

of being the veins which are used to bleed the animal from. The veins which run up the inside of the front leg, carrying the blood back from the leg, unite with the jugular veins, forming what is known as anterior vena cava, which empties into the right auricle of the heart. In tracing the blood back from the hind leg, a large vein is found on the inside of the leg, passing up under the hip, where it unites with the veins of the hip region, forming what is known as the posterior vena cava. As it passes forward it takes in veins from the various organs such as the stomach, liver, kidneys, spleen, and small bowels, and finally empties into the right auricle of the heart. This is the complete circulation of the blood.

Blood is that which carries nourishment to all parts of the body, and also carries away all the waste material of the body, where it is thrown off in the form of urine, which is secreted from the blood by the kidneys. We find the waste material also thrown off in sweat or perspiration through the skin, and also by the lungs. The blood varies in color in the different parts of the body—in the arteries it is a bright red, while in the veins it is a dark red color.

CHAPTER VI.

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

This is also known as the absorbent system, and is in connection with the blood vessels, and is made up of very fine minute tubes and glands, which convey from the tissues of the body a clear fluid known as lymph, and pours it into the blood of the veins as it is on its way back to the heart. These glands are found all through the body; for instance, a large group of these are found inside the thigh or stifle joint of the horse, also another large group inside the shoulder. These are important points to note as they sometimes become inflamed and the leg swollen; then they are the seat of the disease called weed in the leg, or lymphangitis.