colour, from want of bile, or of a dark hue, from excess of it. Along with this, there is pain, often with lameness of the right shoulder. Under a course of laxatives with aloes and calomel, we frequently find these symptoms disappear, and health restored. If inveterate. It sometimes happens, as subsequently proved by dissection, that the viscus is quite disorganized, and frequently ruptured, when of course there is great sinking, and sudden death. Jaundice com­monly called the *Yellows,* is another disease which occurs, and more frequently in the dog and sheep than in any other of the domestic animals. Enough has already been said to elucidate its symptoms and treatment.

The true pathology of the Rot in sheep was long ago pointed out by the late professor of agriculture at Edinburgh, to be “ a direful ruin of the general health and constitution, which supervenes from deficient or depraved aliment.” In Scotland it is agreed that it never occurs where there is an adequate supply of good pasture, and rank grasses are held universally to occasion it. Dr Coventry moreover stated, that if not rendered desperate by fatal complications, every flock and every sufferer may be recovered by simple means, seasonably used. When all the powers of the constitution are once prostrated, other and hopeless diseases undoubt­edly appear, of which character are pulmonary consump­tion, and the disorganized liver, which have attracted so much attention. With this disorganization are conjoined hosts of what are called *fluke-worms,* from their resem­blance to flounders and other flat fish, and whose history is yet involved in obscurity. Whether with the rank grasses of marshy lands, which the sheep under the circumstances are compelled to eat, the ova of the future parasite gets ad­mission into the frame, is a point which remains to be in­vestigated. The cause, however, being recognised, the disease may generally be avoided, and when it exhibits it­self, the remedy is alike plain and simple,—to remove from the noxious feeding, to relieve the bowels, and supply plenty of wholesome nourishment.

The diseases which have been principally signalized in the Spleen, are *enlargement,* usually chronic, often united with *tubercles,* sometimes with *softening* and *rupture,* and of course speedy death. These diseases are not very com­mon, and are certainly obscure, being apt to be confound­ed with the anomalous tumors already noticed. They may be marked by rigors, loss of flesh and appetite, but the symptoms are rarely conspicuous. After sudden death from rupture, occurring in a poney at work the day before, we found this organ to weigh not less than seventy-two pounds.

Before leaving the abdomen, we must mention, that in taking leaps, horses are sometimes wounded in the belly, or staked. The wound may, or may not penetrate the cavity, which is easily ascertained by the finger. In the latter alternative. It is comparatively of little consequence, and the treatment is the same as in other skin wounds. In the former. It is much more serious. A portion of the bowel is almost sure to protrude, and the quantity is aug­mented by every step that is taken. Examination should instantly be made to ascertain if the bowel itself is wound­ed. If so, the lips of the wound must be nicely united with catgut ligatures, before the intestine is returned. If this cannot be done at the moment, a bandage and pad will prevent its farther escape, till proper assistance is procured. If the bowels are uninjured, by a little gentle manipulation they may be replaced, the edges of the external wound drawn together, and secured by pins and tow, and a bandage bound round the body, sustaining a compress over the aper­ture. Our dread, after this, is that enteritis may be produced. Hence the antiphlogistic regimen must be pursued, and in all its vigour. Venesection must be freely, and if there be tenderness, repeatedly’ used ; the diet must be very spare, and of the softest kind, and with great care, a cure may be effected. Another variety of the accident remains to be noted : it is where the muscles, or other parts of the parie­tes of the abdomen, are torn, while the skin remains en­tire ; a sac being formed, into which some of the abdominal contents may protrude. In this case bandages and pressure must be carefully applied, and laxatives and spare diet pre­scribed.

In commencing our review of the diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs, we remark that in the horse considerable advantage is derived from the size of the parts, which allows the ready introduction of the anoint­ed hand into the rectum, so that the viscera, including even the kidneys and ureters, may be carefully examined. Nephritis is not a very common disease. It may be acute or chronic ; sometimes it is idiopathic, sometimes caused by the exhibition of particular drugs and food. When acute, the pain is violent, there is symptomatic fever, and a peculiar straining of the body ; the animal frequently lies down, and points with his nose, in his at­tempts to reach the seat of the disease ; the urine is high- coloured and scanty, and there are frequent ineffectual efforts to pass some. The treatment consists in the vigorous employment of the antiphlogistic regimen, in the free use of decoctions of linseed, in fermentations and mus­tard poultices, blisters and turpentine being carefully avoided. In the cow, pus is often passed with the urine, which ought, and may easily be distinguished from *Leu- corrhoea.* Hæmaturia, bloody urine, generally arises from a diseased state of the kidneys, though it is sometimes produced by diseased states and fungus of other parts of the passage, and sometimes by violent strains and internal ruptures. Genuine Diabetes, which is a protracted in­crease of the quantity of urine, with a change in its che­mical composition, is not a very rare complaint in horses. Great thirst is usually a prominent symptom, and feverish­ness. The pathology of the disease is obscure, but seems to be connected with derangement of the digestive organs. Purging, especially with aloes or croton, or with salts, to­gether with astringent medicines, such as carbonate of soda, chalk and lime, also catechu, should be used, and a change in the food, which should be of the best quality. Carrots are regarded serviceable, as also the mixture of a little pipe-clay or pease-meal with the water drunk. We have found iodine a never-failing remedy, very useful in cor­recting the thirst, and checking the flow of urine. Calculi are often found in the kidneys of all the domestic animals, including the pig ; but they do not readily pass down into the bladder, on account of the horizontal position of the ureter. They occasionally produce immense enlargement of the ureters, and considerable irregularity in the func­tions of the part.

Inflammation sometimes occurs in the bladder, more especially about the neck : the symptoms are pain in the viscus, and constant micturition, with others as stated under nephritis, and the treatment generally resembles what has been advised for that complaint. The injection of a little warm oil into the bladder, often affords singular relief. Calculus is occasionally witnessed in this viscus, and the symptoms are well marked in the constant irrita­tion and the dribbling of urine ; manual examination speedily confirms suspicion. It is sometimes seen in valu­able young colts and stots, and an attempt must be made to afford relief. This may be effected by cutting merely, or partly by dilatation. Lithotomy in the horse is not so perilous, or difficult an operation as in man, the space being much more ample. The following is the mode in which it may most easily be accomplished. A sound is to be passed up the urethra, till it is felt in the perinaeum ; an incision is then made into the canal, and a director introduced from this point into the bladder ; with the probe-pointed bistoury the incision is to be enlarged on the left side of the raphe ; the right hand is now introduced