into the rectum, the two fingers of the left into the blad­der ; the stone may thus be pushed against these fingers, and by them guided to the neck of the bladder, and so forced through the opening in the urethra. A stone weigh­ing four and a half ounces has thus been successfully remov­ed, and the wound healed quickly. Sometimes a soft pulpy mass almost fills up the viscus. Fungous Growths and ulcerations are apt to occur in the mucous coat of the cow’s bladder, and corresponding diseases in the horse, and in the glans penis. In the former case, they are not easily re­medied ; in the latter, the diseased part should be excised. Castration is a formidable operation, especially in the full- grown horse, and is best performed by making an incision through the scrotum, allowing the testicle to protrude, tying the arteries, cutting the cord, and removing the gland. These we know are but hints, but our limits prohibit details. As to Nicking and Docking, we believe the time is near at hand when even the Cow-leech will perceive the ab­surdity *of* endeavouring to improve upon the fair forms of the most graceful works of nature, and will leave the horse’s tail, no less ornamental than useful.

Inflammation of the Udder Garget, occurs in the mare as well as in cattle, as a consequence of parturition ; although it is only in the latter that it is produced from the barbarous practice of *hefting,* delaying milking, that the quantity may appear the greater. In bad cases, when the milk cannot be elicited in the common way, a fine hollow tube (made for the purpose) may be introduced into the teat; through this the milk flows, and the udder resumes its healthy tone. In severe cases the inflammation runs so high, that mortification is the consequence, and the udder drops off. When this threatens, blood should be drawn freely from the milk veins, purgatives should be adminis­tered, the height of the part supported, and poultices ap­plied. Suppuration will thus frequently be induced, and a puncture being made, will relieve. Inflammation of the udder, more general or partial, and sometimes confined to the teat, is frequently so severe in the ewe, that she re­fuses all sustenance to her lambs, so that they actually die of starvation. The treatment for the dam, is in principle, the same as that just mentioned. In the bitch the disease often becomes chronic, and excision is necessary.

The Respiratory System includes the cavity of the nose, the pharynx, larynx, trachea, lungs, and chest, with their several component structures. Each distinct part is liable to assume morbid action, whi1st, at the same time, several of the tissues are continuous, and common to two or more of the above named parts, so that any disease at­tacking one, is apt to spread to others.

As it regards the Nose, the phenomena produced by its cavities being infected with the *Bot,* have already been mentioned. Fungous excrescences not unfrequently pro­ceed from the turbinated bones and septum, and appear as *polypus,* so interrupting the respiration. In their more ag­gravated form they secrete pus, and produce a consider­able discharge, so that the animal may be supposed to labour under *glanders.* The remedy here is to remove the polypus with the forceps, subsequently washing the parts with a styptic lotion. Nasal Gleet from inflam­mation of the schneiderian membrane, has sometimes been described as an independent local complaint. Any obser­vations which we have to make upon it, will find a place, while considering those disorders of which it frequently constitutes a conspicuous part.

When treating of the gullet, we had occasion to men­tion one cause of Choking connected with foreign bodies lodging in the narrowest part of the tube. We have now to add, that draught horses, during a dead pull up hill, sometimes choke from the pressure of the collar on the windpipe. They may stagger a little before falling, or fall without warning. The wheels should, under the circum­stances, be set across the road, and the collar thrown off the windpipe. The accident is most apt to occur when the animal is put to draw with a bite in his mouth, as often happens on canal banks. When the morsel goes down the gullet. It is intercepted by the collar, and the two pressing on the windpipe, compress it ; and so many horses have been lost. A knowledge of the fact should lead to the necessary precaution. Inflammation of the larynx frequently takes place, the disease at the same time spread­ing from the delicate lining membrane to the nearest parts. In this way lymph is effused, and the play of the parts im­peded. Sometimes the smaller cartilages themselves are altered, being thickened and contorted, and small tumors are apt to be produced, both within the tube and without it. The marked symptoms are local pain, difficulty in breathing and swallowing, and general fever : the treat­ment required is venesection, and the other parts of the antiphlogistic regimen. Tumors occurring in this locality in cattle, constitute the disease called Clyers, which, though it may not for a time interfere with fattening, yet speedily injures health.

Connected with the larynx and trachea chiefly, but sometimes also with the lungs, are various distressing affec­tions of the breathing, which, from the character of the respiration, have procured for the animals labouring under them such names as these, *Piper, Trumpeter,* wheezer, whistler, blower, grunter, roarer, to the causes of which infirmities we shall now allude. The rima glottidis and larynx are supposed to be peculiarly affected, when there is that sharp and hasty sound which is expressed by the first two of these terms. The *Whistler* utters a somewhat shrill sound, when in somewhat continued exercise, and this is supposed referable to some cause producing con­traction in the trachea. The sound of the *Wheezer* is some­what like that of an asthmatic person, and is supposed to proceed from an over-copious secretion in the bronchiæ ; it is heard even when the horse is at rest. *Roaring* is confined to the increased sonorousness of breathing, on any considerable exertion. A *Highblower* is an animal which puffs and blows loudly, dilating his nostrils, while the flanks are comparatively quiet ; and in the *Grunter* it is supposed there is some altered structure in the lungs, which interferes with all considerable exertion. A horse la­bouring under this infirmity, when suddenly touched with the whip or spur, will at all times utter this grunting sound. In further illustration of these material infirmities, we shall dilate a little on Roaring and Broken-Wind. Mr White mentions, that he had once and again examined animals which were perfectly useless from Roaring, and had found every part healthy except the larynx, which was ulcerous. Many roarers, however, have subsequently been examined, in which the larynx was quite sound, while the lining mem­brane of the trachea was thickened. Tight reining has been ascertained to be a cause, the windpipe being found flatten­ed, and bent from the bearing of the bridle. Obstruction of the nose, hepatization of the lungs, and even enlargement of the liver have been suspected. In several instances, we have noticed tumors in the passage, and a wasting of the muscles on one side of the larynx. Thick-wind is dis­tinguished from Broken-wind. In the former the breath­ing is rapid and laborious, but the inspiration and expira­tion are equally so. In broken-wind again, the inspiration is performed at one effort, and the expiration requires a kind of double effort. The cause of broken-wind seems to be the rupture of some of the air-cells of the lungs, where­by air-vesicles are produced on the surface, and the expul­sion of the air is rendered less direct and easy. It is usually produced by animals being urged to over-exertion when in bad condition, though a horse may become broken-winded in a straw-yard. Although the cure of this affec­tion is not to be expected, yet it can often be very much