to tubercles of various kinds, often produced by inflamma­tion, and the occasion of obscure disease and of death. Of these diseases, Melanosis is one of the most extraordinary. It consists of an extraneous deposition of a black amorphous mass, or masses, which most frequently appear about the rectum, but may occur in other localities : it is witnessed almost exclusively in grey horses, and particularly when they are passing from a dark to a light colour. All these cases are generally obscure during life, and are more fre­quently suspected than demonstrated. They are often, however, seen on dissection, and a knowledge of their oc­currence is essential to satisfactory practice.

Scirrhus of the Stomach is one of those diseases which we have occasionally witnessed in the horse, though we do not remember it has anywhere been described. It occurs at the cardiac orifice, and lower part of the *œso­phagus,* but is still more frequent at the pyloric extremity. Here the thickening is sometimes immense, appearing like canker of the foot, with numerous and large granulations, several inches long, and making the part feel as if distended with food. These morbid growths produce symptoms of eructation, and of acidity and distention, as already de­scribed. Anodynes may be administered; but the disease is beyond the reach of art.

Diarrhoea, *Flux, Scouring,* occurs in most of the do­mestic animals. It supervenes as a consequence of *super-purgation,* by which the animal is much weakened, and, in the case of the horse, to his serious detriment. Physicing used to be practised far too freely and frequently; and the regulating of this fashion is one of the most decided im­provements in modern practice. Diarrhoea, however, often occurs spontaneously, the result of change of food, irrita­tion in the bowels, or chill after over-exertion. When mo­derate, the pain is inconsiderable; but when aggravated, the mucous membrane, which is the seat of the disease, acquires a tendency to inflammation, and griping and colicy pains are the consequence. It is most frequently witnessed in what are called *washy* animals, whose loins are narrow, with a long space between the ribs and ileum ; and this re­mark holds good of cattle, sheep, and dogs, as well as horses. The disease should always be speedily checked. If the food be at fault. It should be regulated, and green meat should be withheld: if there be ground to suspect any existing irritation. It should be removed by a laxative; and chalk, or chalk with a little powdered opium, may after­wards be administered; this is a powerful remedy, as is also catechu. Starch gruel should be given, and cold guarded against. Some horses, in going to hunt, apparently from the excitement, are troubled with occasional diarrhoea. Starch gruel, with chalk and a small quantity of powdered opium (a drachm for a dose), will generally prevent it. Molten- grease, the *Gras-fondu,* is often associated with more ag­gravated cases of diarrhoea. It derives its name from the appearance of fatty matter, forming a crust, or partial co­vering to the fæcal pellet. It is usually supposed to have a constitutional origin, and to be connected with some in­flammatory tendency, more especially of the mucous mem­brane of the lungs, or with general fever. Be this as it may. It is often produced by violent exertion in a horse, which is not prepared for it, being fat and unaccustomed to exercise. The symptoms of threatening fever are present, and venesection is often the first step in the cure ; the re­maining treatment is the same with that of diarrhoea.—Dysentery, *cling and Breckshuach,* in sheep, is likewise an affection of the mucous membrane of the intestines. It differs from the foregoing, in having a tendency to be local, especially in the large intestine, and termination of the gut; and also in being more violent, more apt to produce febrile action, and effusion of bloody mucus and lymph-like matter, sometimes resembling membranes, and to run on to deep and troublesome ulceration. The blood is sometimes coagulated on the dung, and in such quantity as, with other secretions, to receive the name of Τηε Blood. Upon the whole. It is a more dangerous complaint than diarrhoea, and the symptoms, though to a certain extent corresponding, are more severe. Great promptitude, there­fore, should be used in endeavouring to effect a cure. In cattle. It is generally easy, by administering a dose or two of salts; a single dose often at once checking the disorder. In sheep, chalk and warm milk, followed up with catechu and opium, are very efficacious. In all the affected ani­mals, the diet must be carefully regulated, and small doses of calomel, chalk, and opium given.@@1 This usually acts as a charm, altering the morbid secretions, and affording re­lief. Anodyne clysters may also be used, and cold must be avoided.

ObstructioN of τηε Bowels may arise from a variety of causes, with which the veterinarian should be familiar, and the disease may be more acute or chronic in its nature. To the former category belong violent local spasm and inflammation, producing intussusceptio and death in a few hours. In enteritis and peritonitis likewise, there is some­times a remarkable and very complicated twisting, which seems by its mechanical action alone to obstruct all descent of the ingesta. Hernia.·, external and internal, are addi­tional causes. To the latter class belong various tumors, which are prone to occur, and schirrous contractions of the canal itself, and the presence of foreign bodies. In all these cases the practitioner must be on the alert. On the treat­ment of inflammatory attacks we have already dwelt. Ινtussusceptio is a protrusion of an upper into a lower part of the bowel, or from inverted action, the reverse, as may be seen in the finger of a glove. It is a frequent cause of obstruction, as connected with inflammation, and is often witnessed after death : it is very common in dogs, and more frequent in sheep and cattle than in the horse. The ex­tent to which it may occur is considerable, reaching to many feet of inverted intestine. Sometimes it is near the anus, and a part may protrude, and slough, and yet the ani­mal recover. In a variety of this complaint, occurring in the rectum, the result of constipation, the part, impacted with hardened fæccs, which it cannot evacuate, is forced onwards by the peristaltic action, and is protruded a hand-breadth, or even to double or triple that extent. In these cases, the gut must instantly be relieved, and then its return is easily accomplished. Cases of Hernia, both external and internal, sometimes occur in the horse, usually produced by violent exertion. The latter cases will usually be fatal ; the former occur in the scrotum of the perfect horse. If immediately detected and reduced, the animal may be saved. Foreign Bodies, which usually produce obstruction, are called balls, and are distinguished as hair, dust, and calcareous balls. The Hair-ball, very common in cattle and sheep, is produced by animals lick­ing their coats. The hair thus introduced into the stomach, and there supplied with some nucleus, by the constant and almost violent rotatory action of the part, is speedily con­verted into a ball, most regularly and thoroughly felted. It may continue a long while in the stomach, and till death. The Dust-ball, most common in horses, derives its name from being composed chiefly of corn and barley dust, saved in grinding meal, and used as food. It owes its origin to the same phenomena occurring in the stomach, but more frequently finds its way into the intestinal canal. There are often several of them, as of the former. They are almost exclusively found in those animals which have been fed on the substance. Whether the Calcareous Ball has a different origin, we do not know ; but it is of most common

@@@' Calomel, from one drachm to two drachms ; chalk, from half an ounce to one ounce ; opium, half a drachm to one drachm.