any thing to add. The sight, and the whole value of the animal is at stake, and what is done, must be done prompt­ly and thoroughly, and the animal should not be removed from the sick list till he is in sound wholesome condition, sound in lith and limb, when he would be as little liable to future attacks as others.

Cataract is an opacity of the lens or its membrane. It may follow as a consequence of the disease last described, when no remedy can be of any use, as the whole organ is disorganized; or it may occur as a pure idiopathic disorder, when, ere long. It will completely obstruct vision. In this form it usually appears in the dog. This complaint can only be remedied by an operation; and extraction being ex­ceedingly difficult in the horse, all attempts to perform it should be relinquished. Couching would be more easily per­formed. But still the removal of the lens is so detrimental, that it is scarcely worth a trial.

Gutta Sebeka, or *Glass Eye,* when pure, is an affec­tion of the retina, or of the brain, which fails to receive the usual impression from light. Professor Coleman had a horse which fell backwards, on one side of the head, and the oppo­site eye became amaurotic, probably from injury to the brain. A touch of apoplexy often produces the same effect ; or it may be acute inflammation of the retina; or chronic, which may never have attracted observation. Depletion may at first be tried ; and then the use of setons, attending to the general health. Worms, the *filaria* already mentioned, (p.636,) occur in our East Indian possessions, in the aqueous humour of the eye of the horse, a curious locality, their oc­cupancy of which is not readily accounted for. Twenty cases sometimes occur during a twelvemonth in a single cavalry stud. On puncturing the cornea, the prisoners escape.

' The Ear of the dog is liable to several diseases, of which the internal and external canker are the most considerable. The former consists of irritation and ulceration of the tube, with discharge of matter, sometimes of blood, occasion­ally closing the ear, and producing deafness; or the ulcer­ation may spread to the internal parts, and produce death. This chiefly occurs in water-dogs. Injections of sugar of lead, white vitriol, or nitrate of silver, are the most power­ful local remedies, and the general state of health must be improved. Canker in the outside of the ear appears most frequently in smooth coated dogs: and the same kind of washes, with the decoction of oak bark and iodine ointment, are the most effective remedies. If it does not yield to these, the ear must be rounded, and the disease extirpated.

Cutaneous Affections. The name Surfeit has been given to a crop of small tumors about the size of hemp­seed or large peas, which break out suddenly over the bodies of horses, especially in spring, often beginning at the neck, and frequently disappearing as quickly as they come, being attended occasionally with itchiness. Its pathology is obscure. The digestive organs are supposed to be at fault ; and poisonous herbs, a draught of cold water when heated, sudden exposure to cold and damp, calcareous balls, and worms, have been suspected. Moderate bleed­ing and laxatives form the surest remedies. The somewhat continued use of doses of antimony, nitre, and sulphur, have been much commended. The horse should be comfortably clad, and should receive regular exercise.

Mange is a very common and most loathsome disease of the domestic animals, arising from a cause the very re­verse of that implied in the name of Surfeit, being the result of under-feeding, starvation, and neglect. It is in a high degree contagious ; for not only contact with an infected animal, but even with the sordes from his body wherever they are found, is sufficient to produce it. While we thus state that mange is common in the lower ani­mals, we mean nothing more than that a disease of the same general character may affect them all. It is some­times supposed that all these are specifically the same, and that the itch in man, and the mange in the dog, are iden- ' tical with the disease in the horse, the ox, and the sheep. This, however, we apprehend is carrying the matter too far. It is said the mange in cattle has been propagated to the horse, and from the horse to cattle ; but it is held there is no decided instance of the mange in the dog being com­municated to the horse, and still less of the mange of the quadruped being communicated to man, or the itch of man to the quadruped. We may here however mention, that we have seen a herd of cattle labouring under ring-worm, a modification of the complaint, and the two boys who were keeping them were infected with the same com­plaint. In the *Horse,* we have noticed two varieties, the one of which is vesicular, and in this we are persuad­ed animalculæ abound, whi1st in the other there is only simple disquamation, with oozing of ichor and falling off of the hair. This variety is much the most common in summer. The face, particularly round the eyes and lips, the sides of the neck, the withers, shoulders, axilla?, and thighs, are the parts most conspicuously manged. The grand cause we have already hinted is under-nourishment, what is technically called *poverty;* but when once induced, if care be not taken. It will spread widely. In stables we consider it a token of want of care, and sufficient dressing. When wishing to rid an animal of the complaint, or to guard against its being infected, the most minute attention must be given to its clothing and furniture, as brushes, combs, pails, manger, &c.: these must be purified and kept uncontaminated ; after this the cure with a little trouble is readily effected. As to constitutional treatment, gentle laxa­tives and alteratives should be prescribed, and the food be nourishing and soft. As to local, sulphur ointment, in any of its well-known formulæ, combined occasionally with some preparation of mercury, or tar with rape-seed oil, is a sove­reign remedy. In *cattle* and *Sheep,* the ichorous matter is apt to collect in the neglected hair and wool, and hence the name Scab-mange, Scab, and Scurf. In commencing the cure, these sordes must be washed off, and *salving* must be most freely administered. This should be done at the first appearance of the complaint, for when once introduced into a flock it greatly diminishes its value. It seems to spread not so much by direct contact, as from the infected stones, banks, &c. which are the principal resorts of the flock. In *Dogs,* the disease is obstinate, and exhibits several varieties. One of them is called the *Red-mange,* in which there is no particular eruption, but a general redness of the skin, which is hot to the touch. Sulphur, sulphuric acid, chlorine, mer­curials, tobacco, and hellebore, are the local remedies, and laxative and alterative medicines, with abundant light feed­ing, the genera).

Erysipelas in sheep appears in various slight modifica­tions, which have received different names. Wildfire it is said, generally shews itself at the beginning of winter, and first attacks the breast and belly. The skin inflames and rises into blisters, containing a reddish fluid, which escapes and forms a dark scab. The animal sometimes fe­vers. Venesection should be used, the skin should be wash­ed with a solution of sugar of lead or with lime water, and physic given, such as salts and sulphur ; afterwards a few doses of nitre. Under a somewhat severer form. It is apt to spread quickly among the flock. It appears generally in autumn, and does not continue above eight days at a time, although the sheep once affected are liable to a relapse. The treatment is the same as in wildfire, but somewhat more vigorous. Mallenders is the name given to a scurfy and somewhat obstinate eruption on the inside of the hock of the horse in the fore-leg, and Sallenders to a similar affection in the hind one. Washing with solution of corrosive sublimate, or with sugar of lead, or anoint­ing with iodine ointment, with an occasional laxative, and diuretic, should effect a cure. Saddle-galls are sores