxious to them, and to several others which should be regarded as so many forms under which scrofula makes its appearance, proceeding from a long and protracted indigestion or dyspepsia, which is known to bring on almost every kind of disease, and to take place at any period of life. Prof. W. Tully, M. D. has related to our medical class, the case of a married woman, to whom her attending physician administered, freely, preparations of antimony, with the view of suppressing the secretion of milk. The use of antimony brought on debility and dyspepsia, and she finally died of scrofula.

There are but very few, and perhaps none of the textures of the human body, which are not more or less subject to the attacks of scrofula, under its various forms ; for the causes being general, their effects must also be general ; and the only reason why the disorder is apt to make its most conspicuous appearance locally, is that the parts or organs which are apparently its exclusive seat, are, at some time or other, more or less exposed to the morbid influence of some adventitious or incidental causes. Thus, the glands about the neck generally take on the diseased action sooner than the other superficial glands, on account of being much more exposed to the various vicissitudes of the weather. Thus, bronchocele, whose nature seems so mysterious, and whose pathology appears so obscure and recondite, is, in all proba-