effusion into the air-cells. Pleurisy, again, is apt to at­tack the serous membrane, from sudden chills and other causes ; the inflammation speedily proving a great check to the breathing. Serous effusion is usually the conse­quence, whereby the play of the lung is impeded, and may be arrested, and lymph effused, whereby dangerous adhesions are produced. Pneumonia, again, with some­what of the same local symptoms, extends to the disor­ganization of the proper substance of the lungs, loading them with effusion, and hepatizing them. These dis­eases, though distinct in origin and nature, are apt to be combined in progress, and hence the hazard is augmented. Bleeding in large quantities at first, refrigerants, laxatives, sedatives, blistering, and setons, are the appropriate reme­dies. As bronchitis advances, care must be taken not to allow the strength to sink too much. Chronic Cough is a sequel of the foregoing inflammatory diseases, and of others of the lungs and wind-pipe, as has been mentioned. It is common, and may often appear innocuous, but should always be regarded with suspicion ; the animals suffering under it should be watched, and the bowels kept easy. Boil­ed turnips, carrots, barley, and bran mashes form useful feeding.

Consumptionaffects cattle, sheep, and swine, more fre­quently than horses, and the young rather than the old. It arises from neglect, cold, and exposure in damp unpro­tected situations, and is very insidious in its attack and pro­gress. The animal becomes thin, the coat staring, the skin appearing as if glued to the ribs ; obstinate cough su­pervenes ; discharge is frequent from the nose, and granu­lar swelling appears about the neck. On dissection the lungs are studded with tubercles. Ulcers in the lungs, *vomica,* may be numerous, and the mesenteric glands are frequently implicated and enlarged. The mesenteric ar­tery, too, is often enlarged, especially in the ass ; and with­in it are found a number of worms, the Strongylus and Filaria. It is in the early stage alone of the complaint, that any thing can be done ; and the prospect of cure is but faint.

Glanders and Farcy are usually regarded as the most important diseases to which the horse is subject ; (the mule and ass are also liable ;) but every account with which we are acquainted is nevertheless unsatisfactory, and more calculated to puzzle and perplex, than to enlighten and satisfy. One author mentions that no fewer than sixty causes of the complaint have been enumerated ; whence it may safely be concluded that the true one was yet to be found. The full elucidation of the subject would require more space than we can here allow. Professor Dupuy, in his celebrated work on the subject,@@1 rendered good ser­vice when he so ably and irrefragably established that in this disease (for all are agreed that the two named above are only modifications) there occurs the development of innumerable tubercles ;—whether in one particular tissue, as the mucous, or in several, has not hitherto been deter­mined. To these minute tubercles we should ascribe the origin of the nasal affection, as well as of the farcy-buds ; the absorbents in the former, as well as in the latter affec­tion, being speedily implicated. At first they are very small. Under certain circumstances they may lie dor­mant : or, on the contrary, they may proceed rapidly to loathsome maturation, when various parts of the frame become crowded and contaminated with them, to the destruction of life. It is a domestic disease, unknown among the hordes of wild horses ; of a scrofulous charac­ter, unheard of in climes where struma is unknown ; and of starvation and filth, because it seldom or never origi­nates in a well-ordered stable, but is ever found rife where the horses are over-worked, ill-fed, and neglected, and, worse than all, kept in an Augean pest-house. That such combination of circumstances may induce tuberculous com­plaints, the history of many familiar diseases too clearly demonstrates. The matured matter of these tubercles is decidedly contagious, and thus may the disorder be inocu­lated and propagated in a thousand ways ; and it may also, as held by high authorities, have still more frequently a spontaneous origin. There is nothing inconceivable in the idea that this, like other tuberculous complaints, may, in its early stage, and under favouring circumstances, lie, or be kept latent and innocuous ; whi1st if advanced to a certain point. It becomes irresistible, and defies all the powers of art. Hence the distinction into *chronic* and *acute* glanders.

The disease usually attracts attention only when the tubercles are advancing to maturity. *Farcy-buds,* small tumors, are now seen in various situations, as on the legs, or inside of the thigh, under the collar bone, in the head, neck, or in the axilla, produced apparently from over-exertion or exposure. They are touched with the cautery, tonics are prescribed, (sulphate of copper, zinc, or iron) ; every thing in the stable obnoxious to health, is removed ; the animal gets full diet, plenty of air and exercise ; the dis­ease is arrested, and a cure may be effected. When the disorder commences, as commonly, in the nasal cavity, the discharge is successively watery, gluey, pustular. When inspected, the surface being studded with small ulcerating tubercles, has a marked and peculiar aspect, not uniform and continuous, but irregular and angry, from the number of minute irritable ulcers, with deep and well-marked margins. Under favouring circumstances, these spread fast ; all the nasal cavities are soon involved ; the lym­phatic glands under the jaw participate ; tubercles de­velope themselves in the lungs, usually the prelude of death ; the horse loses flesh ; he falls from his meat ; cough succeeds ; strength fails ; the discharge from the nose becomes purulent and most offensive ; and the emaci­ated loathsome animal must at length be relieved from his misery. Whenever the disease appears among a sound stud, the infected animal should instantly be removed, and every part of the stall, stable, and its furniture must undergo a complete purification ; but the glandered horse, well fed, lodged, and groomed, will often work for years, and improve upon it. Such animals are sources of danger to other horses, also to their attendants, who may be glandered by them ; but isolated, they may be profitable to their own­ers, and not burdensome to themselves. Simple discharges of matter from the nostrils must not be mistaken for glan­ders.

Water of the Chest, as stated above, is an occa­sional consequence of Pleurisy, which, under the circum­stances, requires time and great care ere it can be re­medied. Often, in more chronic cases, pain and symp­toms of inflammation are not detected. Effusion, how­ever, steals on in the cavity, and the lungs become op­pressed. The chest when struck, now returns a dead, dull sound, and not the sonorous tone it emits when the healthy lung is in immediate juxtaposition. Diuretics, laxatives with mercury, tonics, and repeated blistering, are the appropriate remedies. It is for such cases that Paracentisis is performed, by which the watery effusion is eva­cuated, and the lung left free. This operation, however, is often little better than a forlorn hope. The operation is very easily performed. An opening is made between the eighth and ninth ribs, near the anterior edge of the ninth, and not far from the sternal extremity. The trochar and canula are here to be introduced, and the stream flows apace. Caution however must be exercised, in arriving at a correct diagnosis ; for we have known the animal expire in the hands of the operator, from air rushing in upon the

@@@1 De l'Affection Tuberculeuse, &c. Paris, 1817.