occurrence, and is generally found in the intestine, often in the caput cæcum. Its comparative frequency in some lo­calities is ascribed to the calcareous character of the dis­trict, or of the water drunk. It often acquires a great size, without pain or trouble. At other times, however, stealing on gradually. It undermines the health, and destroys life. In an advanced stage, no doubt can remain as to the nature of the disorder. The countenance is haggard, the eye dis­tressed, the back up, the belly distended, the respiration becomes hurried, bowels habitually costive, and sometimes the horse will sit like a dog, upon its haunches. Relief may frequently be afforded. Strong purgatives and large injec­tions must be given, and under their continued action the offending body is sometimes removed.

Various worms, some truly, others erroneously reputed such, infect the alimentary canal in the domestic animals, and frequently occasion more alarm than is at all necessary. Of the former kind are the round worm, *teres ;* the thread worm, *ascaris ;* and the tape worm, *tœnia.* Of the latter are various species of the extraordinary *bot,* the larvæ of the *breeze,* or *gad-fly.* In the horse, the tænia is very rare ; in the dog, exceedingly common. When the horse is un­der-fed, his bowels are full of the teres and ascaris ; and the appearance of his staring coat, want of flesh, and voracious appetite, betoken it. The teres is somewhat larger than in man, the ascaris darker. They occasion gripes and diarrhoea, but the mischief they produce is not great. The principal habitat of the ascaris is the cæcum, although they are some­times found in countless multitudes in the colon and rec­tum. Turpentine is a deadly poison for all these worms; but this medicine, so harmless in man, acts most disagree­ably in the lower animals. Hence it must not be given to them pure or in large quantities, especially to the dog, but mixed, in small proportion with other oils, as linseed, or in a pill, or enclosed in a piece of gut, and with these pre­cautions. It may be found at once safe and efficacious. In dogs, the teres is the most common, especially in puppies ; the tæniæ the most prejudicial. The ascaris likewise tor­ments them. If left undisturbed, the two former often occa­sion *fits,* followed by emaciation and death. Iron filings, two drachms to a dose, are highly reputed as an anthelmintic for dogs; but we believe turpentine, or small doses of tartar emetic, to be more efficacious.

The Œstridae, comprehending the Gad or breeze flies, are not numerous in Britain, though the genus *Gαsterophi- lus,* containing several British species, has been distinguish­ed from the *OEstrus* by Dr Leach. It is the larvæ of the former which invade the horse, while those of the latter at­tack the ox and the sheep. Two species molest the horse, making the stomach and intestines their habitation ; whi1st in cattle, and the sheep, species of the other genus attack severally, the skin, and the cavity of the nose. Mr Blaine in­forms us that the dog is infested with one of these parasites, which he is disposed to consider a bot, but its history has not hitherto been investigated, and we suspect that it is merely a species of tænia, which we have often noticed. The great- spotted horse-fly, *G. Equi,* which is by far the most common, also makes the ass its occasional victim. Having selected the individual to which her future progeny is to be intrusted, she hovers about till she is prepared to deposit her egg. She then makes a sudden descent on her victim, and glues it to his coat, repeating the operation till four or five hundred are sometimes fixed on a single horse, the inside of the knee and shoulders being the selected lo­calities; for the horse, in relieving irritation with his tongue, lips, and teeth, is made the unconscious instrument of con­veying them into his stomach, where alone they can come to maturity. No sooner is this transfer made, than the larvæ arc disclosed, and immediately fix themselves upon the inner coat of the viscus, where they hang in dense clusters, at­tached by their head, which is provided with sharp hooks, and their only food seems to be the juices of the mem­brane, without their irritating, in common circumstances, the parts. The bots, thus taking up their quarters about the end of summer, pass the whole winter and spring with­out undergoing any change, except that of gradually en­larging. When arrived at maturity, they cease to retain their hold on the stomach, and before this, all efforts to force them are vain, commingle with its contents, pass into the intestinal canal, and to the horror of stablemen, are ejected in multitudes from the anus. As soon as they find a convenient retreat, they change into a chrysalis, and in a few weeks more, into a fly, which takes wing, finds its mate, and thus is prepared for repeating the extraordinary pro­cess. The *Red-tailed horse-bot, G. haemorrhoidalis,* is scarcely half the size of the former. This fly deposits its eggs on the lips of the horse, to the exceeding annoyance of the poor animal, which is no sooner aware of the pre­sence of his enemy, than he tosses his head, and gallops off to a different part of the field. The larvæ taken into the stomach fix themselves exactly like the G. Equi, and differ in their future history only in this, that after leaving the stomach, and passing into the intestines, they are in no haste to make their final exit, but continue for a considerable time at the extremity of the rectum, there creating great unea­siness. Back-raking, under the circumstance, affords relief. The Ox-Bot, *OEstrus bovis,* is about the size of the *G.Equi.* Though appropriated to the ox, this species sometimes attacks the horse. It is a cuticular insect, the eggs be­ing deposited externally in the skin of cattle, and the larvæ inhabiting a tumor, or abscess formed round them. These tumors are usually found in the back or loins, and are often larger than a pigeon’s egg. When the fly is deposit­ing its ova, the cattle are in the extremest agitation and dismay, and sometimes become quite furious, running off, bellowing, at their full speed. The larva in its cyst gra­dually enlarges, while the pus that is secreted by the irri­tation serves for its nourishment. The tumors which are produced are called *warbles, wοrmals,* or *womils.* The skin and hide are permanently injured by being subjected to this process. The Sheep-bot, *Œ. οvis,* is thought to de­posit its eggs on the nostrils of the sheep, though, from the agitation of the animal at the time. It is not easy to ascer­tain the fact. The larvæ soon find their way to the frontal, maxillary, and other sinuses of the face ; here they adhere for a time, producing considerable inflammation. When mature, the larva wriggles from its warm abode, falls into the soil, there becomes a chrysalis, and continues dormant for about two months. We refer for more ample details to the writings of Mr Bracy Clark, who has acquired such merited celebrity for his elucidation of this and other ab­struse departments of the science.

A variety of diseases are usually enumerated as occurring in the Liver, more especially in the well-fed dray horses of London, and in stall-fed cattle. Acute Inflammation is one, in which the pain of the affected part is very obscure, and the natural language of the sufferer not very expres­sive; nor is the symptomatic fever marked. Here a striking analogy is noted, however, between the lower animals and man, inasmuch as there generally is a sympathetic pain in the right shoulder, so strongly marked as often to be mis­taken for the principal disorder, and treated accordingly. Yellowness of the eye, and mucous membranes, and of the urine, are also present. Bleeding, and purging with aloes and calomel, are the appropriate remedies. Be­sides accte, there is also Chronic Inflammation of this viscus, marked by enlargement and softening, and not un­frequently ulceration. The characteristic symptoms are, a languid eye, unwillingness to move, indifference as to feeding, yellowness about the mouth, unthrifty coat, high- coloured brownish-yellow urine, constipated bowels, with faeces not of the natural appearance, but either of a light