

carried out. This whole section of country is studded with Indian remains. In many places Indian burrows have been discovered, containing the remains of dead bodies, pottery, copper kettles, pipes, and other articles peculiar to the Red man. And a few years ago, a farmer in the township of Medonte found the remains of a small manufactory of pottery, in which were utensils of all kinds and sizes in various states of preparation. The writer of this has visited the spot. It lay on the side of a rocky eminence, and resembled one of those limekilns so common throughout the Province." As no knowledge of the potter's art seems to have survived among our north-western tribes, an account of the discovery of this native potter's kiln with a minute notice of its contents, and the condition in which they were found, if still recoverable, would be well worth putting on record.

SANDWICH ISLANDERS.

In the *Montreal Medical Chronicle* of June last, an interesting communication on "Diseases peculiar to the Sandwich Islands," from the pen of Dr. John Rae, a Canadian physician resident there, supplies some curious particulars relative to the physical idiosyncracies developed among the natives by contact with Europeans. Many of these are cutaneous diseases, but accompanied with peculiar symptoms, painfully suggestive of their origin from the vices of Europeans. One of these diseases, termed by the natives the *puupuu*, manifests its presence by red boils appearing at various parts, sometimes over the whole body. These ultimately form into fleshy prominences, projecting a quarter of an inch from the surface, and frequently an inch in diameter, which break and discharge. But what struck Dr. Rae as peculiar, when treating some of these cases, at Kaoli Hana, Mani, he thus describes:

"I was here first led to remark the extraordinary vigor with which the renovation of skin and cuticle goes on among this race. Although, in these cases, the original skin had been completely destroyed, yet, in a month or two, the scars were scarcely perceptible, being only noticeable, on a cursory view, by a more polished surface, and requiring a close inspection to trace the line of demarcation between the old and newly organized substance."

We shall not follow Dr. Rae into the purely professional details of his subject, but some of his observations on the changes produced on the natives by "the breaking up of the old order of things," consequent on European intrusion, are possessed of a wider interest. After referring to the increasing frequency of prevailing maladies, and to the effects resulting from a change of diet, consequent on the partial adoption of European habits; he adds the following remarks in reference to the influence of dress, which admit of a very extensive application:

"Again, the general adoption of something like the dress of civilized 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, fair. 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,