

food must be of the nutritious, and of a, as above mentioned, failing, recourse must : a small trocar and the sternum between has been performed unt of the extreme not to be recom- ed except in cases eath of the animal ce of the operation, iet, well-ventilated, wed to move about, he food, water, and The patient should likely to cause the immediately after otassium iodid., to

s of inflammation of the heart. It ard to distinguish bout the same in in regard to peri-

stance, occurs in ditis. In cases e heart substance nflammation be take place ; but small abscesses.

The treatment is about the same as that laid down for pericarditis, but is not very often successful.

HYPERTROPHY OF THE HEART.

Simple hypertrophy is a condition in which the walls of the heart become thickened, and the cavities enlarged. This form is common in race-horses and stallions, as well as among those members of the human family who follow athletic sports or do violent work. 'Concentric hypertrophy' is that form of hypertrophy in which the walls of the heart become thickened, and the cavities lessened in size. Anything that tends to obstruct the flow of blood through the heart has a tendency to produce hypertrophy of that organ. It is frequently associated with heaves, and with valvular disease of the heart.

Symptoms.—The animal shows general weakness. The pulse may either be strong and hard, or weak and quick, depending upon the form of hypertrophy that may be present. Venous regurgitation may also be noticed taking place in the jugulars. The animal may have frequent fainting fits, etc.

Treatment.—No course of treatment has ever been found to be successful, hence none will be advised.

Heart, Dilatation of.—Dilatation of the heart is most common amongst pampered and irregularly exercised animals, and more especially when such are highly fed. The symptoms are the general symptoms of heart disease, as an irregular pulse, regurgitation of blood in the jugular vein, and the animal may die very suddenly at some time, but in many cases may live and do light slow work for a long time. He should be well fed on nutritious food, and potassæ chloras should be freely given.

Rupture of the Heart.—Rupture of the heart is the common termination of dilatation, and is most likely to