

ductive of a tendency to scrofula and consumption in the children as if it had descended by hereditary transmission."

(b) The tubercular disease in horses is not near so common as in cattle. In young horses it is sometimes induced by imperfect and insufficient food, rapid growth, and exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather. The mesenteric glands and mucous follicles of the small intestines are most generally affected in these cases—becoming enlarged and filled with purulent and tubercular matters—but in old horses the lungs are the parts chiefly attacked, the symptoms assuming a glanderous character, such as nasal discharge, short cough, defective appetite, and general loss of condition.

The next example is a disease of a scrofulous character, and, like unto the previous one, is evidently produced from a vitiated state of the blood.

(c) Scirrhus tumours in cattle. These tumours are generally seen in working oxen and bulls, old or full grown. They make their appearance without any apparent pain or constitutional disturbance; at first confined to the thyroid glands, and finally attack the sub-maxillary and parotid. The disease is known well in the county of Devon, where I have resided for the last thirty-five years, to the farmers in the west of England, under the name of choke-ill, as, in the latter stages of the complaint, there is great difficulty of swallowing experienced, arising from

the re  
affect  
anima  
tumo  
purul  
in fib  
charg  
absce  
histor  
unqu  
two e  
fulous  
tional  
anoth  
ever  
fluid  
being  
really  
racter  
part  
lands  
tality  
the s  
conce  
be re  
with  
casio  
also  
I allu  
forwa  
V. S  
has