an eminent pathologist, that as local inflammation gives rise to constitutional febrile symptoms, so idiopathic fevers of all kinds, in their turn, often give rise to, or at least are accompanied by local inflammatory symptoms. The old farriers mistook these local symptoms for the fever which produced them, and we fear the error is sometimes com­mitted in our own days. The characteristic symptoms are general disturbance of the circulation, and feeble, rapid pulse, weakness, prostration of strength, determination of blood to particular, but, in different instances and epide­mics, very different parts, producing pain, and manifesting a tendency to inflammation, but of a degenerate kind, so that the very texture of the tissue becomes disorganised. The progress of the disease is often rapid, and the result very fatal. In some cases, the lungs or heart are attacked, in others the liver, bowels, or even some external part of the body. This we believe to be the true history of such diseases as the *quarter-evil,* the *black-quarter,* the *joint-felon,* and various *braxies,* which figure so conspicuously in the older works, and whose ravages were attended with such fatal consequences to the agriculturist. In some well- ascertained instances, nineteen individuals have died out of every score which has been attacked. To the possible re­currence of such complaints, the veterinarian should not shut his eye ; and, in actual practice, we have witnessed mischief where these circumstances have been disregarded, and where bleeding, though not excessive, has been pushed too far, with the object of relieving the local complaint, to the considerable sacrifice of life. In these cases, we have changed the treatment, administered wine and other cor­dials, instead of debilitating remedies, and thus have ar­rested the progress of mortality.

In the study of the veterinary art, the ground-work is Osteology, inasmuch as it relates to the most fixed and stable part of the frame, and so becomes the guide and di­rectory to the relations and actions of all other parts. In accordance with this fact, we shall first direct attention to the Osseous system.

Diseases *of* bones are not common, and the only ones we shall mention are *Exostosis* and *Necrosis,* under which *Caries,* or ulceration, and *Anchylosis,* may be included. Exostosis is an osseous tumour, originating from a bone, in which the periosteum is always necessarily involved, there being thickening of this membrane, and deposition of osseous matter by it, in many cases, not less than by the bone it­self. It may generally be the result of some local in­jury, though unquestionably it may occur from other causes. There is no bone which it may not attack ; and an exosto­sis, as large as a child’s head, has been seen on some of the bones. The attending pain seems to vary, and to be greatly dependent upon the extent to which the circumja­cent parts are involved, as does also the degree of lameness it may produce. With a few exceptions, the disease does not often force itself upon notice. The appropriate reme­dy, very uniform in its beneficial results, is counter-irrita­tion, by frequent, and if necessary, smart blistering, firing, or setons. In some cases. It may finally call for excision. The exceptions just alluded to, are the diseases known un­der the names of *bone-spavin, splint,* and *ring-bone,* which no doubt afford specimens of the disease. But it is more­over true, that, in these instances, other tissues than those named are implicated, and often primarily ; so that we shall postpone their consideration. Necrosis is the death, more or less extensive, of the whole or part of a bone. An effort is made by nature to throw it off from the frame, by exfolia­tion ; and it is often wonderful to observe what is effected in this way. The disease is not, however, often witnessed in the lower animals, so we need not dwell longer upon it. Ανchylosis, or a bony union of parts of a joint which were naturally free, and played on each other, often occurs, the result of long-continued irritation and inflammation of the parts implicated.

Fractures are not uncommon among domestic animals ; although, from the frequent attendant violence, many of them are beyond the reach of art. Thus is it generally with *frac­ture of the skull.* Sometimes the ridge of the *orbit,* at its outer and upper part, is fractured by falls, and more fre­quently by blows : the detached portion may be replaced, and retained by stitching the skin, and bandages. The spi­nal processes of the vertebræ are sometimes fractured, and *caries* of these parts occurs from injuries of the saddle. The ribs, too, are subject to fracture, and the sacrum, from falling backwards, when paralysis of the tail occurs. The extremities, however, are most liable to this accident, in­cluding the femur and tibia, the scapula, humerus, elbow, fore-arm, cannons, pasterns, and coffins. Fracture of the leg occurs on the road or street, the rider or driver not knowing whether the accident has occurred in the fall, after it, or in trying to avoid it. It may be that the fracture is produced by a blow from the opposite foot. When the end of the bone protrudes through the integu­ments, the fracture is called *compound,* and the prospect of a successful issue is then greatly diminished. It is a great error to suppose that a horse’s bone, once broken, cannot unite ; it does so as readily as in man. When the attempt is not made. It is on account of the cost and trouble. When an animal is highly valued, the cure may be wisely undertaken, and successfully accomplished, by the appli­cation of splints and bandages, the sufferer not being slung. In sheep, fractures heal with great facility ; and also in the dog.

On the Myology, or muscular system of the lower ani­mals, we shall say but little. It consists chiefly of two parts,—of what constitutes generally the body or belly of the muscles, popularly called flesh ; and of shining *tendons,* into which these *muscular fibres* are inserted, forming strong elastic cords, which are fixed into the bones and other parts which are to be moved or compressed. These tendons generally lie over and round the joints, thereby strengthening them. To these must be added the *apon­euroses,* which are tendinous wrappers or binders, of vari­ous thickness, which cover various sets of muscles, and oc­casionally connect them to each other, and to the bones beneath. These constituent parts of the muscular system, and especially the last, are generally esteemed the seat of Rheumatism ; a disease from which the lower animals are not altogether exempt. It is generally produced by sud­den exposure to cold and rain, damp and drought, after being overheated. Sometimes it is more general, accom­panied with pain, lameness, and fever : in other cases it is local. One form of the *Chill* of Mr White, resembles *Rheumatic fever* in man. A few hours after violent exer­cise, especially if the horse has been plunged into a river, or washed freely with cold water, and then placed in a cur­rent of air. It may be found almost incapable of moving, and can scarcely be led out for examination without diffi­culty, and this by metastasis, may change into *acute founder.* With this there is quick pulse and rapid breathing. The pain may be generally diffused, or local. Sometimes it is confined to the muscles of the chest, when it forms the *chest-founder* of Gibson, and many farriers. The term *anticor* is sometimes applied to this disease affecting the breast, but it is also applied to any uneasiness or swelling of the part. The disease often falls upon the loins in oxen, con­stituting the *chine-felon* of older writers, and arising from the same causes as those mentioned above. Sometimes it shews itself at one or more of the joints, forming the *joint-felon.* We have witnessed acute rheumatism in the elbow and stifle, though rarely ; but frequently in the fetlocks, after catarrhal affections. The treatment in all these com-