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not persistent, but are more or less prone to decay, becoming effete or worn out in a limited period of time. But, in the healthy body, there is a reparatory process continually countervailing this decay, by the deposition of new materials whose vital affinities are energetic, and able to maintain the integrity of the textures. This renewal depends on the supply of healthy chyle to the living structures, and, if it be defective in quantity or quality, mal-nutrition takes place, and the fibrin of the blood, instead of acting as a plastic material for renewing the worn-out parts, becomes a source of tubercles, and the lungs speedily suffer, and that oftentimes to a considerable extent. Breeders of eattle may rest assured that the offspring of a consumptive cow is almost certain to inherit a disposition to the disease, and, when this is the case, it is quickly induced by any cause that may reduce the healthy vigour of the system, such as exposure to cold and wet, causing congestions and chronic inflammations, or, as previously stated, from being insufficiently fed. It is a question, too, well worth considering, whether this tuberculous predisposition may not be frequently induced in embryo, from the neglect of the necessary conditions required for the healthy support of the cow. Sir James Clark, has directed the attention of the public to this circumstance. He says "that a state of impaired health of the mother, whether constitutional or acquired, and particularly if caused by imperfect digestion and assimilation, is as pro-