in the northern metropolis, under the patronage of the Highland and Agricultural Society, so that the art no doubt will continue, as it lately has done, to make steady and rapid progress.

The science of veterinary medicine must evidently be based upon a minute and accurate knowledge of the struc­ture and functions of all those animals which may require its aid, as also of the disorders and accidents to which these are exposed, and the various resources, whether natural or artificial, available for their cure. This opens a wide field, and shows the value of the light which may be borrowed from collateral sciences. From the paramount importance which man attaches to every thing which con­cerns himself, human anatomy, and the sciences of medicine and surgery, have from time immemorial been prosecuted with the keenest assiduity. Natural history has long had its numerous and enthusiastic votaries, and hence so much knowledge on the subjects of comparative anatomy and physiology. If there be analogies of structure between man, and “ the humbler partners of his mortal pilgrimage,” when both are in health and strength, sure we are these are not fewer or less striking, when they are labouring under the many ills to which they alike are heirs. From these various sciences much valuable information has undoubt­edly been gleaned in aid of that which is now to engage our attention ; and we cannot too strongly impress upon the veterinary student, that before he is competent to learn the art of healing, he must have an accurate knowledge of the anatomical structure, and the physiology, of the domestic animals. For the acquisition of this primary branch of the science, we must refer him to the several articles concerning them in our previous volumes,@@1 and to the approved elementary treatises, of which a list is supplied at the close of this article; confining ourselves to such gene­ral allusions concerning these matters, as may be unavoid­able in the course of the following observations. Our space being very limited, we must endeavour to instruct, more by a useful classification and nomenclature, and the exposition of correct principles, than by entering into matters of detail.

We commence with a few general remarks on Inflamation. When a part, like the white of the eye, be­comes red, hot, pained, and swollen. It is said to be in a state of inflammation, and the symptoms are chiefly ascribed to a morbid state of the blood-vessels, there be­ing an increased determination of blood to the part. This disease may be excited in any part of the surface, by a wound or other irritation; and there is no internal organ which is not liable to attack, and often without any very apparent cause. Hence inflammation, in one form or other, is the most common disorder which is encoun­tered, and withal the most fatal. It is most apt to occur where there is a plethora, or general fulness from over-feed­ing and insufficient exercise; and is excited by over-exer­tion, by sudden changes of temperature, and by checked perspiration. It has several modes of termination, of which resolution, or the gradual subsidence of the disease, is the most favourable: another mode is effusion of the serum, or watery portion of the blood, where temporary swellings and dropsies are occasioned ; or of coagulable lymph, by which morbid adhesions and growths are produced ; another termination is suppuration, or the formation of matter, and finally, there is gangrene or mortification. It is sometimes very rapid in its progress, or *acute,* at others it is slower, and is then styled *chronic.* When the inflammation is local, limited in extent, and somewhat external, warm *fomenta­tions,@@2* or *poultices,@@3* which are a kind of fomentations, or cold applications,@@4 may each be applied with advantage according to circumstances. Fomentations open the pores of the skin, promote perspiration, and so lessen swelling and tension, and assuage pain and inflammation ; while cold applications promote evaporation, subdue inordinate action, and so assist in restoring health. When the symp­toms are acute, and the disease spreads, as it is prone to do, the whole frame more or less participates, and sympto­matic fever is the result.

Concerning the occurrence, in the domestic animals, of Symptomatic Fever, produced by accident and disease, as injury of the foot, or inflammation of the eye, there can be no doubt whatever. This complaint corresponds in every respect, except its exciting cause, with the Simple Inflammatory Fever, a disease whose existence has been denied by some, but on very insufficient grounds. “ In so plain a point of practice as this,” says Mr Percivall, “ we might as well attempt to deny the existence of inflam­mation in horses as of fever.” Its first symptoms, which may not be always easily detected, are dulness and heavi­ness, hanging down the head, and disinclination to move. This will probably be followed by chilliness, marked by a staring coat, coldness of the surface and extremities, and sometimes an actual rigor or shivering fit : to this succeeds a warm skin, a hot and dry mouth, redness of the eyes and lining membrane of the nose, a quick, full, and hard pulse,@@5 rapid respiration, with apparent labour rather than pain ; there is also loss of appetite, costiveness, high-coloured and diminished flow of urine, and increased sensibility. The causes most frequently apparent are over-exertion, sudden increase of temperature, and plethora ; they are often ob­scure. The disease appears sometimes as an epidemic, as stated by Mr Gibson : “ I have frequently had several cases of this fever at the same time, and in different places, where no visible cause could be assigned for it.” The indications of cure are the same as in symptomatic fever, venesection usually not requiring to be carried far, or often repeat­ed. Returning to symptomatic fever, we remark, that the treatment consists in the vigorous employment of what is called the antiphlogistic regimen. Of this the most important item is *blood-letting,* general and local, the for­mer being infinitely the most important.@@6 With this must be combined purging, or rather the administration of laxa­tives, with the object of removing irritation, and diminish­

@@@1 Anatomy, and Comparative Anatomy, in vol. ii. and iii. ; Physiology, vol. xvii. ; Horse, vol. xi.

@@@9 Clean water is the best FOMENTATION. It should be as hot as the hand can bear it, yet not hot enough to pain the animal. In foment­ing the horse, the groom rarely bas enough of water, and be does not continue the bathing long enough to do any good. If the leg is to be fomented, get a pailful of water as hot as the hand can bear it ; put the horse’s foot into it, and with a large sponge lave the water well above the affected part, and keep it constantly running down the whole limb. Foment for about half an hour, and keep the water hot by adding more.

@@@’ Poultices should be formed of those materials which best maintain heat and moisture, and they should be applied as warm as possible, and can be safely borne. They are usually made of bran mash, turnips, or oatmeal porridge. Linseed meal alone makes the best of poultices, and some of it should always be added to the other ingredients. Wet bandages act as poultices.

@@@4 Of cooling lotions cold water is the menstruum. It may be made colder by the introduction of a little salt or ice ; sal ammoniac and vinegar may be added for the same purpose. The object is to reduce heat, and promote evaporation. The addition of a little spirits is made with this object.

@@@i Of the horse, the natural pulse is from 35 to 45 beats in the minute ; under fever it rises to 80, 90, and 100. The most convenient spot to examine it is at the edge of the lower jaw, a little before the angle, where the maxillary comes from the neck, to be distributed over the face. The pulse is one of the most important indications in all serious disorders.

@@@’ Bleeding. In the horse, and cattle, sheep, and dog, bleeding, from its greater facility and rapidity, is best performed in the jugular or neck vein, though it may also be satisfactorily performed in the *plate* and *saphena* veins, the former coming from the inside of the arm,