

mon with the animal solids, and with those equally which are most frequently the subjects of hereditary affection."

My next example involves a similar question, and is an instance of a disease that can scarcely be conceived in any other manner than as circulating in the blood, and conveyed to different parts or organs in the body.

(d) Rheumatism in cattle.—There is much that is curious in the tendency to rheumatic affections so frequently observed in the ligaments and synovial membranes of the joints of cattle, and likewise in the fascia or cellular coat of the muscles. This disease is attended by stiffness and inability to move, pain on pressure, and more or less febrile symptoms. Sometimes it attacks one or two joints, and occasionally shifts its action to the others. This tendency of the disease to shift from one part to another is evidence of constitutional affection, and dependent on temperament and state of the circulating fluids. Among the causes which predispose to rheumatism must be placed an hereditary tendency and temperament of the animal, for, although we find it prevalent in cold, marshy districts, in exposed places, and during the spring and autumn months, when there is the greatest vicissitude of heat and cold. Yet why the same agents should produce rheumatism in one case, bronchitis in another, pleurisy in a third, and dysentery in a fourth, and so on, can only be explained by supposing that each individual has some particular organ or organs