healthy lung, instead of water flowing out and relieving the oppressed one, so causing instant destruction.

The Diseases of the Heart and Blood-Vessels have not received that attention in veterinary science which their importance claims. As throwing light upon some of them, and on pathology generally, we shall here introduce a few remarks on Plethora. When the supply of food is greater than the exigencies of the system require, an animal usually becomes fat, but still may be tolerably healthy. When, however, a sudden change is made from poor to rich feeding, not fatness but plethora may be the consequence ; more blood is formed than the system can easily dispose of, and it becomes oppressed. This effect is often witnessed in cattle and sheep, which, after indulging for a time in luxuriant pastures, take what is called a shot of Blood. All at once they become very ill ; some part of the body swells, becomes puffy, as if containing air, and in two or three hours the animal is dead, from the *Quarter-evil,* already described. Upon dissection a large quantity of black and decomposed blood is found in the cellular mem­brane which during life was distended. The horse seldom suffers in this way ; but in him plethora creates a strong disposition to inflammation of the eyes, feet, and lungs, and sometimes to an eruption which is called a *Surfeit,* or the *Nettle-rash.* The hair falls off in patches, and the skin is raw and pimpled. There is also a tendency to *grease,* and to what has been designated a weed, or *Shot of grease,* in the heavy draught breed. One of the legs, generally a hind one, suddenly swells ; the animal becomes lame ; there is pain in the inside of the thigh, increased upon pressure ; and fever supervenes. The disease bears a close resem­blance to the *Phlegmasia dolens* of our species, and the leg often becomes as thick as the thigh. We consider it a disease of the absorbents ; these vessels enlarging to the size of a quill, and having their vasa vasorum highly injected. We have seen it occur chiefly during continued rest after hard work and exposure to weather, in animals which were highly fed. The best treatment is large blood-letting, scarifying the limb, fomenting, and applying hay, straw, or flannel bandages, with purgatives and diuretics. The pressure of a bandage will expedite the reduction of the part to its natural dimensions.

Some of the diseases of the sanguiferous system are acute, others chronic. Inflammation may attack the heart, and is always most dangerous ; the symptomatic fever runs high, and is generally remarkable for the bounding velo­city of the pulse. Venesection must be alike prompt and free, and the other parts of the antiphlogistic regimen in keeping. When pleurisy exists, the pericardium cannot well escape, and the latter membrane may be the origin of the mischief. In either case the Pericarditis is apt to terminate in *dropsy* of the membrane, in one case of which we found not less than four pounds of serum. *Enlarge­ment* of one or other of the cavities is by no means un­common, and the valves are often *ossified. Aneurism* of the great arteries occurs, but is very rare. These affec­tions are more frequent in cattle than in the horse ; and not unfrequently we have witnessed some foreign body, as a needle, work its way into the heart, and destroy life.

The only other complaints belonging to this section we shall mention, are diseases which arise from *phlebotomy.* The first of these, though it may alarm the inexperienced, is very trifling. It is a globular swelling, *Thrombus,* some­times as large as the fist, arising immediately around the newly-made incision. The filtrating of the blood from the vein into the cellular membrane, which is the cause of the disease, is rarely very copious. Gentle pressure may be used at first, and should be maintained with a well- applied sponge and bandage, kept cool with cold lotion. Occasionally there is *inflammation of the jugular* from bleeding, and more rarely, of the plate and saphena vein.

The cause is usually referred to the use of a foul fleam or lancet, or from allowing hairs or other foreign bodies to interfere with the accurate adjustment of the edges of the wound. The first appearance indicative of the disease, is a separation of the cut edges of the integu­ments, which become red and somewhat inverted. Sup­puration soon follows, and the surrounding skin appears tumified, tight, and hard, and the vein itself above the ori­fice, feels like a hard cord. After this the swelling of the neck increases, accompanied with extreme tenderness ; and now there is constitutional irritation, with tendency to in­flammatory fever. If, under these circumstances, the ani­mal be not relieved, the head becomes swollen on one side, the sensorium disturbed, and death is sometimes, though seldom, the consequence. The mischief is supposed to arise from the inflammation spreading from the surface to the interior coat of the vein ; and the disease in the neck does not proceed towards the heart, as in man, but in the opposite direction. In the first stage we must try to re­lieve by evaporating lotions, or by fomentations. If these fail, and as soon as the disease begins to spread in the vein, the appropriate remedy is to touch the spot with the actual cautery, simply to sear the lips of the wound, and apply a blister over it, which may be repeated. Purga­tives in full doses must be administered, and the neck as much as possible, kept steady and upright.

Connected with the circulating system, we should not omit to state, that small parasites, popularly called worms, are sometimes found in the blood-vessels, and other parts. This is true in man, and still more in the lower animals. We allude chiefly to the *strongylus* and *filaria,* which are found chiefly in the aorta and coeliac plexus. Allusion has already been made to them under phthisis ; and it is one of the filaria that is found in the aqueous humour of the eye of horses in the East Indies. They are accused of appearing in some of the viscera, and there causing disease ; as, for example, in the bronchite. In these cases turpentine should be administered by inhalation and the mouth. We once, whi1st castrating a colt, met with a strongylus in the spermatic vessels. The subject is too extensive to be prosecuted here.

The Brain and Nerves, as may be well supposed, pre­sent an interesting, if not a very numerous group of dis­eases. We commence with Fits of various kinds ; and this the more willingly, as we are not satisfied that their pathology has very satisfactorily been ascertained. Swooning Fits appear in horses and dogs. The horse staggers, swings from side to side, lies on the pole, stops and falls, or falls running. The fit probably arises from accumula­tion of blood in the head ; it is most common in hot weather, going up hill ; and some animals are very liable to it. Whenever the horse shews any tendency to giddi­ness, he should be pulled up, and so may recover in an in­stant. Before proceeding, see that the windpipe be free, and the bearing rein slack. Should the horse fall, re­move the harness, assist him to rise, and if water be at hand, give him a few mouthfuls. This attack, in popular language, is a *Megrim,* an appellation which should give place to that of Vertigo, or *Giddiness.* There are other and more aggravated forms of the affection, proceeding to what is regarded Epilepsy, or the *Falling-sickness.* In these cases the horse rears up and falls suddenly, or he reels about and then falls ; the muscles of the eye are affected with spasm, so that this organ is greatly distorted ; the breathing is often disturbed, and sometimes there is violent motion of the legs. The duration of the fit varies from a few minutes to several hours. “He,” says Mr Youatt, “ who values his own safety, or the lives of his family, will cease to use an epileptic horse.” The late Dr Gregory had his arm broken from a horse being at­tacked with this disease. If the horse is plethoric, he