should be bled. The bowels should be kept open, and the feeding be moderate. Setons to the neck should also be tried. Apoplexy is a disease to which the horse is not very subject. Sometimes the stroke is sudden, and the case severe ; but more commonly some warning is given. The animal will be seen with his head low, or supported against the manger ; he staggers as he stands, and if moved, appears as if he would fall ; his sight and hearing are af­fected. He will continue in this state for several, perhaps twelve hours. He then falls, grinds his teeth, with eyes open, protruded, and fixed, the pupil dilated, and twitch- ings about the frame ; he is unable to swallow, the drink is returned by the nostril or the mouth, and the dung often voided involuntarily ; the twitchings increase to convul­sions, and death speedily closes the scene. The treatment is the most copious bleeding, with the other parts of the antiphlogistic treatment.

The frightful disease of Mad Staggers is seen in the horse, ox, and sheep. It occurs in plethoric subjects after great exertion, exposure to the meridian sun, and high feeding, though the distension of the stomach has not a pri­mary share in its production. The first stage is that of sluggish circulation and oppressed brain. The animal stands with his head thrust against some hard body, his eye closed, and he yawns, doses, and sleeps till he ac­tually falls down, sometimes backwards, in his stall. This startles him, and he rises hastily, but soon relapses. The pulse is slow, breathing sometimes stertorous, the appetite impaired, and the animal will dose with the morsel in his mouth. These lethargic symptoms may continue several days, and may at last end fatally, or they may be succeed­ed by wild and furious delirium. The pulse now rises, respiration quickens, the countenance becomes animated, the conjunctiva flushed. Fits of delirium appear, the horse dashes himself furiously about, throws himself down, lies in temporary insensibility, suddenly rises, again be­comes convulsed, and again relapses into stupor. Approach to such an animal is highly dangerous ; for he will rear, wheel round upon his hind legs, and fall back with a vio­lence which threatens instant destruction. These convul­sive agonies may continue for hours, before death closes the scene. On dissection the brain is found turgid with blood, and water occasionally in the ventricles. Cattle and sheep, (in these animals it is the *Louping-ill),* when attacked, tremble, fall down, and subsequently roll and toss about : the ox gores at every thing within its reach. The treat­ment must be most active. The bleeding should be push­ed to faintness, and the more rapid the evacuation the bet­ter. The same energy should be employed in the other parts of the antiphlogistic regimen.

Water ιν the Brain, *Dropsy in the Brain, Sturdy, Straggles, Turn-sick, Gid, Giddiness,* This disease is rare in the horse, not unfrequent in cattle, dogs, and swine, and very common in sheep. The disease is sometimes acute, but more frequently chronic, occasionally congenital, when many ounces of fluid are found in the ventricles. Young sheep and hogs are most liable to Sturdy. At first the ani­mal detaches itself from the rest of the flock, and appears dull and stupid ; by and by it goes round about, as if giddy, and at length appears blind, in which state it may long continue, and yet recover. The disease depends upon the effusion of serum, either on the surface of the brain, or into the ventricles, or upon the spontaneous growth of hydatids within the skull. The remedies which have been proposed, are the making of a perforation into some part of the cranium, and amongst others, through the nose and cribriform plate into the cavity; and in those cases where the serum or hydatids are thus reached, no doubt immediate benefit may result. About one case in three has been thus restored. The hydatids may occur in any part, and careful examination on the surface sometimes shews the exact locality, so that the spot may be trepanned. In cases where their effects cannot be detected. It would be folly to proceed farther. Blisters and setons have been proposed, and laxatives should be given ; and if these fail, the animal should be killed, as the disease does not injure the mutton. Palsy also occurs in the domestic animals, and is common in the dog. In the horse it is sometimes idiopathic, but occurs more frequent­ly in the hind legs, from severe injury of the spine. If the disease is slight, epispastics, with friction, may in time be useful ; if aggravated, the case is hopeless. Tumors of the Brain are frequently met with on dissection, and pre­cede and probably produce some of the diseases of the head. Their existence, however, can only be suspected, and art has no control over them.

Our views respecting the highly interesting disease of Rabies, or Canine Madness, are not a little pecu­liar ; but being the result of considerable observation, and leading, as we conceive, to most important and be­neficial results, we will neither conceal nor compromise our decided convictions. We hold, then, that rabies is essentially an inflammatory affection, attacking peculiar­ly the mucous membrane of the nose, and extending thence through the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bones, to the anterior part of the brain, so giving rise to de­rangement of the nervous system, as a necessary con­sequence: this train of symptoms, we consider, consti­tutes mainly, if not wholly, the essence of an occasional epidemic, not unlike some forms of influenza or epi­zootie ; and the bite of a rabid animal is not, to another so bitten, the exciting cause of the disease, but merely an accidental concomitant in the prevailing disorder ; and the disease, hydrophobia, produced in man, is not the re­sult of any poison introduced into his system, but merely the melancholy, and often fatal result of panic fear, and of the disordered state of the imagination. Those who are acquainted with the effects of sympathy, and imitation, and panic, in the production of nervous disorders, will readily apprehend our meaning ; and if our view be correct, the im­mense importance of disabusing the public mind on the sub­ject is apparent. This is a task which we hope one day to accomplish. But in the mean while, considering the vast responsibility of promulgating these views, without the ut­most certainty as to their truth, we shall not press them ; nay, we shall, to any greater extent, withhold them at pre­sent, and shall now do all the justice our limits allow, to the elucidation of the prevailing, and what is generally considered, the established pathology and history of the complaint.

It is generally alleged, that the complaint arises sponta­neously only in the canine and feline species of animals, including the dog, fox, wolf, and the domestic cat, and that from them it is readily communicated to others, as to horses, cows, sheep, and man. It is frequently stated, that these last have not the power of communicating the complaint to others ; but Mr Youatt mentions, “ that several farriers have lost their lives from being bitten or scratched in the act of administering medicine to the rabid horse and Magendie and Breschet have taken the saliva of a man who was labouring under hydrophobia, and have therewith inoculated healthy dogs, which, they assert, became rabid, and bit other dogs, so spreading the contagion. Though the disease has received its name from the horror of water exhi­bited by man, yet the symptom seems confined to him; rabid dogs lap freely, and sheep affected with the disease are rather greedy of water. It is a great mistake to suppose that every rabid dog must be wild and furious ; on the con­trary, his faculties are not particularly disturbed ; there is no want of his usual sense, but great irritability; for a time he knows his master’s voice, and obeys him. The early symptoms in *Dogs* are usually some peculiarity of manner, and some strange departure from their usual habits. In