many instances the peculiarity consists in a disposition to pick up straws, and other small objects. Others keep lick­ing another dog, or cold iron, or stones ; and there is often a strong antipathy to strange dogs. As the disease ad­vances, they bite those dogs with which they are asso­ciated, and lastly the persons round them, though this only in a moment of irritation ; there is also a peculiar change of the voice. In the *Horse* the symptoms are such as the following. The animal will go to work apparently well ; all at once he will stop, tremble, heave, paw, stagger, and fall. Almost immediately he will rise, draw his load a little far­ther, again stop, look about him, and again fall. The pro­gress of the disease is rapid. The animal kicks and plunges in the most violent manner, often attempts to seize and bite other horses and the attendants, and will level to the ground everything before him, himself sweating, snorting, and foam­ing amid the ruins ; palsy of the hind legs is apt to super­vene, the thirst is excessive, and the act of swallowing appa- parently difficult. The disease rarely extends beyond the third day. On dissection, there is usually found inflamma­tion at the back part of the mouth and nose, and at the top of the windpipe, the origin of the spinal cord, and frequently in other places. Dogs are much more susceptible of the disease than man ; and thus of twelve dogs and four men bitten by the same mad dog, every one of the dogs has died of the disease, while the four men escaped. The in­terval between the infliction of the wound and the inva­sion of the symptoms varies considerably ; both in man and the horse, the mean average is from three to eight 'weeks. As to the treatment, we would first of all state frankly, that as to cure after the disease has fairly mani­fested itself, none is recorded. Hence the importance of prevention, and that mainly by the speedy and complete ex­cision of the wounded parts. At the moment the animal is bitten, no time should be lost in endeavouring to get rid of the poison. Free washing may do something, and after this a firm compress between the wound and the heart, till a veterinarian, or some competent person, be procured, who should excise freely, and apply caustic. Copious venesec­tion has proved the most soothing remedy; and with a hint from the experience of Magendie we must close. This physiologist, knowing the influence of largely substituting water for blood in the circulating system, tried the experi­ment in a mad dog which was in a furious state, and which instantly became tranquil, and so continued for five hours. Again, he injected one pint of water at 100° Fahr, into the vein of a man’s arm ; directly the patient, from being high­ly rabid, became tranquil, and the pulse fell from 150 to 80 in a minute, the convulsive motions ceased, he drank water without difficulty, and continued to improve till the fifth day. In another case, death followed as in this ; but at the moment of the experiment, there was a great and sudden change for the better. The patient lived eight days after the injection, and died, possibly from another com­plaint. In attempting this treatment, the veterinarian re­quires unusual dexterity, as well as caution.

Tetanus. *Lock-jaw* is another of the most melancholy diseases which can be witnessed. It is common in the horse, and occurs also in the ox, sheep, and dog. It proceeds from two causes, the most common being the irritation of a punc­tured wound in some tendinous part, as the foot, (which may give no kind of trouble,) or from *docking* or *nicking,* and also spontaneously, especially in climates warmer than our own. The symptoms of the complaint soon discover themselves. The muscles of the jaw’, as expressed in the synonym, are early affected, forming *trismus ;* and the other voluntary ones are soon implicated, as those of the neck, spine, and ex­tremities. The animal does not feed as usual, and appears unwell ; he drops his food and gulps water. Saliva drops from his mouth, and the jaws are found to be stiff ; even his head cannot be turned, the eye squints, and the *haw, mem­*

*brana nictitans,* is drawn into the socket ; the back and loins become stiff, the tail erect, and the extremities singularly fixed, “ like the legs of a stool the pulse at the com­mencement is not affected, but soon gets quick and irregu­lar ; the breathing becomes laborious, the countenance wild, and expressive of great agony ; the poor animal may die in one or two days, or it may be nine or ten days be­fore he is exhausted. The rule of practice is to look for the wound which has preceded the disease, and if there be irritation, to relieve it. For the constitutional symptoms, large bleeding is the most powerful remedy, and injecting water into the veins, as noticed under rabies, would be well worth a trial. This will promote the operation of physic, which in the estimation of many is the chief remedy. A drachm of croton seed, and six drachms of aloes, may be administered, and repeated the following day, the bowels being torpid. Blisters and opium have been extensively used, with the appearance of success. In the few cases where life is spared, great care is necessary during the pro­tracted convalescence.

Neurotomy is the cutting of a nerve which supplies a part labouring under painful disease, for the purpose of easing or removing that pain. High expectations were ori­ginally entertained of the value of the operation ; and though many have been disappointed, yet it frequently proves highly useful. Mr Sewell. Its respected proposer, has operated upon more than five hundred cases, and in eight out of ten, with marked success. The fore-feet are pecu­liarly liable to accident and disease, and the operation has been very much confined to them. The structure of the parts greatly favours this success, for the muscles which move the feet are situate high up the leg, and their nerves need not be interfered with, as it is cutting the nerve of sensation which affords the benefit. The practice was ori­ginally proposed for horses incurably lame, and for cases that would not admit of relief by any other means, and to these alone it should be restricted. It is applicable to any kind of chronic lameness about the feet or coronet, except pu­mice feet, and succeeds best where there is an alteration in the form and texture of the hoof ; and in anchylosis it often yields great benefit. If inflammation or ulceration be present, the operation must at all events be postponed, since it would aggravate these states. The operation is not difficult. The horse being cast and secured, an inci­sion about two inches long is to be made upon the side of the large pastern bone, in the direction of the large pastern nerve ; the trunk of the nerve is to be laid bare, avoiding the artery which lies anteriorly, and about one inch of it is to be cut out ; the excision is to be made on both sides, and in both legs, if both are diseased ; the wound to be healed by the first intention.

Stringhalt is more a blemish than a disease, though it is very unpleasant to the rider. It is a convulsive kind of action in the muscles of the hind-leg, supposed owing to irregularity of nervous influence. Neither its precise seat nor nature is accurately known, and dissection has failed to throw any light upon it. It is most conspicuous when the animal commences exercise, and in a short time it greatly subsides. Any method of cure is yet unknown.

The Diseases of the Eve are highly important, the slightest blemish interfering with the usefulness and value of the animal ; and, though not numerous, they have ever been found most untractable, and regarded as reproaches to the science. Criticising the labours of the many authors who have so ably illustrated our art, is what we would scru­pulously avoid ; but, on the present occasion, a sense of duty constrains us to warn the student generally against many of the views and statements which have been pro­mulgated ; no where have we seen more loose observation, more erroneous pathology. The organ is most delicate, the anatomy most minute ; and it is upon an accurate acquaint-