mitigated, and that mainly by attending to the diet, con­densing nutriment into the smallest compass, keeping the bowels open, and giving little water before work.

Tracheotomy is the operation by which the trachea is opened, the name *Bronchotomy* being often inaccurately applied to it. It is performed chiefly in cases of sudden obstruction, which cannot be removed on the instant, but which it is anticipated will soon be overcome. It is fre­quently practised on the horse. The operation is simple, the incision being made in the mesial line, separating the muscles, and then slitting through a couple of rings, the canula being left in. While the opening was left, we have known the roaring horse to be free from his complaint for many months ; but from this operation no one would ex­pect any thing like permanent relief.

The account usually given of Strangles is not so simple as it might be. It is a disease of the horse, and few escape it. It attacks them when young, colts not excepted. Generally, however. It exhibits itself at the age of four or five years, during the prevalence of pulmonary complaints. It may be defined a catarrhal affection, accompanied by a specific phlegmonous affection of the cellular membrane of the throat, tending to abscess, with slight fever. The whole cellular membrane, between the branches of the lower jaw, becomes distended with serous and lymphy effu­sion, acquiring a firm and solid feel, and is tender and hot; it advances to suppuration, and terminates in abscess gene­rally of the throat, but sometimes also in other parts of the body. This alone is Strangles, all other symptoms being only concomitant or accidental. Such are the soreness of the throat, the redness and discharge from the nose, the cough, and tumefaction of the salivary glands. Inflamma­tion of the trachea and lungs, and some say glanders, may supervene upon this complaint. The only treatment re­quired in an ordinary case, is the application of a blister, to urge nature to terminate the process. The abscess should be opened as soon as ripe, and suppuration promoted by slight digestives. Hundreds of cases have been witnessed without one fatal termination.

Common Cold is familiarly known in the lower ani­mals ; and three stages are observable. At first, there is a discharge, chiefly watery, from the nose, with irritation of the nasal and neighbouring membranes ; secondly, in two or three days there is a copious discharge of thick yel­low mucus, and the membranes become slightly inflamed; there is irritation of the larynx and trachea, with fulness and a tendency to swelling, feverishness, and sonorous cough. Soreness of the throat is often present, and the lungs frequently become involved. In the third stage, usually most marked where the treatment has been neglect­ed, the animal apparently regains health and spirits, but the cough, though milder, continues ; an evil which should anxiously be guarded against. The nasal discharge also continues, and sometimes terminates in *glanders.* The com­plaint, as it regards the horse, requires nothing more than a few days’ confinement in a stable of mean temperature, from 50° to 60° Fahr., warm clothing, bran-mashes, instead of corn, with a little laxative and diuretic medicine. If the parts about the throat are much involved, an epispastic should be applied. If the constitutional symptoms run high, venesection should be employed, and the sooner the better. In combating the third stage, a rowel or seton may be made under the jaw ; the bowels should be kept free, exercise steady, and by and by tonics, as sulphate of iron.

Epidemic Catarrh, Influenza, the Distemper of *Horses* and *Dogs.* This very prevalent disorder is, we conceive, not infectious, but epidemic; and different epi­demics exhibit characters as diverse as it is possible to conceive. Consisting essentially of the train of symp­toms so well known as catarrh, with the addition of fever, more like the product of an atmospheric poison than any thing else, the symptoms are sometimes those of high in­flammatory diathesis, sometimes those of the most com­plete depression and exhaustion. Hence, the most accu­rate description of one epidemic is quite inapplicable to another, and even the individual cases differ, though par­taking of the general type. This being true of the symp­toms, there is a corresponding variety in the treatment and probable result. We shall now make a few remarks on cases at the opposite limits of the scale, and the reader will readily understand the intervening varieties. Influ­enza, with inflammatory diathesis, comes on like a severe attack of common catarrh, the lining membrane of the nose being highly irritable, with a distillation of watery fluid: the irritation rapidly spreads to the frontal sinuses, the eye and throat, with oppression, and failure of appetite. A thick discharge of the watery fluid soon takes place, the parts about the throat and windpipe become highly irrit­able, swallowing difficult, and the food is quidded, and even water swallowed with difficulty ; the cough is very troublesome ; the pulse rapid, and the fever high. These symptoms would run rapidly to a fatal termination, and blood-letting is clearly the best remedy. The blood is very’ sizy, the venesection may require to be repeated, and the other parts of the antiphlogistic regimen must be employed. But at other times the attending fever is of the very oppo­site character, amounting almost to putrid fever, when the visitation goes under the name of *malignant* epidemic. De­bility, and tendency to sinking, here form the type of the at­tack. From the very commencement, the poor animal stag­gers in his gait, and can scarcely stand ; he refuses food, and is deprived of all energy ; the pulse is rapid, small, and weak, while the catarrhal symptoms are still conspicuous. Even at the commencement, there is scarcely room for ve­nesection, and yet the tendency to inflammation is mani­fest, and not only in the respiratory organs, but also in other parts. Here the practice must be the reverse of that above alluded to : refrigerants, anodynes, tonics, saltpetre, sweet spirits of nitre, camphor, laudanum, and wine must be had recourse to, with hand-rubbing, wisping, judicious ven­tilation, clothing, and placing in a loose box. These are descriptions of extreme cases, and the vast majority met with in practice lie between them. Sometimes an early and moderate bleeding is all that is required. The tend­ency to sinking appears to be thus diminished ; and some­times no venesection is required. The complaint is apt to be tedious, and also to relapse ; so that the considerations which would recommend care after common catarrh, are doubly cogent in reference to influenza. We have stated that this is the distemper of the horse : it is also the Distemper of Dogs, in which it is apt to be severe, accompanied with a staggering gait, and delirium from affection of the brain. In milder cases. It forms the snifters of various animals.

Under the general term Inflammation of the Lungs, several very distinct affections are included. The bronchiæ are lined with mucous membrane to the minutest cells ; the entire organs—all the lobes—are included in the lining membrane, the pleura, which also covers the whole internal cavity of the chest ; and there is finally the parenchymatous substance. Hence bronchitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia, though all in a general way, inflammation of the lungs, and having many things common, yet differ widely in symptoms, history, and treatment. They are all in the highest degree dangerous, are marked by symptoms of high inflammatory fever, and require prompt observance of the antiphlogistic regimen. A tendency to Bronchitis, and often more than a tendency, is witnessed in *catarrh,* and still more in influenza, and it also shows itself as an original idiopathic affection. The irritation and soreness are considerable, the natural secretion is apt to be greatly augmented in quan­tity and vitiated in quality, becoming viscid and grumous, and suffocation and death may be the consequence of the