

squills and laudanum are almost specific for them, they pass away ; but, recurring frequently and being neglected the bronchial affection becomes deeper seated, pus is brought up, and things go on much as they do elsewhere, until death closes the scene.

My stethoscopic perspicacity is not sufficient to speak with certainty as to the existence of tubercles, and the strong prejudices of the natives run altogether counter to any *sectio cadaveris*, but I believe they would be found, and that their presence is, in many cases, the predisposing cause of this disease.

The malady in question, in the opinion of old residents, and I know some who have dwelt on this island for forty or fifty years, has become much more frequent than formerly. They assign several causes for this. First, since the breaking up of the old order of things the condition of the female sex has undergone a change. In some respects they are more restrained, but in others less so, and on the whole an intercourse of the sexes more promiscuous and premature than before, is very common, and a cause of a waning in the vigour of the female frame. The constitutions of many of these has also suffered from the inroads of venereal maladies. But to this I shall afterwards recur.

The diet also, from circumstances the detail of which would lead me too far out of my road has become less abundant. The people eat less fish and pork than formerly, and sometimes are pinched even for *cæro*.

Again, the general adoption of something like the dress of civilised men, seems to have produced a change in their habit of body, which, physiologically and perhaps ethnologically, is worthy of notice. Their hue has less of red and more of black in it. It would seem, that, when the surface of the body is exposed to the skyey influences, there is a greater rush of blood to the minute external vessels, reddening the hue. The whole person becomes, in a measure, *face*. May not this be one cause of the change of complexion which to a great extent has taken place in the Celtic and Germanic races? We know from Cæsar and Tacitus, that even in the severe winters of the Germany and France of those days, the hardy natives scorned much encumbrance of clothing as a mark of effeminacy, and that fair hair and blue eyes were universal, *cœrulei oculi rutilœque comæ*. The present Gaul is generally swart, and so are very many Germans. And civilization a thousand years since gave these a general and warm covering to the whole person. However that may be, the alteration in hue, which I have noted, is a fact of which I have no doubt. It has been accompanied by a greater susceptibility to cold, and to the inroads of those diseases, which that susceptibility produces.

Venereal diseases in some modification or another, are very widely